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Part I.—Notifications by Government.

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PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Ootacamund, September 8, 1914.

No. 471.—All communications intended for the Government of Madras, which cannot reach Ootacamund by the 17th October 1914, should be addressed to Madras.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

LEAVE.

No. 420.—Major W. G. Richards, I.M.S., combined privilege leave and furlough to Europe on medical certificate for one year from the 29th August 1914, under articles 233, 240 and 308 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

No. 421.—Major A. Chalmers, I.M.S., an extension of privilege leave by twelve days under article 240 of the Civil Service Regulations.

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

No. 322.—Mr. Pratap Chandra Dutt, I.C.S., an extension of privilege leave for seven days under article 240 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 323.—Mr. Pratap Chandra Dutt, I.C.S., a further extension of privilege leave for two weeks under article 240 of the Civil Service Regulations.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

APPOINTMENTS.

Octacamund, September 28, 1914.

No. 521.—Major Patrick Lawrence O'Neill, I.M.S., on return from leave, to act as District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Ganjam, and Superintendent, District Jail, Berhampur.

Octacamund, September 29, 1914.

No. 525.—Major Thomas Spinks Rose, I.M.S., on the expiry of his special duty, to act as District Medical and Sanitary Officer, with medical charge of the Central Jail, Salem.

Octacamund, October 3, 1914.

No. 526.—Civil Assistant Surgeon Cadati Ramanujayya, L.M. & S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Chittapur, as a temporary measure.

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

MARRIAGE REGISTRAR.

Octacamund, October 1, 1914.

No. 527.—Under the provisions of section 7 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Duraiswami Pillai Selvanayakam Pillai to be a Marriage Registrar for the district of Nellore, *vice* Mr. John Kolandavelu Pillai, B.A., resigned.

MARRIAGE LICENSE.

Octacamund, October 2, 1914.

No. 528.—Under section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (as amended by the Indian Christian Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1891), the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of a license to the Rev. Charles Edward Turnbull of the Australian Presbyterian Mission, residing at Sholinghur, in the taluk of Wallaja in the district of North Arcot, to solemnize marriages within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

ERRATUM.

In Public Department Notification No. 504, published at page 1312 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 22nd September 1914, under the heading *"With effect from the 21st August 1914,"* for "Mr. Thomas Henry Hill to revert as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Second Grade," *read* "Mr. Thomas Henry Hill to revert as acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Second Grade."

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, December 1, 1913.

No. 557.—Under the explanation to section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act (Act XXVI of 1881), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, in addition to the public holidays expressly defined as such in the said explanation, viz., Sundays, New Year's Day (Thursday the 1st January), Good Friday (Friday the 10th April) and Christmas Day (Friday the 25th December), the following days shall be public holidays in the year 1914.—

Monday, October 19th,	1914	Deepavali.
Saturday, December 26th	"	
Monday, December 28th	"	Christmas.
Wednesday, December 30th	"	
Thursday, December 31st	"	

2. The Governor in Council further notifies that on the following days, which are not declared to be public holidays under statutory provision, all public offices at the Presidency town and in the mofussil with the exception of (1) the Sea Customs office, (2) the Reserve Treasury and Office of the Commissioner of Paper Currency, (3) the General Stamp office—to be open from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.—will be closed :—

Thursday, December 24th, 1914. | Tuesday, December 29th, 1914.

W. G. HORNE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

Ootacamund, October 6, 1914

No. 829.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

EMIGRATION.

Simla, the 26th September 1914.

GENERAL ORDER.

No. 10142-83.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Recruiting Act, 1874 (IV of 1874), and in supersession of the General Order published in the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 88 (Police), dated the 13th February 1877, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to impose the following conditions upon recruiting for the Ceylon Government Indentured Labour Force ; namely—

1. Recruiting for the Ceylon Government Indentured Labour Force shall be conducted only in the districts of Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevelly, Salem and Ramnad.

2. No person shall act as a recruiting officer for the said Force in any of the said districts except under a written license from the Collector of such district.

3. A Collector may at any time, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, cancel or suspend any such license granted by him or by his predecessor in office.

4. No man under eighteen or over thirty years of age shall be taken as a recruit.

5. All recruits obtained by a recruiting officer in any district shall be taken by him before the Collector of such district or his authorised representative.

6. If such Collector or his representative finds that such recruits understand and accept the terms offered to them and are of the class required for service in the said Force, he may allow the recruiting officer to send them at the expense of the Ceylon Government to the nearest depôt of the Ceylon Labour Commission.

7. If it has been arranged between the recruiting officer and any recruit that the relations of such recruit shall accompany him to Ceylon, such Collector or his authorised representative may allow the recruiting officer to send them at the expense of the Ceylon Government to the nearest depôt of the Ceylon Labour Commission.

8. The Agent of the Ceylon Government shall receive all recruits and relations of recruits sent to him under the two preceding clauses, shall maintain them while at the depôt of the Ceylon Labour Commission and (except in the case of recruits rejected on medical examination under clause 10) shall arrange for a free passage for them to Colombo.

9. Except as provided in clause 8, no representative of the Ceylon Government shall receive or despatch any recruits obtained in British India for the said Force.

10. Every recruit on arriving at the depôt of the Ceylon Labour Commission shall be examined by the medical officer attached to the depôt or if there be no such officer by the medical subordinate in charge of the local dispensary. In the latter case the Ceylon Government shall pay to the medical subordinate for each recruit examined by him such fee as may have been fixed by the Government of Madras.

11. When any recruit has been rejected on medical examination under clause 10 as physically unfit for service in the said Force, the representative of the Ceylon Government shall send such recruit, together with his relations (if they have accompanied him to the depôt of the Ceylon Labour Commission under clause 7), back to his home at the expense of the Ceylon Government.

12. No recruit shall be engaged for service in the said Force except on such terms as may from time to time be approved of by the Governor-General in Council.

CUSTOMS.

The 26th September 1914.

No. 10213.—With reference to the Notification in the Department No 8982, dated the 7th September 1914, republishing a Royal Proclamation, dated the 4th August 1914, specifying the articles to be treated as contraband of war, it is hereby notified that a further Royal Proclamation was issued on 21st September 1914 declaring the following additional articles to be "Conditional" contraband :—

Copper, unwrought.
Lead, pig, sheet or pipe
Glycerine
Ferrochrome
Haematite iron ore.
Magnetic iron ore.
Rubber.
Hides and skins, raw or rough tanned (but not including dressed leather).

Ootacamund, September 29, 1914

No. 830.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished :—

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 13th September 1914.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Madras Artillery Volunteers "The Duke's Own."

No. 948.—Second Lieutenant Robert Wood Mellor to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 8th January 1914.

Madras Volunteer Guards.

No. 852.—Roland Alexander Giffin to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 7th August 1914.

Edwin Jacob to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 24th August 1914.

Ootacamund, October 6, 1914.

No. 531.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 25th September 1914.

INDIAN ARMY.

INCREASE IN THE INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 884.—An emergency having arisen owing to the war now being carried on between His Majesty King George V and the German and Austrian Empires, the Government of India calls on English gentlemen in India, including those serving in Volunteer Corps, but excluding for the present all those in Government employ, to join the Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

Candidates must not be over 35 years of age, except in the case of officers who have served in the Regular Army and who wish to rejoin the service, whose cases will be considered separately.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE.

When called out for Army Service—

(*a*) Indian Army pay of rank, *plus* staff pay as for regular officers performing similar duties.

(*b*) Privileges, concessions, gratuities and pensions of various kinds as for officers of the regular Army.

(*c*) Grant of temporary rank in the Army.

(*d*) Outfit allowance of Rs 600

Note.—The monthly pay and allowances of officers joining as Second Lieutenants will be as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
Cavalry	456	14	0	per annum.
Infantry	403	12	0	"

Applicants in the first instance should apply in writing to the nearest General Officer Commanding a Brigade or Divisional Area, stating age, where educated and any special educational or other qualifications. Present employment and the Branch or Department of the Army preferred should be mentioned.

Candidates should forward with their applications—

(*a*) A medical certificate as to physical fitness.

(*b*) A declaration in the following form which should be made before a Magistrate —

"I, the undersigned, hereby promise and declare that I will serve His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, his heirs and successors, as an Officer of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, until my resignation shall be accepted, and if I am called to Army service by notification in the *Gazette of India*, that I will serve in any part of India or in any other place in which any portion of His Majesty's Indian Forces may be serving and in any branch or department of the service to which I may be appointed."

Signed this day of 191 .

Witness

Should the applicant appear to be a desirable candidate for a commission, he will be directed to attend for a personal interview with the General Officer Commanding a Brigade or Divisional Area (or in special cases by an officer deputed by him), his travelling expenses being defrayed by Government.

The names of approved candidates, if concurred in by the Local Government, will be submitted to Army Headquarters for final sanction. Action may be carried out by telegraph where advisable.

Candidates must clearly understand that no promise can be given that they will be sent at once on Field Service. They will first be attached to Indian units and, when sufficiently trained, will take their chance of going on service with other officers. Efficiency in training will constitute the highest claim for this privilege.

Officers of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers of suitable age and qualifications may be recommended for permanent commissions in His Majesty's British or Indian Army. Applications for such commissions from other sources will not be considered.

It is notified that applications to go on service as an officer will not first joining the Indian Reserve of Officers will not be entertained.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 665.—M.R.Ry. Aiyalam Narayana Ayyar Ananteswara Ayyar Avargal, Sub-Judge, Tinnevelly, privilege leave from date of relief till the 11th November 1914 inclusive under Article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENTS.

Cutcommand, September 30, 1914.

No. 666.—

Consequent on the retirement of M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Srahmiri Ayyangar Ramaswami Ayyangar Avargal, Sub-Judge, First Grade, and Sub. pro tem. Third Judge, Court of Small Causes, with effect from 29th September 1914—

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Conjeevaram Krishnaswami Rao Avargal, Sub. *pro tem.* Sub-Judge, First Grade, to be Sub-Judge, First Grade.

M.R.Ry. Kunnattur Krishnama Acheriyar Avargal, Sub. *pro tem.* Sub-Judge, Second Grade, to be Sub-Judge, Second Grade.

M.R.Ry. Ayillath Narayanan Nambiyar Avargal, Sub. *pro tem.* Sub-Judge, Third Grade, to be Sub-Judge, Third Grade.

M.R.Ry. Madurumanikyam Ramaswami Narayanaswami Ayyar Avargal, District Munsif, First Grade, to be Temporary Sub-Judge, Third Grade.

No. 667 —

Consequent on the appointment of M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Conjeevaram Krishnaswami Rao Avargal, Sub-Judge First Grade, to be Sub. pro tem. Third Judge, Court of Small Causes, with effect from 29th September 1914.—

M.R.Ry. Venkatarama Ayyari Narayanaswami Ayyar Avargal Sub-Judge, Second Grade, to be Sub. *pro tem.* Sub-Judge, First Grade.

M.R.Ry. Alampundi S. Rahasubrahmanya Ayyar Avergal, Sub-Judge, Third Grade, to be Sub *pro tem.* Sub-Judge, Second Grade.

M.R.Ry. Calamur Viraraili Viswanatha Sastri Avergal, Temporary Sub-Judge, Third Grade, to be Sub. *pro tem.* Sub-Judge, Third Grade.

APPOINTMENTS AND POSTINGS.

Cutcommand, October 2, 1914.

No. 668.—M.R.Ry. Puppala Nerammbula Satagopa Nayadu Garu, District Munsif, First Grade, is appointed to be Temporary Sub-Judge, Third Grade, and is posted to the Temporary Sub-Court, Bezwada.

No. 669.—M.R.Ry. Kozhikkotte Vittil Karunakara Menon Avargal, District Munsif, First Grade, is appointed to be Temporary, Sub-Judge, Third Grade, and is posted to the Temporary Sub-Court, Madura

POSTINGS.

Cutcommand, September 30, 1914.

No. 670.—M.R.Ry. Doddi Venkata Rao Pantulu Garu, Sub-Judge, Trichinopoly, is posted as Sub-Judge of the permanent Sub-Court and Assistant Sessional Judge, Coimbatore. *To file forthwith.*

No. 671.—M.R.Ry. Madurumanikyam Ramaswami Narayanaswami Ayyar Avargal, Temporary Sub-Judge, is posted to the permanent Sub-Court, Trichinopoly. *To join forthwith.*

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Cutcommand, September 29, 1914.

No. 672.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are appointed to be Magistrates of the second class, and under section 37 they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class except the power to pass orders as to first offenders under section 562:—

M.R.Ry. John Samuel Arirvadam, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, Mettapalaiyam, in the district of Coimbatore.

M.R.Ry. Perinkulam Venkiteswara Subrahmanya Ayyar, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate of Anjengo, in the district of Anjengo.

No. 673.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Sripadi Kameswara Rao Garu, to be a Special Magistrate for the town of Rajahmundry in the district of Godavari, with the powers as subject to the terms and conditions specified in notification No. 885, dated the 8th October 1912, published at pages 1004 and 1005 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 19th idem, as amended by notification No. 400, dated the 26th May 1913, published at page 895 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 10th June 1913.

Ootacamund, October 2, 1914.

No. 674.—Under the provisions of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon M.R.Ry. Samuel Israel Pillai, Sub-Registrar of Puliyankudi, Sankaranayinarkoil taluk, in the district of Tinnevelly, for the term of his appointment as Sub-Registrar of Puliyankudi, such of the ordinary and additional powers of a Magistrate of the third class as are specified hereunder in respect to offences under sections 3 to 7, both inclusive, of the Madras Towns Nuisances Act, 1889, which may be committed within the limits of the union of Puliyankudi, Sankaranayinarkoil taluk, in the district of Tinnevelly :—

I.—Ordinary powers.

Schedule III of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, section I—Items 1 to 3, 14, 15 and 17 to 20.

II.—Additional powers.

Schedule IV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898—Items 4 and 5 of the powers conferrable by the Local Government on a Magistrate of the third class.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, September 29, 1914.

No. 675.—The Hon'ble Sir Charles Arnold White, *Kt.*, Bar-at-Law, has been permitted to resign the office of Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Madras with effect from the 12th October 1914.

2. The Governor in Council desires to place on record his appreciation of the sound judgment, courtesy and ability which Sir Arnold White brought to the discharge of his duties during his long tenure of the high office of Chief Justice.

Ootacamund, October 1, 1914.

No. 676.—Under section 4 of the Madras Planters Labour Act, 1903, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise Mr. Henry Cyril Davies, Superintendent of the Chindale Estate, Wynaad taluk, to witness the execution of labour contracts.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

Ootacamund, October 3, 1914.

No. 677.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12, sub-section 1, of the Indian Press Act, 1910 (I of 1910), the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies wherever found, of the leaflet entitled "The Akhbaran-Hindustan [The Indian News]—Muchey," dated 21st July 1914, published in San Francisco in Urdu, Gurmukhi, Gujarati or Hindi and commencing with the words, "War has been declared" and ending with the words, "Bande Mataram!" on the grounds that the said leaflet contains exhortations to rebel against the British Government and to commit murder, and it therefore appears to the Governor in Council that the said leaflet contains words which are likely to incite to acts of violence and to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India.

Ootacamund, September 26, 1914.

No. 678.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that the exercise of the powers delegated to him by the Governor-General in Council in Notification No. 1374, dated 12th September 1914, published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary* of the same date, is desirable in order to protect the State from the prosecution of purposes prejudicial to its safety, interests and tranquillity, now therefore the Governor in Council proceeds to make the following rules in exercise of the powers aforesaid :—

(1) The Governor in Council may appoint for any port and place or land frontier an officer called the Inspecting officer, to perform the duties described in these rules, and the officers mentioned in the second column of the schedule hereto annexed are hereby appointed Inspecting officers for the ports and places or land frontiers mentioned in the first column of the said schedule.

(2) At every port for which an Inspecting officer has been appointed, the said officer may inspect passengers on board vessels touching at the port and may detain any person whose detention is, in his opinion, necessary for the purpose of carrying out the object of these rules.

(3) An Inspecting officer may compel any such person to disembark at such port.

(4) An Inspecting officer may put any such person under police surveillance or, if this course appears necessary to prevent evasion, in confinement. An Inspecting officer may also forward any such person under guard to the District Magistrate having jurisdiction over the port of disembarkation, or to the Commissioner of Police if the port of disembarkation be Madras.

(5) When any such person is detained or confined by an Inspecting officer, such officer shall report the fact of detention or confinement forthwith—

(i) if the port be Madras, to the Commissioner of Police;

(ii) if the port be other than Madras, to the District Magistrate having jurisdiction over the port.

(6) Upon receipt of such report or upon the production before him of any such person, the Commissioner of Police or District Magistrate, as the case may be, shall pass any one or more of the following orders which the circumstances of the case, in his opinion, may demand :—

(i) that such person be released from detention or confinement;

(ii) that such person shall report himself to the Police at prescribed intervals;

(iii) that such person shall give a guarantee or security to be of good behaviour and not to take part in any political agitation or propaganda;

(iv) that such person shall remain within a specified area;

(v) that such person shall be confined in the nearest Central or District Jail or in any other place which the Governor in Council may appoint in this behalf.

(7) An officer appointed to be an Inspecting officer for a land frontier of British India may, in respect of any such person as aforesaid who has crossed such frontier into British India after the 5th September 1914, exercise the powers of detention, placing under police surveillance and confinement conferred on Inspecting officers appointed for ports by rules (2) and (4).

(8) All District Superintendents of Police are hereby empowered to detain any person found within their districts whose detention is, in their opinion, necessary for the purpose of carrying out the object of these rules, if such person is shown to have entered British India, whether by sea or land, after the 5th September 1914, and the provisions of rule (4) above shall apply when any person is detained under this rule.

(9) When any person is detained or confined under rule (7) or rule (8) above, the officer ordering such detention or confinement shall forthwith report the fact of detention or confinement to the District Magistrate having jurisdiction over the place where such person is detained or confined and such District Magistrate may exercise in respect of him the powers conferred by rule (6) above.

(10) The powers conferred by rule (6) above upon District Superintendents of Police may, in the city of Madras, be exercised by any gazetted officer of Police and, in every case to which this rule applies, the Commissioner of Police, Madras, shall be deemed to be the District Magistrate having jurisdiction and rule (9) above shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply.

SCHEDULE.

(1) Port and place on land frontier.	(2) Inspecting officers.
Madras, Tuticorin, Calicut, Tellicherry, Cocanada, Mangalore, Negapatam, Vizagapatam, Pamban, Cuddalore, Masulipatam, Dhanushkodi	Every police officer of rank not below that of Deputy Superintendent on duty in the district in which the port is situated.
Gopalpur	The Port Officer, Gopalpur.
Cochin	The Deputy Magistrate, Cochin.
French land frontier adjoining the South Arcot district.	Every police officer of rank not below that of Deputy Superintendent on duty in the district of South Arcot.
French land frontier adjoining the Tanjore district.	Every police officer of rank not below that of Deputy Superintendent on duty in the district of Tanjore.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Ootacamund, October 3, 1914.

No. 160.—The Rev. Ernest Oswald Jervis, M.A., combined privilege leave and furlough on medical certificate for one year from the 15th October 1914 or date of departure under articles 583 and 583 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENTS.

Octacamund, October 3, 1914.

No. 101.—The Rev. Francis Owen Proctor, M.A., Chaplain of North Georgetown, Madras, to be Chaplain of Wellington, in relief of the Rev. E. C. Jervis, M.A., granted leave.

No. 102.—The Rev. Henry Hacking, M.A., to act as Chaplain of South Georgetown, Madras, during the absence of the Rev. A. F. Lyon on privilege leave.

(This cancels Ecclesiastical Department notification No. 39, dated the 15th September 1914, published in Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 22nd September 1914.)

No. 103.—Mr. James Thomas Gillespie, I.C.S., to be a Lay Trustee of Christ Church, Salem, *vice* Mr. S. A. Shorie, M.A., resigned.

No. 104.—Mr. Alexander Farrangdon Campbell to be a Lay Trustee of St. James Church, Villupuram, to fill an existing vacancy.

ATTAINMENT OF RANK.

Octacamund, October 3, 1914.

No. 105.—The Rev. Wynn Ashbel Lowsley, Junior Chaplain on the Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment, attained the rank of Senior Chaplain on the 20th September 1914.

No. 106.—The Rev. Ernest Oswald Jervis and the Rev. Samuel Octavius Piers will attain the rank of Senior Chaplain on the 8th October and the 1st December 1914 respectively.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Octacamund, October 6, 1914.

No. 32.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished —

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 24th September 1914.

No. 2233-G.—With reference to notification No. 1411 G., dated the 29th June 1914, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. George Keith Walker as Consul for Belgium at Madras has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

The 28th September 1914.

No. 853-W.—The following notice issued by His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on page 6693 of the *London Gazette*, dated the 25th August 1914, is republished for information :—

GEORGE R.I.

GEORGE BY THE GRACE OF GOD, OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AND OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS BEYOND THE SEAS, KING, DEFENDER OF THE FAITH, EMPEROR OF INDIA, ETC., ETC. TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING!

WHEREAS We, and also Her late Majesty Queen Victoria of Happy Memory, and His late Majesty King Edward the Seventh of Happy Memory, have from time to time, by the Grant of Exequaturs, or otherwise, recognised and approved divers persons, being subjects of the German Empire or of the Dual Monarchy of Austria Hungary, as Consular Representatives of other foreign Powers within Our Dominions or Protectorates, or within places subject to Our occupation or control ;

AND WHEREAS a state of War exists between Us and the German Empire, and also between Us and the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary ;

AND WHEREAS, for divers good causes and considerations Us thereunto moving, We have deemed it expedient no longer to recognise any such persons as such Consular Representatives as aforesaid, and further to withdraw all the Exequaturs heretofore granted to any of such persons ;

Now know ye that We do hereby declare, order, and direct that any person, being a subject of the German Empire or of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary, and now being a Consular Representative of any other foreign Power within Our Dominions or Protectorates, or within places subject to Our occupation or control, shall henceforth no longer be recognised as such Consular Representative, or permitted to perform any duties, or act in any respect as such Consular Representative within Our Dominions or Protectorates, or within places subject to Our occupation or control, and that We do hereby withdraw accordingly all and singular the Exequaturs and Exequatur heretofore granted to any of such persons.

GIVEN at Our Court of *St. James* the 13th day of *August*, in the year of Our LORD One thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the Fifth Year of Our Reign

By His Majesty's Command,

E. GREY.

The 22nd September 1914.

No. 504-W.—The following papers having been presented to Parliament by His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs are published for general information :—

CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE EUROPEAN CRISIS PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT BY COMMAND OF HIS MAJESTY.

No. 1.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen.

Foreign Office, July 20, 1914.

SIR,

I ASKED the German Ambassador to-day if he had any news of what was going on in Vienna with regard to Servia.

He said that he had not, but Austria was certainly going to take some step, and he regarded the situation as very uncomfortable.

I said that I had not heard anything recently, except that Count Berchtold, in speaking to the Italian Ambassador in Vienna, had deprecated the suggestion that the situation was grave, but had said that it should be cleared up.

The German Ambassador said that it would be a very desirable thing if Russia could act as a mediator with regard to Servia.

I said that I assumed that the Austrian Government would not do anything until they had first disclosed to the public their case against Servia, founded presumably upon what they had discovered at the trial.

The Ambassador said that he certainly assumed that they would act upon some case that would be made known.

I said that this would make it easier for others, such as Russia, to counsel moderation in Belgrade. In fact, the more Austria could keep her demand within reasonable limits, and the stronger the justification she could produce for making any demand, the more chance there would be of smoothing things over. I hated the idea of a war between any of the Great Powers, and that any of them should be dragged into a war by Servia would be detestable.

The Ambassador agreed wholeheartedly in this sentiment.

I am, etc.,
E. GREY.

No. 2.

Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 22.)

Berlin, July 22, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

LAST night I met Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the forthcoming Austrian *démarche* at Belgrade was alluded to by His Excellency in the conversation that ensued. His Excellency was evidently of opinion that this step on Austria's part would have been made ere this. He insisted that question at issue was one for settlement between Servia and Austria alone, and that there should be no interference from outside in the discussions between those two countries. He had therefore considered it inadvisable that the Austro-Hungarian Government should be approached by the German Government on the matter. He had, however, on several occasions, in conversation with the Servian Minister, emphasised the extreme importance that Austro-Servian relations should be put on a proper footing.

Finally, His Excellency observed to me that for a long time past the attitude adopted towards Servia by Austria had, in his opinion, been one of great forbearance.

No. 3.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir M. de Bunsen.

Foreign Office, July 23, 1914.

SIR,

COUNT MENSDORFF told me to-day that he would be able to-morrow morning to let me have officially the communication that he understood was being made to Servia to-day by Austria. He then explained privately what the nature of the demand would be. As he told

me that the facts would all be set out in the paper that he would give me to-morrow, it is unnecessary to record them now. I gathered that they would include proof of the complicity of some Servian officials in the plot to murder the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, and a long list of demands consequently made by Austria on Servia.

As regards all this, I said that it was not a matter on which I would make any comment until I received an official communication, and it seemed to me probably a matter on which I should not be able to make any comment at first sight.

But, when Count Mensdorff told me that he supposed there would be something in the nature of the time-limit, which was in effect akin to an ultimatum, I said that I regretted this very much. To begin with a time-limit might influence opinion in Russia, and it would make it difficult, if not impossible, to give more time, even if after a few days it appeared that by giving more time there would be a prospect of securing a peaceful settlement and getting a satisfactory reply from Servia. I admitted that, if there was no time-limit, the proceedings might be unduly protracted, but I urged that a time-limit could always be introduced afterwards, that if the demands were made without a time-limit in the first instance, Russian public opinion might be less excited, after a week it might have cooled down, and if the Austrian case was very strong it might be apparent that the Russian Government would be in a position to use their influence in favour of a satisfactory reply from Servia. A time-limit was generally a thing to be used only in the last resort, after other means had been tried and failed.

Count Mensdorff said that if Servia, in the interval that had elapsed since the murder of the Archduke, had voluntarily instituted an enquiry on her own territory, all this might have been avoided. In 1909, Servia had said in a note that she intended to live on terms of good neighbourhood with Austria; but she had never kept her promise, she had stirred up agitation the object of which was to disintegrate Austria, and it was absolutely necessary for Austria to protect herself.

I said that I would not comment upon or criticise what Count Mensdorff had told me this afternoon, but I could not help dwelling upon the awful consequences involved in the situation. Great apprehension had been expressed to me, not specially by M. Cambon and Count Benckendorff, but also by others, as to what might happen, and it had been represented to me that it would be very desirable that those who had influence in St. Petersburgh should use it on behalf of patience and moderation. I had replied that the amount of influence that could be used in this sense would depend upon how reasonable were the Austrian demands and how strong the justification that Austria might have discovered for making her demands. The possible consequences of the present situation were terrible. If as many as four Great Powers of Europe—let us say Austria, France, Russia and Germany—were engaged in war, it seemed to me that it must involve the expenditure of so vast a sum of money, and such an interference with trade, that a war would be accompanied or followed by a complete collapse of European credit and industry. In these days, in great industrial States, this would mean a state of things worse than that of 1848, and, irrespective of who were victors in the war, many things might be completely swept away.

Count Mensdorff did not demur to this statement of the possible consequences of the present situation, but he said that all would depend upon Russia.

I made the remark that, in a time of difficulties such as this, it was just as true to say that it required two to keep the peace as it was to say, ordinarily, that it took two to make a quarrel. I hoped very much that, if there were difficulties, Austria and Russia would be able in the first instance to discuss them directly with each other.

Count Mensdorff said that he hoped this would be possible, but he was under the impression that the attitude in St Petersburgh had not been very favourable recently.

I am, etc.,
E. GREY.

No. 4.

Count Berchtold to Count Mensdorff.—(*Communicated by Count Mensdorff, July 24, 1914.*)

[*Translation.*]

Le Gouvernement Impérial et Royal s'est vu obligé d'adresser jeudi le 23 de ce mois, par l'entremise du Ministre Impérial et Royal à Belgrade, la note suivante au Gouvernement Royal de Serbie:

"Le 31 mars 1909 le Ministre de Serbie à Vienne a fait, d'ordre de son Gouvernement, au Gouvernement Impérial et Royal la déclaration suivante:—

THE Austro-Hungarian Government felt compelled to address the following note to the Servian Government on the 23rd July, through the medium of the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Belgrade:—

"On the 31st March, 1909, the Servian Minister in Vienna, on the instructions of the Servian Government, made the following declaration to the Imperial and Royal Government:—

"La Serbie reconnaît qu'elle n'a pas été atteinte dans ses droits par le fait accompli créé en Bosnie-Herzégovine et qu'elle se conformera par conséquent à telle décision que les Puissances prendront par rapport à l'article 25 du Traité de Berlin. Se rendant aux conseils des Grandes Puissances, la Serbie s'engage dès à présent à abandonner l'attitude de protestation et d'opposition qu'elle a observée à l'égard de l'annexion depuis l'automne dernier, et elle s'engage, en outre, à changer le cours de sa politique actuelle envers l'Autriche-Hongrie pour vivre désormais avec cette dernière sur le pied d'un bon voisinage."

Or, l'histoire des dernières années, et notamment les événements douloureux du 28 juin, ont démontré l'existence en Serbie d'un mouvement subversif dont le but est de détacher de la Monarchie austro-hongroise certaines parties de ses territoires. Ce mouvement, qui a pris jour sous les yeux du Gouvernement serbe, est arrivé à se manifester au delà du territoire du royaume par des actes de terrorisme, par une série d'attentats et par des meurtres.

Le Gouvernement Royal serbe, loin de satisfaire aux engagements formels contenus dans la déclaration du 31 mars, 1909, n'a rien fait pour supprimer ce mouvement: il a toléré l'activité criminelle des différentes sociétés et affiliations dirigées contre la Monarchie, le langage effréné de la presse, la glorification des auteurs d'attentats, la participation d'officiers et de fonctionnaires dans les agissements subversifs, une propagande malsaine dans l'instruction publique, toléré enfin toutes les manifestations qui pouvaient induire la population serbe à la haine de la Monarchie et au mépris de ses institutions.

Cette tolérance coupable du Gouvernement Royal de Serbie n'avait pas cessé au moment où les événements du 28 juin dernier en ont démontré au monde entier les conséquences funestes.

Il résulte des dépositions et aveux des auteurs criminels de l'attentat du 28 juin que le meurtre de Sarajevo a été tramé à Belgrade, que les armes et explosifs dont les meurtriers se trouvaient être munis leur ont été donnés par des officiers et fonctionnaires serbes faisant partie de la "Narodna Odbrana", et enfin que le passage en Bosnie des criminels et de leurs armes a été organisé et effectué par des chefs du service-frontière serbe.

Les résultats mentionnés de l'instruction ne permettent pas au Gouvernement Impérial et Royal de poursuivre plus longtemps l'attitude de longanimité expectative qu'il avait observée pendant des années vis-à-vis des agissements conçus à Belgrade et propagés de là sur les territoires de la Monarchie; ces résultats lui imposent au contraire le devoir de mettre fin à des menées qui forment une menace perpétuelle pour la tranquillité de la Monarchie.

"Servia recognises that the *fait accompli* regarding Bosnia has not affected her rights and consequently she will conform to the decisions that the Powers may take in conformity with article 25 of the Treaty of Berlin. In deference to the advice of the Great Powers Servia undertakes to renounce from now onwards the attitude of protest and opposition which she has adopted with regard to the annexation since last autumn. She undertakes, moreover, to modify the direction of her policy with regard to Austria-Hungary and to live in future on good neighbourly terms with the latter."

The history of recent years, and in particular the painful events of the 28th June last, have shown the existence of a subversive movement with the object of detaching a part of the territories of Austria-Hungary from the Monarchy. This movement, which had its birth under the eyes of the Servian Government, has gone so far as to make itself manifest on both sides of the Servian frontier in the shape of acts of terrorism and a series of outrages and murders.

Far from carrying out the formal undertakings contained in the declaration of the 31st March 1909, the Royal Servian Government has done nothing to repress these movements. It has permitted the criminal machinations of various societies and associations directed against the Monarchy, and has tolerated unrestrained language on the part of the press, the glorification of the perpetrators of outrages, and the participation of officers and functionaries in subversive agitation. It has permitted an unwholesome propaganda in public instruction. In short, it has permitted all manifestations of a nature to incite the Servian population to hatred of the Monarchy and contempt of its institutions.

This culpable tolerance of the Royal Servian Government had not ceased at the moment when the events of the 28th June last proved its fatal consequences to the whole world.

It results from the depositions and confessions of the criminal perpetrators of the outrage of the 28th June that the Serajevo assassinations were planned in Belgrade, that the arms and explosives with which the murderers were provided had been given to them by Servian officers and functionaries belonging to the Narodna Odbrana, and finally, that the passage into Bosnia of the criminals and their arms was organised and effected by the chiefs of the Servian frontier service.

The above-mentioned results of the magisterial investigation do not permit the Austro-Hungarian Government to pursue any longer the attitude of expectant forbearance which it has maintained for years in face of the machinations hatched in Belgrade, and thence propagated in the territories of the Monarchy. The results, on the contrary, impose on it the duty of putting an end to the intrigues which form a perpetual menace to the tranquility of the Monarchy.

C'est pour atteindre ce but que le Gouvernement Impérial et Royal se voit obligé de demander au Gouvernement serve l'énonciation officielle qu'il condamne la propagande dirigée contre la Monarchie austro-hongroise, c'est-à-dire l'ensemble des tendances qui aspirent en dernier lieu à détacher de la Monarchie austro-hongroise des territoires qui en font partie, et qu'il s'engage à supprimer, par tous les moyens, cette propagande criminelle et terroriste.

Afin de donner un caractère solennel à cet engagement, le Gouvernement Royal de Serbie fera publier à la première page du "Journal officiel" en date du 26 juin (13 juillet) l'énonciation suivante:—

"Le Gouvernement Royal de Serbie condamne la propagande dirigée contre l'Autriche-Hongrie, c'est-à-dire l'ensemble des tendances qui aspirent en dernier lieu à détacher de la Monarchie austro-hongroise des territoires qui en font partie, et il déplore sincèrement les conséquences funestes de ces agissements criminels.

"Le Gouvernement Royal regrette que des officiers et fonctionnaires serbes aient participé à la propagande susmentionnée et compromis par là les relations de bon voisinage auquel le Gouvernement Royal s'était solennellement engagé par sa déclaration du 31 mars, 1909.

"Le Gouvernement Royal, qui désapprouve et répudie toute idée ou tentative d'immixtion dans les destinées des habitants de quelque partie de l'Autriche-Hongrie que ce soit, considère de son devoir d'avertir formellement les officiers, les fonctionnaires et toute la population du royaume que dorénavant il procédera avec la dernière rigueur contre les personnes qui se rendraient coupables de pareils agissements qu'il mettra tous ses efforts à prévenir et à réprimer" .

Cette énonciation sera portée simultanément à la connaissance de l'Armée Royale par un ordre du jour de Sa Majesté le Roi et sera publiée dans le "Bulletin officiel" de l'Armée.

Le Gouvernement Royal serbe s'engage en outre:

1° à supprimer toute publication qui excite à la haine et au mépris de la Monarchie et dont la tendance générale est dirigée contre son intégrité territoriale,

2° à dissoudre immédiatement la société dite "Narodna Odbrana," à confisquer tous ses moyens de propagande, et à procéder de la même manière contre les autres sociétés et affiliations en Serbie qui s'adonnent à la propagande contre la Monarchie austro-hongroise; le Gouvernement Royal prendra les mesures nécessaires pour que les sociétés dissoutes ne puissent pas continuer leur activité sous un autre nom et sous une autre forme,

3° à éliminer sans délai de l'instruction publique en Serbie, tant en ce qui concerne le corps enseignant que les moyens d'instruction, tout ce qui sert ou pourrait servir à fomenter la propagande contre l'Autriche-Hongrie,

To achieve this end the Imperial and Royal Government sees itself compelled to demand from the Royal Servian Government a formal assurance that it condemns this dangerous propaganda against the Monarchy, in other words, the whole series of tendencies, the ultimate aim of which is to detach from the Monarchy territories belonging to it, and that it undertakes to suppress by every means this criminal and terrorist propaganda.

In order to give a formal character to this undertaking the Royal Servian Government shall publish on the front page of its "Official Journal" of the 26th June (13th July) the following declaration:—

"The Royal Government of Servia condemns the propaganda directed against Austria-Hungary—i.e., the general tendency of which the final aim is to detach from the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy territories belonging to it, and it sincerely deplores the fatal consequences of these criminal proceedings.

The Royal Government regrets that Servian officers and functionaries participated in the above-mentioned propaganda and thus compromised the good neighbourly relations to which the Royal Government was solemnly pledged by its declaration of the 31st March 1909.

The Royal Government, which disapproves and repudiates all idea of interfering or attempting to interfere with the destinies of the inhabitants of any part whatsoever of Austria-Hungary, considers it its duty formally to warn officers and functionaries, and the whole population of the kingdom, that henceforward it will proceed with the utmost rigour against persons who may be guilty of such machinations, which it will use all its efforts to anticipate and suppress.

This declaration shall simultaneously be communicated to the Royal Army as an order of the day by His Majesty the King and shall be published in the "Official Bulletin" of the Army.

The Royal Servian Government further undertakes:

1. To suppress any publication which incites to hatred and contempt of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the general tendency of which is directed against its territorial integrity;

2. To dissolve immediately the society styled Narodna Odbrana, to confiscate all its means of propaganda, and to proceed in the same manner against other societies and their branches in Servia which engage in propaganda against the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. The Royal Government shall take the necessary measures to prevent the societies dissolved from continuing their activity under another name and form;

3. To eliminate without delay from public instruction in Servia, both as regards the teaching body and also as regards the methods of instruction, everything that serves, or might serve, to foment the propaganda against Austria-Hungary;

4° à éloigner du service militaire et de l'administration en général tous les officiers et fonctionnaires coupables de la propagande contre la Monarchie austro-hongroise et dont le Gouvernement Impérial et Royal se réserve de communiquer les noms et les faits au Gouvernement Royal,

5° à accepter la collaboration en Serbie des organes du Gouvernement Impérial et Royal dans la suppression du mouvement subversif dirigé contre l'intégrité territoriale de la Monarchie,

6° à ouvrir une enquête judiciaire contre les partisans du complot du 28 juin se trouvant sur territoire serbe ;

des organes, délégués par le Gouvernement Impérial et Royal, prendront part aux recherches y relatives,

7° à procéder d'urgence à l'arrestation du Commandant Voija Tankosin et du nommé Milan Ciganovic, employé de l'Etat serbe, compromis par les résultats de l'instruction de Sarajevo,

8° à empêcher, par des mesures efficaces, la concours des autorités serbes dans le trafic illicite d'armes et d'explosifs à travers la frontière ;

à licencier et punir sévèrement les fonctionnaires du service-frontière de Schabatz et de Loznica coupables d'avoir aidé les auteurs du crime de Sarajevo en leur facilitant le passage de la frontière,

9° à donner au Gouvernement Impérial et Royal des explications sur les propos injustifiables de hauts fonctionnaires serbes tant en Serbie qu'à l'étranger qui, malgré leur position officielle, n'ont pas hésité après l'attentat du 28 juin de s'exprimer dans des interviews d'une manière hostile envers la Monarchie austro-hongroise, enfin,

10° d'avertir, sans retard, le Gouvernement Impérial et Royal de l'exécution des mesures comprises dans les points précédents.

Le Gouvernement Impérial et Royal attend la réponse du Gouvernement Royal au plus tard jusqu'au samedi, 25 de ce mois, à 6 heures du soir.

Un mémoire concernant les résultats de l'instruction de Sarajevo à l'égard des fonctionnaires mentionnés aux points 7 et 8 est annexé à cette note.

J'ai l'honneur d'inviter votre Excellence de vouloir porter le contenu de cette note à la connaissance du Gouvernement auprès duquel vous êtes accrédité, en accompagnant cette communication du commentaire que voici :

Le 31 mars, 1909, le Gouvernement Royal serbe a adressé à l'Autriche-Hongrie la déclaration dont le texte est reproduit ci-dessus.

Le lendemain même de cette déclaration la Serbie s'est engagée dans une politique tendant à inspirer des idées subversives aux ressortissants serbes de la Monarchie austro-hongroise et à préparer ainsi la séparation des territoires austro-hongrois, limitrophes à la Serbie.

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4. To remove from the military service, and from the administration in general, all officers and functionaries guilty of propaganda against the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy whose names and deeds the Austro-Hungarian Government reserves to itself the right of communicating to the Royal Government ;

5. To accept the collaboration in Servia of representatives of the Austro-Hungarian Government in the suppression of the subversive movement directed against the territorial integrity of the Monarchy ;

6 To take Judicial proceedings against accessories to the plot of the 28th June who are on Servian territory. Delegates of the Austro-Hungarian Government will take part in the investigation relating thereto ;

7. To proceed without delay to the arrest of Major Voija Tankositch and of the individual named Milan Ciganovitch, a Servian State employé, who have been compromised by the results of the magisterial enquiry at Serajevo ;

8. To prevent by effective measures the co-operation of the Servian authorities in the illicit traffic in arms and explosives across the frontier, to dismiss and punish severely the officials of the frontier service at Schabatz and Loznica guilty of having assisted the perpetrators of the Serajevo crime by facilitating their passage across the frontier ;

9. To furnish the Imperial and Royal Government with explanations regarding the unjustifiable utterances of high Servian officials, both in Servia and abroad who, notwithstanding their official position, did not hesitate after the crime of the 28th June to express themselves in interviews in terms of hostility to the Austro-Hungarian Government ; and finally,

10. To notify the Imperial and Royal Government without delay of the execution of the measures comprised under the preceding heads.

The Austro-Hungarian Government expects the reply of the Royal Government at the latest by 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, the 25th July

A memorandum dealing with the results of the magisterial enquiry at Serajevo with regard to the officials mentioned under heads (7) and (8) is attached to this note.

I have the honour to request your Excellency to bring the contents of this note to the knowledge of the Government to which you are accredited, accompanying your communication with the following observations :—

On the 31st March, 1909, the Royal Servian Government addressed to Austria-Hungary the declaration of which the text is reproduced above.

On the very day after this declaration Servia embarked on a policy of instilling revolutionary ideas into the Serb subjects of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, and so preparing the separation of the Austro-Hungarian territory on the Servian frontier

La Serbie devint le foyer d'une agitation criminelle.

Des sociétés et affiliations ne tardèrent pas à se former qui, soit ouvertement, soit clandestinement, étaient destinées à créer des désordres sur le territoire austro-hongrois. Ces sociétés et affiliations comptent parmi leurs membres des généraux et des diplomates, des fonctionnaires d'Etat et des juges, bref les sommités du monde officiel et intellectuel du royaume.

Le journalisme serbe est presque entièrement au service de cette propagande, dirigée contre l'Autriche-Hongrie, et pas un jour ne passe sans que les organes de la presse serbe n'excitent leurs lecteurs à la haine et au mépris de la Monarchie voisine ou à des attentats dirigés plus ou moins ouvertement contre sa sureté et son intégrité.

Un grand nombre d'agents est appelé à soutenir par tous les moyens l'agitation contre l'Autriche-Hongrie et à corrompre dans les provinces limitrophes la jeunesse de ces pays.

L'esprit conspirateur des politiciens serbes, esprit dont les annales du royaume portent les sanglantes empreintes, a subi une recrudescence depuis la dernière crise balkanique; des individus ayant fait partie des bandes jusque-là occupées en Macédoine sont venus se mettre à la disposition de la propagande terroriste contre l'Autriche-Hongrie.

En présence de ces agissements, auxquels l'Autriche-Hongrie est exposée depuis des années, le Gouvernement de la Serbie n'a pas cru devoir prendre la moindre mesure. C'est ainsi que le Gouvernement serbe a manqué au devoir que lui imposait la déclaration solennelle du 31 mars, 1909, et c'est ainsi qu'il s'est mis en contradiction avec la volonté de l'Europe et avec l'engagement qu'il avait pris vis-à-vis de l'Autriche-Hongrie.

La longanimité du Gouvernement Impérial et Royal à l'égard de l'attitude provocatrice de la Serbie était inspirée du désintéressement territorial de la Monarchie austro-hongroise et de l'espoir que Gouvernement serbe finirait tout de même par apprécier à sa juste valeur l'amitié de l'Autriche-Hongrie. En observant une attitude bienveillante pour les intérêts politiques de la Serbie, le Gouvernement Impérial et Royal espérait que le royaume se déciderait finalement à suivre de son côté une ligne de conduite analogue. L'Autriche-Hongrie s'attendait surtout à une pareille évolution dans les idées politiques en Serbie, lorsque, après les événements de l'année 1912, le Gouvernement Impérial et Royal rendit possible, par une attitude désintéressée et sans rancune, l'agrandissement si considérable de la Serbie.

Cette bienveillance manifestée par l'Autriche-Hongrie à l'égard de l'Etat voisin n'a cependant aucunement modifié les procédés du royaume, qui a continué à tolérer sur son territoire une propagande, dont les funestes conséquences se sont manifestées au monde entier le 28 juin dernier, jour où l'héritier présomptif de la Monarchie et son illustre

Servia, became the centre of a criminal agitation.

No time was lost in the formation of societies and groups, whose object, either avowed or secret, was the creation of disorders on Austro-Hungarian territory. These societies and groups count among their members generals and diplomatists, Government officials and judges—in short, men at the top of official and unofficial society in the kingdom.

Servian journalism is almost entirely at the service of this propaganda, which is directed against Austria-Hungary, and not a day passes without the organs of the Servian press stirring up their readers to hatred or contempt for the neighbouring Monarchy, or to outrages directed more or less openly against its security and integrity.

A large number of agents are employed in carrying on by every means the agitation against Austria-Hungary and corrupting the youth in the frontier provinces.

Since the recent Balkan crisis there has been a recrudescence of the spirit of conspiracy inherent in Servian politicians, which has left such sanguinary imprints on the history of the kingdom. Individuals belonging formerly to bands employed in Macedonia have come to place themselves at the disposal of the terrorist propaganda against Austria-Hungary.

In the presence of these doings, to which Austria-Hungary has been exposed for years the Servian Government has not thought it incumbent on it to take the slightest step. The Servian Government has thus failed in the duty imposed on it by the solemn declaration of the 31st March 1909, and acted in opposition to the will of Europe and the undertaking given to Austria-Hungary.

The patience of the Imperial and Royal Government in the face of the provocative attitude of Servia was inspired by the territorial disinterestedness of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the hope that the Servian Government would end in spite of everything by appreciating Austria-Hungary's friendship at its true value. By observing a benevolent attitude towards the political interests of Servia, the Imperial and Royal Government hoped that the kingdom would finally decide to follow on analogous line of conduct on its own side. In particular Austria-Hungary expected a development of this kind in the political ideas of Servia, when, after the events of 1912, the Imperial and Royal Government, by its disinterested and ungrudging attitude, may such a considerable aggrandisement of Servia possible.

The benevolence which Austria-Hungary showed towards the neighbouring State had no restraining effect on the proceedings of the kingdom, which continued to tolerate on its territory a propaganda of which the fatal consequences were demonstrated to the whole world on the 28th June last, when the Heir Presumptive to the Monarchy and his illustrious

épouse devinrent les victimes d'un complot tramé à Belgrade.

En présence de cet état de choses le Gouvernement Impérial et Royal a dû se décider à entreprendre de nouvelles et pressantes démarches à Belgrade afin d'amener le Gouvernement serbe à arrêter le mouvement incendiaire menaçant la sûreté et l'intégrité de la Monarchie austro-hongroise.

Le Gouvernement Impérial et Royal est persuadé qu'en entreprenant cette démarche il se trouve en plein accord avec les sentiments de toutes les nations civilisées, qui ne sauraient admettre que le régicide devint une arme dont on puisse se servir impunément dans la lutte politique, et que la paix européenne fût continuellement troublée par les agissements partant de Belgrade.

C'est à l'appui de ce qui précède que le Gouvernement Impérial et Royal tient à la disposition du Gouvernement Royal de Grande-Bretagne un dossier élucidant les menées serbes et les rapports existant entre ces menées et le meurtre du 28 juin.

Une communication identique est adressée aux représentants Impériaux et Royaux auprès des autres Puissances signataires.

Vous êtes autorisé de laisser une copie de cette dépêche entre les mains de M. le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères.

Vienne, le 24 juillet, 1914.

consort fell victims to a plot hatched at Belgrade.

In the presence of this state of things the Imperial and Royal Government has felt compelled to take new and urgent steps at Belgrade with a view to inducing the Servian Government to stop the incendiary movement that is threatening the security and integrity of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

The Imperial and Royal Government is convinced that in taking this step it will find itself in full agreement with the sentiments of all civilised nations who cannot permit regicide to become a weapon that can be employed with impunity in political strife, and the peace of Europe to be continually disturbed by movements emanating from Belgrade.

In support of the above the Imperial and Royal Government holds at the disposal of the British Government a *dossier* elucidating the Servian intrigues and the connection between these intrigues and the murder of the 28th June.

An identical communication has been addressed to the Imperial and Royal representatives accredited to the other signatory Powers.

You are authorised to leave a copy of this despatch in the hands of the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 24, 1914.

ANNEXE.

L'instruction criminelle ouverte par le Tribunal de Serajevo contre Gavrilo Princip et consorts du chef d'assassinat et de complicité y relative—crime commis par eux le 28 juin dernier—a jusqu'ici abouti aux constatations suivantes :

1°. Le complot ayant pour but d'assassiner, lors de son séjour à Serajevo, l'Archiduc Francois-Ferdinand fut formé à Belgrade par Gavrilo Princip, Nedeljko Cabrinovic, le nommé Milan Ciganovic et Trifko Grabez avec le concours du commandant Voija Tankosic.

2°. Les 6 bombes et les 4 pistolets Browning avec munition, moyennant lesquels les malfaiteurs ont commis l'attentat, furent livrés à Belgrade à Princip, Cabrinovic et Grabez par le nommé Milan Ciganovic et le commandant Voija Tankosic.

3°. Les bombes sont des grenades à la main provenant du dépôt d'armes de l'armée serbe à Kragujevac.

4°. Pour assurer le réussite de l'attentat, Ciganovic enseigna à Princip, Cabrinovic et Grabez la manière de se servir des grenades et donna, dans un forêt près du champ de tir à Topschider, des leçons de tir avec pistolets Browning à Princip et Grabez.

5°. Pour rendre possible à Princip, Cabrinovic et Grabez de passer la frontière de Bosni-Herzégovine et d'y introduire clandestinement leur contrebande d'armes, un système de transport secret fut organisé par Ciganovic.

ANNEX.

The criminal enquiry opened by the Court of Sarajevo against Gavrilo Princip and his accessories in and before the act of assassination committed by them on the 28th June last, has up to the present led to the following conclusions :—

1. The plot, having as its object the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand at the time of his visit to Serajevo, was formed at Belgrade by Gavrilo Princip, Nedeljko Cabrinovic, one Milan Ciganovic, and Trifko Grabez, with the assistance of Commander Voija Tankosic.

2. The six bombs and the four Browning pistols and ammunition with which the guilty parties committed the act were delivered to Princip, Cabrinovic, and Grabez by the man Milan Ciganovic and Commander Voija Tankosic at Belgrade.

3. The bombs are hand-grenades coming from the arms depot of the Servian army at Kragujevac.

4. In order to ensure the success of the act, Ciganovic taught Princip, Cabrinovic and Grabez how to use the bombs, and gave lessons in firing Browning pistols to Princip and Grabez in a forest near the shooting ground at Topschider.

5. To enable Princip, Cabrinovic and Grabez to cross the frontier of Bosnia-Herzegovina and smuggle in their contraband of arms secretly, a secret system of transport was organised by Ciganovic.

D'après cette organisation l'introduction en Bosnie-Herzégovine des malfaiteurs et de leurs armes fut opérée par les capitaines frontières de Chabac (Rade Popovic) et de Loznica ainsi que par le douanier Rudivoj Grbic de Loznica avec le concours de divers particuliers.

By this arrangement the introduction into Bosnia-Herzegovina of criminals and their arms was effected by the officials controlling the frontiers at Chabac (Rade Popovic) and Loznica, as well as by the customs officer Rudivoj Grbic, of Loznica, with the assistance of various individuals.

No. 5.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir M. de Bunsen.

Foreign Office, July 24, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

Note addressed to Servia together with an explanation of the reasons leading up to it, has been communicated to me by Count Mensdorff.

In the ensuing conversation with His Excellency I remarked that it seemed to me a matter for great regret that a time limit, and such a short one at that, had been insisted upon at this stage of the proceedings. The murder of the Archduke and some of the circumstances respecting Servia quoted in the note aroused sympathy with Austria, as was but natural, but at the same time I had never before seen one State address to another independent State a document of so formidable a character. Demand No. 5 would be hardly consistent with the maintenance of Servia's independent sovereignty if it were to mean, as it seemed that it might, that Austria-Hungary was to be invested with a right to appoint officials who would have authority within the frontiers of Servia.

I added that I felt great apprehension, and that I should concern myself with the matter simply and solely from the point of view of the peace of Europe. The merits of the dispute between Austria and Servia were not the concern of His Majesty's Government, and, such comments as I had made above were not made in order to discuss those merits.

I ended by saying that doubtless we should enter into an exchange of views with other Powers, and that I must await their views as to what could be done to mitigate the difficulties of the situation.

Count Mensdorff replied that the present situation might never have arisen if Servia had held out a hand after the murder of the Archduke: Servia had, however, shown no sign of sympathy or help, though some weeks had already elapsed since the murder; a time limit, said His Excellency, was essential, owing to the procrastination on Servia's part.

I said that if Servia had procrastinated in replying, a time limit could have been introduced later; but, as things now stood, the terms of the Servian reply had been dictated by Austria, who had not been content to limit herself to a demand for a reply within a limit of forty-eight hours from its presentation.

No. 6.

Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 24.)

St. Petersburgh, July 24, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

I had a telephone message this morning from M. Sazonof to the effect the text of the Austrian ultimatum had just reached him.

His Excellency added that a reply within forty-eight hours was demanded, and he begged me to meet him at the French Embassy to discuss matters, as Austrian step clearly meant that war was imminent.

Minister for Foreign Affairs said that Austria's conduct was both provocative and immoral; she would never have taken such action unless Germany had first been consulted; some of her demands were quite impossible of acceptance. He hoped that His Majesty's Government would not fail to proclaim their solidarity with Russia and France.

The French Ambassador gave me to understand that France would fulfil all the obligations entailed by her alliance with Russia, if necessity arose, besides supporting Russia strongly in any diplomatic negotiations.

I said that I would telegraph a full report to you of what Their Excellencies had just said to me. I could not, of course, speak in the name of His Majesty's Government, but personally I saw no reason to expect any declaration of solidarity from His Majesty's Government that would entail an unconditional engagement on their part to support Russia and France by force of arms. Direct British interests in Servia were nil, and a war on behalf of that country would never be sanctioned by British public opinion. To this M. Sazonof replied that we must not forget that the general European question was involved, the Servian question being but a part of the former, and that Great Britian could not afford to efface herself from the problems now at issue.

In reply to these remarks I observed that I gathered from what he said that His Excellency was suggesting that Great Britain should join in making a communication to Austria to the effect that active intervention by her in the internal affairs of Servia could not be tolerated. But supposing Austria nevertheless proceeded to embark on military measures against Servia in spite of our representations, was it the intention of the Russian Government forthwith to declare war on Austria?

M. Sazonof said that he himself thought that Russian mobilisation would at any rate have to be carried out; but a council of Ministers was being held this afternoon to consider the whole question. A further council would be held, probably to-morrow, at which the Emperor would preside, when a decision would be come to.

I said that it seemed to me that the important point was to induce Austria to extend the time limit, and that the first thing to do was to bring as influence to bear on Austria with that end in view; French Ambassador, however, thought that either Austria had made up her mind to act at once or that she was bluffing. Whichever it might be our only chance of averting war was for us to adopt a firm and united attitude. He did not think there was time to carry out my suggestion. Thereupon I said that it seemed to me desirable that we should know just how far Servia was prepared to go to meet the demands formulated by Austria in her note. M. Sazonof replied that he must first consult his colleagues on this point, but that doubtless some of the Austrian demands could be accepted by Servia.

French Ambassador and M. Sazonof both continued to press me for a declaration of complete solidarity of His Majesty's Government with French and Russian Governments, and I therefore said that it seemed to me possible that you might perhaps be willing to make strong representations to both German and Austrian Governments, urging upon them that an attack upon Austria by Servia would endanger the whole peace of Europe. Perhaps you might see your way to saying to them that such action on the part of Austria would probably mean Russian intervention, which would involve France and Germany, and that it would be difficult for Great Britain to keep out if the war were to become general. M. Sazonof answered that we would sooner or later be dragged into war if it did break out; we should have rendered war more likely if we did not from the outset make common cause with his country and with France; at any rate, he hoped His Majesty's Government would express strong reprobation of action taken by Austria.

President of French Republic and President of the Council cannot reach France, on their return from Russia, for four or five days, and it looks as though Austria purposely chose this moment to present their ultimatum.

It seems to me, from the language held by French Ambassador, that, even if we decline to join them, France and Russia are determined to make a strong stand.

No. 7.

Sir M. de Bunsen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 24.)

(Telegraphic.) *Vienna, July 24, 1914.*

Before departing on leave of absence, I was assured by Russian Ambassador that any action taken by Austria to humiliate Servia could not leave Russia indifferent.

Russian Chargé d'Affaires was received this morning by Minister for Foreign Affairs, and said to him, on his own personal view, that Austrian note was drawn up in a form rendering it impossible of acceptance as it stood, and that it was both unusual and peremptory in its terms. Minister for Foreign Affairs replied that Austrian Minister was under instructions to leave Belgrade unless Austrian demands were accepted integrally by 4 P.M. to-morrow. His Excellency added that Dual Monarchy felt that its very existence was at stake; and that the step taken had caused great satisfaction throughout the country. He did not think that objections to what had been done could be raised by any Power.

No. 8

Mr. Crackanthorpe to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 24.)

(Telegraphic.) *Belgrade, July 24, 1914.*

AUSTRIAN demands are considered absolutely unacceptable by Servian Government, who earnestly trust that His Majesty's Government may see their way to induce Austrian Government to moderate them.

This request was conveyed to me by Servian Prime Minister, who returned early this morning to Belgrade. His Excellency is dejected, and is clearly very anxious as to developments that may arise.

No 9.

Note communicated by German Ambassador, July 24, 1914.

THE publications of the Austro-Hungarian Government concerning the circumstances under which the assassination of the Austrian heir presumptive and his consort has taken place disclose unmistakeably the aims which the Great Servian propaganda has set itself, and the means it employs to realise them. The facts now made known must also do away with the last doubts that the centre of activity of all those tendencies which are directed towards the detachment of the Southern Slav provinces from the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and their incorporation into the Servian Kingdom is to be found in Belgrade, and is at work there with at least the connivance of members of Government and army.

The Servian intrigues have been going on for many years. In an especially marked form the Great Servian chauvinism manifested itself during the Bosnian crisis. It was only owing to the far-reaching self-restraint and moderation of the Austro-Hungarian Government and to the energetic interference of the Great Powers that the Servian provocation to which Austria-Hungary was then exposed did not lead to a conflict. The assurance of good conduct in future which was given by the Servian Government at that time has not been kept. Under the eyes, at least with the tacit permission of official Servia, the Great Servian propaganda has continuously increased in extension and intensity: to its account must be set the recent crime, the threads of which lead to Belgrade. It has become clearly evident that it would not be consistent either with the dignity or with the self-preservation of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy still longer to remain inactive in face of this movement on the other side of the frontier, by which the security and the integrity of her territories are constantly menaced. Under these circumstances, the course of procedure and demands of the Austro-Hungarian Government can only be regarded as equitable and moderate. In spite of that, the attitude which public opinion as well as the Government in Servia have recently adopted does not exclude the apprehension that the Servian Government might refuse to comply with those demands, and might allow themselves to be carried away into a provocative attitude against Austria-Hungary. The Austro-Hungarian Government, if it does not wish definitively to abandon Austria's position as a Great Power, would then have no choice but to obtain the fulfilment of their demands from the Servian Government by strong pressure and, if necessary, by using military measures, the choice of the means having to be left to them.

The Imperial Government want to emphasise their opinion that in the present case there is only question of a matter to be settled exclusively between Austria-Hungary and Servia, and that the Great Powers ought seriously to endeavour to reserve it to those two immediately concerned. The Imperial Government desire urgently the localisation of the conflict, because every interference of another Power would, owing to the different treaty obligations, be followed by incalculable consequences.

No. 10.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Bertie.

SIR, *Foreign Office, July 24, 1914.*

AFTER telling M. Cambon today of the Austrian communication to Servia, which I had received this morning, and of the comment I had made to Count Mensdorff upon it yesterday, I told M. Cambon that this afternoon I was to see the German Ambassador, who some days ago had asked me privately to exercise moderating influence in St. Petersburgh. I would say to the Ambassador that, of course, if the presentation of this ultimatum to Servia did not lead to trouble between Austria and Russia, we need not concern ourselves about it; but if Russia took the view of the Austrian ultimatum, which it seemed to me that any Power interested in Servia would take, I should be quite powerless, in face of the terms of the ultimatum, to exercise any moderating influence. I would say that I thought the only chance of any mediating or moderating influence being exercised was that Germany, France, Italy, and ourselves, who had not direct interests in Servia, should act together for the sake of peace, simultaneously in Vienna and St. Petersburgh.

M. Cambon said that, if there was a chance of mediation by the four Powers, he had no doubt that his Government would be glad to join in it; but he pointed out that we could not say anything in St. Petersburgh till Russia had expressed some opinion or taken some action. But, when two days were over, Austria would march into Servia, for the Servians could not possibly accept the Austrian demand. Russia would be compelled by her public opinion to take action as soon as Austria attacked Servia, and therefore, once the Austrians had attacked Servia, it would be too late for any mediation.

I said that I had not contemplated anything being said in St. Petersburgh until after it was clear that there must be trouble between Austria and Russia. I had thought that if Austria did move into Servia, and Russia then mobilised, it would be possible for the four Powers to urge Austria to stop her advance, and Russia also to stop here, pending mediation. But it would be essential for any chance of success for such a step that Germany should participate in it.

M. Cambon said that it would be too late after Austria had once moved against Servia. The important thing was to gain time by mediation in Vienna. The best chance of this being accepted would be that Germany should propose it to the other Powers.

I said that by this he meant a mediation between Austria and Servia.

He replied that it was so.

I said that I would talk to the German Ambassador this afternoon on the subject.

I am, etc.,

E. GREY

No. 11.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir H. Rumbold.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July 24, 1914*

GERMAN Ambassador has communicated to me the view of the German Government about the Austrian demand in Servia. I understand the German Government is making the same communication to the Power.

I said that if the Austrian ultimatum to Servia did not lead to trouble between Austria and Russia I had no concern with it; I had heard nothing yet from St. Petersburgh, but I was very apprehensive of the view Russia would take of the situation. I reminded the German Ambassador that some days ago he had expressed a personal hope that if need arose I would endeavour to exercise moderating influence at St. Petersburgh, but now I said that, in view of the extraordinarily stiff character of the Austrian note, the shortness of the time allowed, and the wide scope of the demands upon Servia, I felt quite helpless so far as Russia was concerned, and I did not believe any Power could exercise influence alone.

The only chance I could see of mediating or moderating influence being effective, was that the four Powers, Germany, Italy, France, and ourselves, should work together simultaneously at Vienna and St. Petersburgh in favour of moderation in the event of the relations between Austria and Russia becoming threatening.

The immediate danger was that in a few hours Austria might march into Servia and Russian Slav opinion demand that Russia should march to help Servia; it would be very desirable to get Austria not to precipitate military action and so to gain more time. But none of us could influence Austria in this direction unless Germany would propose and participate in such action at Vienna. You should inform Secretary of State.

Prince Lichnowsky said that Austria might be expected to move when the time limit expired unless the Servia could give unconditional acceptance of Austrian demands *in toto*. Speaking privately, His Excellency suggested that a negative reply must in no case be returned by Servia; a reply favourable on some points must be sent at once, so that an excuse against immediate action might be afforded to Austria.

No. 12.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Crackanthorpe.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July 24, 1914.*

SERVIA ought to promise that, if it is proved that Servian officials, however subordinate they may be, were accomplices in the murder of the Archduke at Serajevo, she will give Austria the fullest satisfaction. She certainly ought to express concern and regret. For the rest, Servian Government must reply to Austrian demands as they consider best in Servian interests.

It is impossible to say whether military action by Austria when time limit expires can be averted by anything but unconditional acceptance of her demands, but only chance appears to be in avoiding an absolute refusal and replying favourably to as many points as the time limit allows.

Servian Minister here has begged that His Majesty's Government will express their views, but I cannot undertake responsibility of saying more than I have said above, and I do not like to say even that without knowing what is being said at Belgrade by French and Russian Governments. You should therefore consult your French and Russian colleagues as to repeating what my views are, as expressed above, to Servian Government.

I have urged upon German Ambassador that Austria should not precipitate military action

No. 13.

Note communicated by Russian Ambassador, July 25.

[*Translation.*]

M. Sazonof télégraphie au Chargé d'Affaires de Russie à Vienne endate du 11 (24) juillet, 1914:

"La communication du Gouvernement austro-hongrois aux Puissances le lendemain de la présentation de l'ultimatum à Belgrade ne laisse aux Puissances qu'un délai tout à fait insuffisant pour entreprendre quoi qu'il soit d'utile pour l'aplanissement des complications surgies.

"Pour prévenir les conséquences inévitables et également néfastes pour toutes les Puissances qui peuvent suivre le mode d'action du Gouvernement austro-hongrois, il nous paraît indispensable qu'avant tout le délai donné à la Serbie pour répondre soit prolongé. L'Autriche-Hongrie se déclarant disposée à informer les Puissances des données de l'enquête sur lesquelles le Gouvernement Impérial et Royal base ses accusations, devrait leur donner également le temps de s'en rendre compte.

"En ce cas, si les Puissances se convainquaient de bien fondé de certaines des exigences autrichiennes, elles se trouveraient en mesure de faire parvenir au Gouvernement serbe des conseils en conséquence.

"Un refus de prolonger le terme de l'ultimatum priverait de toute portée la démarche du Gouvernement austro-hongrois auprès des Puissances et se trouverait en contradiction avec les bases même des relations internationales.

"Le Prince Koudachef est chargé de communiquer ce qui précède au Cabinet de Vienne.

"M. Sazonof espère que le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté britannique adhérera au point de vue exposé, et il exprime l'espoir que Sir Edward Grey voudra bien munir l'Ambassadeur d'Angleterre à Vienne d'instructions conformes."

M. Sazonof telegraphs to the Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Vienna on the 11th (24th) July 1914:

"The communication made by Austria-Hungary to the Powers the day after the presentation of the ultimatum at Belgrade leaves a period to the Powers which is quite insufficient to enable them to take any steps which might help to smooth away the difficulties that have arisen.

"In order to prevent the consequences, equally inevitable and fatal to all the Powers, which may result from the course of action followed by the Austro-Hungarian Government, it seems to us to be above all essential that the period allowed for the Servian reply should be extended. Austria-Hungary, having declared her readiness to inform Powers of the results of enquiry upon which the Imperial and Royal Government base their accusations should equally allow them sufficient time to study them.

"In this case, if the Powers were convinced that certain of the Austrian demands were well founded, they would be in a position to offer advice to the Servian Government.

"A refusal to prolong the term of the ultimatum would render nugatory the proposals made by the Austro-Hungarian Government to the Powers, and would be in contradiction to the very bases of international relations.

"Prince Kudachef is instructed to communicate the above to the Cabinet at Vienna.

"M. Sazonof hopes that His Britannic Majesty's Government will share to the point of view set forth above, and he trusts that Sir E. Grey will see his way to furnish similar instructions to the British Ambassador at Vienna."

No. 14.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Bertie and to Sir G. Buchanan.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July 25, 1914.*

AUSTRIAN Ambassador has been authorised to explain to me that the step taken at Belgrade was not an ultimatum, but a *démarche* with a time limit, and that if the Austrian demands were not complied with within the time limit the Austro-Hungarian Government would break off diplomatic relations and begin military preparations, not operations.

In case Austro-Hungarian Government have not given the same information at Paris (St. Petersburgh), you should inform Minister for Foreign Affairs as soon as possible; it makes the immediate situation rather less acute.

No. 15.

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 25.)

(Telegraphic.) *Paris, July 25, 1914.*

I LEARN from the Acting Political Director that the French Government have not yet received the explanation from the Austrian Government contained in your telegram of to-day.* They have however, through the Servian Minister here, given similar advice to Servia as was contained in your telegram to Belgrade of yesterday.†

* See No. 14.

† See No. 13.

No. 16.

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 25.)

(Telegraphic.) *Paris, July 25, 1914.*

Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs has no suggestions to make except that moderating advice might be given at Vienna as well as at Belgrade. He hopes that the Servian Government's answer to the Austrian ultimatum will be sufficiently favourable to obviate extreme measures being taken by the Austrian Government. He says, however, that there would be a revolution in Servia if she were to accept the Austrian demands in their entirety.

No. 17.

Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 25.)

(Telegraphic.) *St. Petersburgh, July 25, 1914.*

I saw the Minister for Foreign Affairs this morning, and communicated to His Excellency the substance of your telegram of to-day to Paris,* and this afternoon I discussed with him the communication which the French Ambassador suggested should be made to the Servian Government, as recorded in your telegram of yesterday to Belgrade.†

The Minister for Foreign Affairs said, as regards the former, that the explanations of the Austrian Ambassador did not quite correspond with the information which had reached him from German quarters. As regards the latter, both His Excellency and the French Ambassador agreed that it is too late to make such a communication, as the time limit expires this evening.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs said that Servia was quite ready to do as you had suggested and to punish those proved to be guilty, but that no independent State could be expected to accept the political demands which had been put forward. The Minister for Foreign Affairs thought, from a conversation which he had with the Servian Minister yesterday, that, in the event of the Austrians attacking Servia, the Servian Government would abandon Belgrade, and withdraw their forces into the interior, while they would at the same time appeal to the powers to help them. His Excellency was in favour of their making this appeal. He would like to see the question placed on an international footing, as the obligations taken by Servia in 1908, to which reference is made in the Austrian ultimatum, were given not to Austria, but to the Powers.

If Servia should appeal to the Powers, Russia would be quite ready to stand aside and leave the question in the hands of England, France, Germany and Italy. It was possible, in his opinion, that Servia might propose to submit the question to arbitration.

On my expressing the earnest hope that Russia would not precipitate war by mobilising until you had had time to use your influence in favour of peace, His Excellency assured me that Russia had no aggressive intentions, and she would take no action until it was forced on her. Austria's action was in reality directed against Russia. She aimed at overthrowing the present *status quo* in the Balkans, and establishing her own hegemony there. He did not believe that Germany really wanted war, but her attitude was decided by ours. If we took our stand firmly with France and Russia there would be no war. If we failed them now, rivers of blood would flow, and we would in the end be dragged into war.

I said that England could play the rôle of mediator at Berlin and Vienna to better purpose as friend who, if her counsels of moderation were disregarded, might one day be converted into an ally, than if she were to declare herself Russia's ally at once. His Excellency said that unfortunately Germany was convinced that she could count upon our neutrality.

I said all I could to impress prudence on the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and warned him that if Russia mobilised, Germany would not be content with mere mobilisation, or give Russia time to carry out hers, but would probably declare war at once. His Excellency replied that Russia could not allow Austria to crush Servia and become the predominant Power in the Balkans, and, if she feels secure of the support of France, she will face all the risks of war. He assured me once more that he did not wish to precipitate a conflict, but that unless Germany could restrain Austria I could regard the situation as desperate.

No. 18.

Sir H. Rumbold to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 25.)

(Telegraphic.) *Berlin, July 25, 1914.*

Your telegram of the 24th July ‡ noted on.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs says that on receipt of a telegram at 10 this morning from German Ambassador at London, he immediately instructed German Ambassador at Vienna to pass on to Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs your suggestion for an extension of

* See No. 14. † See No. 12. ‡ See No. 11.

time limit, and to speak to His Excellency about it. Unfortunately it appeared from press that Count Berchtold is at Ischl, and Secretary of State thought that in these circumstances there would be delay and difficulty in getting time limit extended. Secretary of State said that he did not know what Austria-Hungary had ready on the spot, but he admitted quite freely that Austro-Hungarian Government wished to give the Servians a lesson, and that they meant to take military action. He also admitted that Servian Government could not swallow certain of the Austro-Hungarian demands.

Secretary of State said that a reassuring feature of situation was that Count Berchtold had sent for Russian representative at Vienna and had told him that Austria-Hungary had no intention of seizing Servian territory. This step should, in his opinion, exercise a calming influence at St. Petersburgh. I asked whether it was not to be feared that in taking military action against Servia, Austria would dangerously excite public opinion in Russia. He said he thought not. He remained of opinion that crisis could be localised. I said that telegrams from Russia in this morning's papers did not look very reassuring, but he maintained his optimistic view with regard to Russia. He said that he had given the Russian Government to understand that last thing Germany wanted was a general war, and he would do all in his power to prevent such a calamity. If the relations between Austria and Russia became threatening, he was quite ready to fall in with your suggestion as to the four Powers working in favour of moderation at Vienna and St. Petersburgh.

Secretary of State confessed privately that he thought the note left much to be desired as a diplomatic document. He repeated very earnestly that, thought he had been accused of knowing all about the contents of that note, he had in fact had no such knowledge.

No. 19.

Sir R. Rodd to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 25.)

(Telegraphic.) *Rome, July 25, 1914.*

I saw the Secretary-General this morning and found that he knew of the suggestion that France, Italy, Germany, and ourselves should work at Vienna and St. Petersburgh in favour of moderation, if the relations between Austria and Servia become menacing.

In his opinion Austria will only be restrained by the unconditional acceptance by the Servian Government of her note. There is reliable information that Austria intends to seize the Salonica Railway.

No. 20.

Sir M. de Bunsen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 25.)

(Telegraphic.) *Vienna, July 25, 1914.*

Language of press this morning leaves the impression that the surrender of Servia is neither expected nor really desired. It is officially announced that the Austrian Minister is instructed to leave Belgrade with staff of legation failing unconditional acceptance of note at 6 P.M. to-day.

Minister for Foreign Affairs goes to Ischl to-day to communicate personally to the Emperor Servian reply when it comes.

No. 21.

Mr. Crackanthorpe to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 25.)

(Telegraphic.) *Belgrade, July 25, 1914.*

The Council of Ministers is now drawing up their reply to the Austrian note. I am informed by the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that it will be most conciliatory and will meet the Austrian demands in as large a measure as is possible.

The following is a brief summary of the projected reply:—

The Servian Government consent to the publication of a declaration in the "Official Gazette." The ten points are accepted with reservations. Servian Government declare themselves ready to agree to a mixed commission of enquiry so long as the appointment of the commission can be shown to be in accordance with international usage. They consent to dismiss and prosecute those officers who can be clearly proved to be guilty, and they have already arrested the officer referred to in the Austrian note. They are prepared to suppress the Narodna Odbrana.

The Servian Government consider that, unless the Austrian Government want war at any cost, they cannot but be content with the full satisfaction offered in the Servian reply.

No. 22.

Mr. Crackanthorpe to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 25.)

(Telegraphic.) *Belgrade, July 25, 1914.*

I have seen the new French Minister, who has just arrived from Constantinople and my Russian colleague, and informed them of your views.

They have not yet received instructions from their Governments, and in view of this and of the proposed conciliatory terms of the Servian reply, I have up to now abstained from offering advice to the Servian Government.

I think it is highly probable that the Russian Government have already urged the utmost moderation on the Servian Government.

No. 23.

Mr. Crackanthorpe to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 25.)

(Telegraphic.) *Belgrade, July 25, 1914.*

The Austrian Minister left at 6.30.

The Government has left for Nisch, where the Skuptchina will meet on Monday. I am leaving with my other colleagues, but the vice-consul is remaining in charge of the archives.

No. 24.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir G. Buchanan.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July 25, 1914.*

You spoke quite rightly in very difficult circumstances as to the attitude of His Majesty's Government. I entirely approve what you said, as reported in your telegram of yesterday,* and I cannot promise more on behalf of the Government.

I do not consider that public opinion here would or ought to sanction our going to war over a Servian quarrel. If, however, war does take place, the development of other issues may draw us into it, and I am therefore anxious to prevent it.

The sudden, brusque, and peremptory character of the Austrian *démarche* makes it almost inevitable that in a very short time both Russia and Austria will have mobilised against each other. In this event, the only chance of peace, in my opinion, is for the other four Powers to join in asking the Austrian and Russian Governments not to cross the frontier, and to give time for the four powers acting at Vienna and St. Petersburgh to try and arrange matters. If Germany will adopt this view, I feel strongly that France and ourselves should act upon it. Italy would no doubt gladly co-operate.

No diplomatic intervention or mediation would be tolerated by either Russia or Austria unless it was clearly impartial and included the allies or friends of both. The co-operation of Germany would, therefore, be essential.

No. 25.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir H. Rumbold.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July 25, 1914.*

The Austrian Ambassador has been authorised to inform me that the Austrian method of procedure on expiry of the time limit would be to break off diplomatic relations and commence military [reparations, but not military operations. In informing the German Ambassador of this, I said that it interposed a stage of mobilisation before the frontier was actually crossed, which I had urged yesterday should be delayed.

Apparently we should now soon be face to face with the mobilisation of Austria and Russia. The only chance of peace, if this did happen, would be for Germany, France, Russia, and ourselves to keep together, and to join in asking Austria and Russia not to cross the frontier till we had had time to try and arrange matters between them.

The German Ambassador read me a telegram from the German Foreign Office saying that his Government had not known beforehand, and had had no more than other Powers to do with the stiff terms of the Austrian note to Servia, but that once she had launched that note, Austria could not draw back. Prince Lichnowsky said, however, that if what I contemplated, was mediation between Austria and Russia, Austria might be able with dignity to accept it. He expressed himself as personally favourable to this suggestion.

* See No. 8.

I concurred in his observation, and said that I felt I had no title to intervene between Austria and Servia, but as soon as the question became one as between Austria and Russia, the peace of Europe was affected, in which we must all take a hand.

I impressed upon the Ambassador that, in the event of Russian and Austrian mobilisation, the participation of Germany would be essential to any diplomatic action for peace. Alone we could do nothing. The French Government were travelling at the moment, and I had had no time to consult them, and could not therefore be sure of their views, but I was prepared, if the German Government agreed with my suggestion, to tell the French Government that I thought it the right thing to act upon it.

No. 26.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir M. de Bunsen.

Foreign Office, July 25, 1914.

(Telegraphic).

THE Russian Ambassador has communicated to me the following telegram which his Government have sent to the Russian Ambassador at Vienna, with instructions to communicate it to the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs:—

"The delay given to Servia for a reply is so limited that the Powers are prevented from taking any steps to avert the complications which are threatening. The Russian Government trust that the Austrian Government will prolong the time limit, and as the latter have declared their willingness to inform the Powers of the data on which they have based their demands on Servia, the Russian Government hope that these particulars will be furnished in order that the Powers may examine the matter. If they found that some of the Austrian requests were well founded, they would be in a position to advise the Servian Government accordingly. If the Austrian Government were indisposed to prolong the time limit, not only would they be acting against international ethics, but they would deprive their communication to the Powers of any practical meaning."

You may support in general terms the step taken by your Russian colleague.

Since the telegram to the Russian Ambassador at Vienna was sent, it has been a relief to hear that the steps which the Austrian Government were taking were to be limited for the moment to the rupture of relations and to military preparations, and not operations. I trust, therefore, that if the Austro-Hungarian Government consider it too late to prolong the time limit, they will at any rate give time in the sense and for the reasons desired by Russia before taking any irretrievable steps.

No. 27.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Bertie, Sir H. Rumbold and Sir C. Buchanan.

Foreign Office, July 25, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

I HAVE communicated to German Ambassador the forecast of the Servian reply contained in Mr. Crackanthorpe's telegram of to-day.* I have said that, if Servian reply, when received at Vienna, corresponds to this forecast, I hope the German Government will feel able to influence the Austrian Government to take a favourable view of it.

No. 28.

[*Nil.*]

No. 29.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir R. Rodd.

Foreign Office, July 25, 1914.

SIR,

THE Italian Ambassador came to see me to-day. I told him in general terms what I had said to the German Ambassador this morning.

The Italian Ambassador cordially approved of this. He made no secret of the fact that Italy was most desirous to see war avoided.

I am, &c.,
E. GREY.

* See No. 21.

No. 30.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Crackanthorpe.

Foreign Office, July 25, 1914.

SIR,

THE Servian Minister called on the 23rd instant and spoke to Sir A. Nicholson on the present strained relations between Servia and Austria-Hungary.

He said that this Government were most anxious and disquieted. They were perfectly ready to meet any reasonable demands of Austria-Hungary so long as such demands were kept on the "terrain juridique." If the results of the enquiry at Serajevo—an enquiry conducted with so much mystery and secrecy—disclosed the fact that there were any individuals conspiring or organising plots on Servian territory, the Servian Government would be quite ready to take the necessary steps to give satisfaction; but if Austria transported the question on to the political ground, and said that Servian policy, being inconvenient to her, must undergo a radical change, and that Servia must abandon certain political ideals, no independent State would, or could, submit to such dictation.

He mentioned that both the assassins of the Archduke were Austrian subjects—Bosniaks; that one of them had been in Servia, and that the Servian authorities, considering him suspect and dangerous, had desired to expel him, but on applying to the Austrian authorities found that the latter protested him, and said that he was an innocent and harmless individual.

Sir A. Nicholson, on being asked by M. Boschkovitch his opinion on the whole question, observed that there were no data on which to base one, though it was to be hoped that the Servian Government would endeavour to meet the Austrain demands in a conciliatory and moderate spirit.

I am, etc.,

E. GREY.

No. 31.

Sir M. de Bunsen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 26.)

(Telegraphic.) *Vienna, July 25, 1914.*

SERVIAN reply to the Austro-Hungarian demands is not considered satisfactory, and the Austro-Hungarian Minister has left Belgrade. War is thought to be imminent.

No. 32.

Sir M. de Bunsen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 26.)

(Telegraphic.) *Vienna, July 25, 1914.*

According to confident belief of German Ambassador, Russia will keep quiet during chastisement of Servia, which Austria-Hungary is resolved to inflict, having received assurances that no Servian territory will be annexed by Austria-Hungary. In reply to my question whether Russian Government might not be compelled by public opinion to intervene on behalf of kindred nationality, he said that everything depended on the personality of the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, who could resist easily, if he chose, the pressure of a few newspapers. He pointed out that the days of Pan-Slav agitation in Russia were over and that Moscow was perfectly quiet. The Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs would not, his Excellency thought, be so imprudent as to take a step which would probably result in many frontier questions in which Russia is interested, such as Swedish, Polish, Ruthene, Roumanian, and Persian questions being brought into the melting pot. France, too, was not at all in a condition for facing a war.

I replied that matters had, I thought, been made a little difficult for other Powers by the tone of Austro-Hungarian Government's ultimatum to Servia. One naturally sympathised with many of the requirements of the ultimatum, if only the manner of expressing them had been more temperate. It was, however, impossible, according to the German Ambassador, to speak effectively in any other way to Servia. Servia was about to receive a lesson which she required; the quarrel, however, ought not to be extended in any way to foreign countries. He doubted Russia, who had no right to assume a protectorate over Servia, acting as if she made any such claim. As for Germany she knew very well what she was about in backing up Austria-Hungary in this matter.

The German Ambassador had heard of a letter addressed by you yesterday to the German Ambassador in London in which you expressed the hope that the Servian concessions would be regarded as satisfactory. He asked whether I had been informed that a portions of giving way at the last moment had been made by the Servian Government. I had, I said, heard that on practically every point Servia had been willing to give in. His Excellency replied that Servian concessions were all a sham. Servia proved that she well knew that they were insufficient to satisfy the legitimate demands of Austria-Hungary by the fact that before making her offer she had ordered mobilisation and retirement of Government from Belgrade.

No. 33.

Sir H. Rumbold to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 26.)

Berlin, July 26, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

EMPEROR returns suddenly to-night, and Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs says that Foreign Office regret this step, which was taken on His Majesty's own initiative. They fear that His Majesty's sudden return may cause speculation and excitement. Under-Secretary of State likewise told me that German Ambassador at St. Petersburgh had reported that, in conversation with Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, latter had said that if Austria annexed bits of Servian territory Russia would not remain indifferent. Under Secretary of State drew conclusion that Russia would not act if Austria did not annex territory.

No. 34.

Sir H. Rumbold to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 26.)

Berlin, July 25, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

UNDER SECRETARY of State for Foreign Affairs has just telephoned to me to say that German Ambassador at Vienna has been instructed to pass on to Austro-Hungarian Government your hopes that they may take a favourable view of Servian reply if it corresponds to the forecast contained in Belgrade telegram No. 52 of 25th July.

Under Secretary of State considers very fact of their making this communication to Austro-Hungarian Government implies that they associate themselves to a certain extent with your hope. German Government do not see their way to going beyond this.

No. 35.

Sir R. Rodd to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 26.)

Rome, July 26, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

MINISTER for Foreign Affairs welcomes your proposal for a conference, and will instruct Italian Ambassador to-night accordingly.

Austrian Ambassador has informed Italian Government this evening that Minister in Belgrade had been recalled, but that this did not imply declaration of war.

No. 36.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Bertie, Sir H. Rumbold, and Sir R. Rodd.

Foreign Office, July 26, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

WOULD Minister for Foreign Affairs be disposed to instruct Ambassador here to join with representatives of France, Italy, and Germany, and myself to meet here in conference immediately for the purpose of discovering an issue which would prevent complications? You should ask Minister for Foreign Affairs whether he would do this. If so, when bringing the above suggestion to the notice of the Governments to which they are accredited, representatives at Belgrade, Vienna, and St Petersburgh should be authorised to request that all active military operations should be suspended pending results of conference.

No. 37.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Bertie.

Foreign Office, July 26, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

BERLIN telegram of 25th July.*

It is important to know if France will agree to suggested action by the four Powers if necessary.

No. 38.

Sir R. Rodd to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 27.)

Rome, July 23, 1914.

SIR,

I GATHER that the Italian Government have been made cognisant of the terms of the communication which will be addressed to Servia. Secretary-General, whom I saw this morning at the Italian Foreign Office, took the view that the gravity of the situation lay in the conviction

* See No. 18

of the Austro-Hungarian Government that it was absolutely necessary for their prestige, after the many disillusions which the turn of events in the Balkans has occasioned, to secure a definite success.

I have, etc.,
RENNELL RODD.

No. 38.

Reply of Servian Government to Austro-Hungarian Note.—(Communicated by the Servian Minister, July 27).

LE Gouvernement Royal serbe a reçu la communication du Gouvernement Impérial et Royal du 10 de ce mois et il est persuadé que sa réponse éloignera tout malentendu qui menace de gâter les bons rapports de voisinage entre la Monarchie austro-hongroise et le Royaume de Serbie.

Le Gouvernement Royal considère que les protestations qui ont apparu tant de la tribune de la Skoupchtina nationale que dans les déclarations et les actes des représentants responsables de l'Etat, protestations qui furent coupées court par les déclarations du Gouvernement serbe, faites le 18 mars, 1909, ne se sont plus renouvelées vis-à-vis de la grande Monarchie voisine en aucune occasion et que, depuis ce temps, autant de la part des Gouvernements Royaux qui se sont succédé que de la part de leurs organes, aucune tentative n'a été faite dans le but de changer l'état de choses politique et juridique créé en Bosnie et Herzégovine, le Gouvernement Royal constate que sous ce rapport le Gouvernement Impérial et Royal n'a fait aucune représentation, sauf en ce qui concerne un livre scolaire, et au sujet de laquelle le Gouvernement Impérial et Royal a reçu une explication entièrement satisfaisante. La Serbie a de nombreuses fois donné des preuves de sa politique pacifique et modérée pendant la durée de la crise balkanique, et c'est grâce à la Serbie et au sacrifice qu'elle a fait dans l'intérêt exclusif de la paix européenne que cette paix a été préservée. Le Gouvernement Royal ne peut pas être rendu responsable pour les manifestations d'un caractère privé, telles que les articles des journaux et le travail paisible des sociétés, manifestations qui se produisent dans presque tous les pays comme une chose ordinaire et qui échappe, en règle générale, au contrôle officiel, d'autant moins que le Gouvernement Royal, lors de la solution donnée aux séries de questions qui se sont présentées entre la Serbie et l'Autriche-Hongrie, a montré une grande prévenance et a réussi, de cette façon, à en régler le plus grand nombre au profit du progrès des deux pays voisins.

C'est pourquoi le Gouvernement Royal a été péniblement surpris par les affirmations, d'après lesquelles des personnes du Royaume de Serbie auraient participé à la préparation de l'attentat commis à Sarajevo; il s'attendait à ce qu'il soit invité à collaborer à la recherche de tout ce qui se rapporte à ce crime, et il était prêt, pour prouver son entière correction, à agir contre toutes les personnes à l'égard desquelles des communications lui seraient faites, se rendant donc au désir du

[*Translation.*]

The Royal Servian Government have received the communication of the Imperial and Royal Government of the 10th instant, and are convinced that their reply will remove any misunderstanding which may threaten to impair the good neighbourly relations between the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the Kingdom of Servia.

Conscious of the fact that the protests which were made both from the tribune of the national Skupchtina and in the declarations and actions of the responsible representatives of the State—protests which were cut short by the declarations made by the Servian Government on the 18th March, 1909—have not been renewed on any occasion as regards the great neighbouring Monarchy, as that no attempt has been made since that time, either by the successive Royal Governments or by their organs, to change the political and legal state of affairs created in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Royal Government draw attention to the fact that in this connection the Imperial and Royal Government have made no representation except one concerning a school book, and that on that occasion the Imperial and Royal Government received an entirely satisfactory explanation. Servia has several times given proofs of her pacific and moderate policy during the Balkan crisis, and it is thanks to Servia and to the sacrifice that she has made in the exclusive interest of European peace that that peace has been preserved. The Royal Government cannot be held responsible for manifestations of a private character, such as articles in the press and the peaceable work of societies—manifestations which take place in nearly all countries in the ordinary course of events, and which as a general rule escape official control. The Royal Government are all the less responsible in view of the fact that at the time of the solution of a series of questions which arose between Servia and Austria-Hungary they gave proof of a great readiness to oblige, and thus succeeded in settling the majority of these questions to the advantage of the two neighbouring countries.

For these reasons the Royal Government have been pained and surprised at the statements according to which members of the Kingdom of Servia are supposed to have participated in the preparations for the crime committed at Serajevo; the Royal Government expected to be invited to collaborate in an investigation of all that concerns this crime, and they were ready, in order to prove the entire correctness of their attitude, to take measures against any persons concerning

Gouvernement Impérial et Royal, est disposé à remettre au Tribunal tout sujet serbe, sans égard à sa situation et à son rang, pour la complicité duquel, dans le crime de Sarajevo, des preuves lui seraient fournies, et spécialement, il s'engage à faire publier à la première page du "Journal officiel" en date du 13 (26) juillet, l'énonciation suivante:

"Le Gouvernement Royal de Serbie condamne toute propagande qui serait dirigée contre l'Autriche-Hongrie, c'est-à-dire l'ensemble des tendances qui aspirent en dernier lieu à détacher de la Monarchie austro-hongroise des territoires qui lui font parti, et il déplore sincèrement les conséquences funestes de ces agissements criminels. Le Gouvernement Royal regrette que certains officiers et fonctionnaires serbes aient participé, d'après la communication du Gouvernement Royal et Impérial, à la propagande susmentionnée, et compromis par là les relations de bon voisinage auxquelles le Gouvernement Royal serbe était solennellement engagé par sa déclaration du 31 mars, 1909 qui désapprouve et répudie toute idée ou tentative d'une immixtion dans les destinées des habitants de quelque partie de l'Autriche-Hongrie que ce soit, considère de son devoir d'avertir formellement les officiers et fonctionnaires et toute la population du royaume que, dorénavant, il procédera avec la dernière rigueur contre les personnes qui se rendraient coupables de pareils agissements, qu'il mettra tous ses efforts à prévenir et à réprimer."

Cette déclaration sera portée à la connaissance de l'armée Royale par un ordre du jour, au nom de Sa Majesté le Roi, par Son Altesse Royale le Prince héritier Alexandre, et sera publié dans le prochain bulletin officiel de l'armée.

Le Gouvernement Royal s'engage en outre:

1. D'introduire dans la première convocation régulière de la Skoupchtina une disposition dans la loi de la presse, par laquelle sera punie de la manière la plus sévère la provocation à la haine et au mépris de la Monarchie austro-hongroise, ainsi que contre toute publication dont la tendance générale serait dirigée contre l'intégrité territoriale de l'Autriche-Hongrie. Il se charge, lors de la revision de la Constitution, qui est prochaine, à faire introduire dans l'article 22 de la Constitution un amendement de telle sorte que les publications ci-dessus puissent être confisquées, ce qui actuellement aux termes catégoriques de l'article 22 de la Constitution est impossible.

2. Le Gouvernement ne possède aucune preuve et la note du Gouvernement Impérial et Royal ne lui en fournit non plus aucune que la société "Narodna Odbrana" et autres sociétés similaires aient commis jusqu'à ce jour quelques actes criminels de ce genre, par le fait d'un de leurs membres. Néanmoins, le Gouvernement Royal acceptera la demande du Gouvernement Impérial et Royal et dissoudra whose representations were made to them. Falling in, therefore, with the desire of the Imperial and Royal Government, they are prepared to hand over for trial any Servian subject, without regard to his situation or rank, of whose complicity in the crime of Serajevo proofs are forthcoming, and more especially they undertake to cause to be published on the first page of the "journal officiel," on the date of the 13th (26th) July, the following declaration:—

"The Royal Government of Servia condemns all propaganda which may be directed against Austria-Hungary, that is to say, all such tendencies as aim at ultimately detaching from the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy territories which form part thereof, and they sincerely deplore the baneful consequences of these criminal movements. The Royal Government regret that, according to the communication from the Imperial and Royal Government, certain Servian officers and officials should have taken part in the above-mentioned propaganda, and thus compromised the good neighbourly relations to which the Royal Servian Government was solemnly engaged by the declaration of the 31st March, 1909, which declaration disapproves and repudiates all idea or attempt at interference with the destiny of the inhabitants of any part whatsoever of Austria-Hungary, and they consider it their duty formally to warn the officers, officials, and entire population of the kingdom that henceforth they will take the most rigorous steps against all such persons as are guilty of such acts, to prevent and to repress which they will use their utmost endeavour."

This declaration will be brought to the knowledge of the Royal Army in an order of the day, in the name of His Majesty the King by His Royal Highness the Crown Prince Alexander, and will be published in the next official army bulletin.

The Royal Government further undertake:—

1. To introduce at the first regular convocation of the Skuptchina a provision into the press law providing for the most severe punishment of incitement to hatred or contempt of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, and for taking action against any publication the general tendency of which is directed against the territorial integrity of Austria-Hungary. The Government engage at the approaching revision of the Constitution to cause an amendment to be introduced into article 22 of the Constitution of such a nature that such publication may be confiscated, a proceeding at present impossible under the categorical terms of article 22 of the Constitution.

2. The Government possess no proof, nor does the note of the Imperial and Royal Government furnish them with any, that the "Narodna Odbrana" and other similar societies have committed up to the present any criminal act of this nature through the proceedings of any of their members. Nevertheless, the Royal Government will accept the demand of the Imperial and

la société "Narodna Odbrana" et toute autre société qui agirait contre l'Autriche-Hongrie.

3. Le Gouvernement Royal serbe s'engage à éliminer sans délai de l'instruction publique en Serbie dans ce qui sert ou pourrait servir à fomenter la propagande contre l'Autriche-Hongrie, quand le Gouvernement Impérial et Royal lui fournira des faits et des preuves de cette propagande.

4. Le Gouvernement Royal accepte de même à éloigner du service militaire ceux pour qui l'enquête judiciaire aura prouvé qu'ils sont coupables d'actes dirigés contre l'intégrité du territoire de la Monarchie austro-hongroise, et il attend que le Gouvernement Impérial et Royal lui communique ultérieurement les noms et les faits de ces officiers et fonctionnaires aux fins de la procédure qui doit s'ensuivre.

5. Le Gouvernement Royal doit avouer qu'il ne se rend pas clairement compte du sens et de la portée de la demande du Gouvernement Impérial et Royal que la Serbie s'engage à accepter sur son territoire la collaboration des organes du Gouvernement Impérial et Royal, mais il déclare qu'il admettra la collaboration qui répondrait aux principes du droit international et à la procédure criminelle ainsi qu'aux bons rapports de voisinage.

6. Le Gouvernement Royal, cela va de soi, considère de son devoir d'ouvrir une enquête contre tous ceux qui sont ou qui, éventuellement, auraient été mêlés au complot du 15 juin, et qui se trouveraient sur le territoire du royaume. Quant à la participation à cette enquête des agents ou autorités austro-hongrois qui seraient délégués à cet effet par le Gouvernement Impérial et Royal, le Gouvernement Royal ne peut pas l'accepter, car ce serait une violation de la Constitution et de la loi sur la procédure criminelle; cependant dans des cas concrets des communications sur les résultats de l'instruction en question pourraient être données aux agents austro-hongrois.

7. Le Gouvernement Royal a fait procéder, dès le soir même de la remise de la note, à l'arrestation du Commandant Voislav Tankositch. Quant à Milan Ziganovitch, qui est sujet de la Monarchie austro-hongroise et qui jusqu'au 15 juin était employé (comme aspirant) à la direction des chemins de fer, il n'a pas pu encore être arrêté.

Le Gouvernement austro-hongrois est prié de vouloir bien, dans la forme accoutumée, faire connaître le plus tôt possible, les présomptions de culpabilité ainsi que les preuves éventuelles de leur culpabilité qui ont été recueillis jusqu'à ce jour par l'enquête à Sarajevo aux fins d'enquête ultérieure.

8. Le Gouvernement serbe renforcera et étendra les mesures prises pour empêcher le trafic illicite d'armes et d'explosifs à travers la frontière. Il va de soi qu'il ordonnera de suite une enquête et punira sévèrement les fonctionnaires des frontière

Royal Government, and will dissolve the "Narodna Odbrana" Society and every other society which may be directing its efforts against Austria-Hungary.

3. The Royal Servian Government undertake to remove without delay from their public educational establishments in Servia all that serves or could serve to foment propaganda against Austria-Hungary, whenever the Imperial and Royal Government furnish them with facts and proofs of this propaganda.

4. The Royal Government also agree to remove from military service all such persons as the judicial enquiry may have proved to be guilty of acts directed against the integrity of the territory of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, and they expect the Imperial and Royal Government to communicate to them at a later date the names and the acts of these officers and officials for the purposes of the proceedings which are to be taken against them.

5. The Royal Government must confess that they do not clearly grasp the meaning or the scope of the demand made by the Imperial and Royal Government that Servia shall undertake to accept the collaboration of the organs of the Imperial and Royal Government upon their territory, but they declare that they will admit such collaboration as agrees with the principle of international law, with criminal procedure, and with good neighbourly relations.

6. It goes without saying that the Royal Government consider it their duty to open an enquiry against all such persons as are, or eventually may be implicated in the plot of the 15th June, and who happen to be within the territory of the kingdom. As regards the participation in this enquiry of Austro-Hungarian agents or authorities appointed for this purpose by the Imperial and Royal Government, the Royal Government cannot accept such an arrangement, as it would be a violation of the Constitution and of the law of criminal procedure, nevertheless, in concrete cases communications as to the results of the investigation in question might be given to the Austro-Hungarian agents.

7. The Royal Government proceeded, on the very evening of the delivery of the note, to arrest Commandant Voslav Tankositch. As regards Milan Ziganovitch, who is a subject of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and who up to the 15th June was employed (on probation) by the directorate of railways, it has not yet been possible to arrest him.

The Austro-Hungarian Government are requested to be so good as to supply as soon as possible, in the customary form, the presumptive evidence of guilt, as well as the eventual proofs of guilt which have been collected up to the present, at the enquiry at Serajevo for the purposes of the later enquiry.

8. The Servian Government will reinforce and extend the measures which have been taken for preventing the illicit traffic of arms and explosives across the frontier. It goes without saying that they will immediately order an enquiry and will severely punish the

sur la ligne Schabatz-Loznitza qui ont manqué à leurs devoirs et laisse passer les auteurs du crime de Sarajevo.

9. Le Gouvernement Royal donnera volontiers des explications sur les propos que ses fonctionnaires, tant en Serbie qu'à l'étranger, ont eu après l'attentat dans des entrevues et qui, d'après l'affirmation du Gouvernement Impérial et Royal, ont été hostiles envers la Monarchie, dès que le Gouvernement Impérial et Royal lui aura communiqué les passages en question de ces propos, et dès qu'il aura démontré que les propos employés ont, en effet, été tenus par lesdits fonctionnaires, quoique le Gouvernement Royal lui-même aura soin de recueillir des preuves et convictions.

10 Le Gouvernement Royal informera le Gouvernement Impérial et Royal de l'exécution des mesures comprises dans les points précédents en tant que cela n'a pas été déjà fait par la présente note, aussitôtque chaque mesure aura été ordonnée et exécutée

Dans le cas où le Gouvernement Impérial et Royal ne serait pas satisfait de cette réponse, le Gouvernement serbe, considérant qu'il est de l'intérêt commun de ne pas précipiter la solution de cette question, est prêt comme toujours d'accepter une entente pacifique, soit en remettant cette question à la décision du Tribunal international de La Haye, soit aux Grandes Puissances qui ont pris part à l'élaboration de la déclaration que le Gouvernement serbe a faite le 18 (31) Mars, 1909.

Belgrade, le 12 (25) *juillet*, 1914.

frontier officials on the Schabatz-Loznitza line who have failed in their duty and allowed the authors of the crime of Serajevo to pass.

9. The Royal Government will gladly give explanations of the remarks made by their officials, whether in Servia or abroad, in interviews after the crime and which according to the statement of the Imperial Royal Government were hostile towards the Monarchy, as soon as the Imperial and Royal Government have communicated to them the passages in question in these remarks, and as soon as they have shown that the remarks were actually made by the said officials, although the Royal Government will itself take steps to collect evidence and proofs.

10. The Royal Government will inform the Imperial and Royal Government of the execution of the measures comprised under the above heads, in so far as this has not already been done by the present note, as soon as each measure has been ordered and carried out.

If the Imperial and Royal Government are not satisfied with this reply, the Servian Government, considering that it is not to the common interest to precipitate the solution of this question, are ready, as always, to accept a pacific understanding either by referring this question to the decision of the International Tribunal of The Hague, or to the Great Powers which took part in the drawing up of the declaration made by the Servian Government on the 18th (31st) March, 1909.

Belgrade, July 12 (25), 1914.

No. 40.

Sir M. de Bunsen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 27.)

Vienna, July 26, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

Russian Ambassador just returned from leave thinks that Austro-Hungarian Government are determined on war, and that it is impossible for Russia to remain indifferent. He does not propose to press for more time in the sense of your telegram of the 25th instant* (last paragraph).

When the repetition of your telegram of the 26th instant to Paris† arrived, I had the French and Russian Ambassadors both with me. They expressed great satisfaction with its contents, which I communicated to them. They doubted, however, whether the principle of Russia being an interested party entitled to have a say in the settlement of a purely Austro-Servian dispute would be accepted by either the Austro-Hungarian or the German Government.

Instructions were also given to the Italian Ambassador to support the request of the Russian Government that the time limit should be postponed. They arrived, however, too late for any useful action to be taken.

No. 41.

Sir M. de Bunsen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 27.)

Vienna, July 27, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

I have had conversations with all my colleagues representing the Great Powers. The impression left on my mind is that the Austro-Hungarian note was so drawn up as to make war inevitable; that the Austro-Hungarian Government are fully resolved to have war with Servia; that they consider their position as a Great Power to be at stake; and that until punishment has been administered to Servia it is unlikely that they will listen to proposals of mediation. This country has gone wild with joy at the prospect of war with Servia; and its postponement or prevention would undoubtedly be a great disappointment.

I propose, subject to any special directions you desire to send me, to express to the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs the hope of His Majesty's Government that it may yet be possible to avoid war, and to ask His Excellency whether he cannot suggest a way out even now.

*See No. 38. †See No. 36.

No. 42.

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 27.)

Paris, July 27, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

Your proposal, as stated in your two telegrams of yesterday *, is accepted by the French Government. French Ambassador in London, who returns there this evening, has been instructed accordingly. Instructions have been sent to the French Ambassador at Berlin to concert with his British colleague as to the advisability of their speaking jointly to the German Government. Necessary instructions have also been sent to the French representatives at Belgrade, Vienna and St. Petersburgh, but until it is known that the Germans have spoken at Vienna with some success, it would, in the opinion of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, be dangerous for the French, Russian and British Ambassadors to do so.

No. 43.

Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 27.)

Berlin, July 27, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

Your telegram of 26th July.†

Secretary of State says that conference you suggest would practically amount to a court of arbitration and could not, in his opinion, be called together except at the request of Austria and Russia. He could not therefore fall in with your suggestion, desirous though he was to co-operate for the maintenance of peace. I said I was sure that your idea had nothing to do with arbitration, but meant that representatives of the four nations not directly interested should discuss and suggest means for avoiding a dangerous situation. He maintained, however, that such a conference as you proposed was not practicable. He added that news he had just received from St. Petersburgh showed that there was an intention on the part of M. de Sazonof to exchange views with Count Berchtold. He thought that this method of procedure might lead to a satisfactory result, and that it would be best, before doing anything else, to await outcome of the exchange of views between the Austrian and Russian Governments.

In the course of a short conversation Secretary of State said that as yet Austria was only partially mobilising, but that if Russia mobilised against Germany latter would have to follow suit. I asked him what he meant by "mobilising against Germany." He said that if Russia only mobilised in south, Germany would not mobilise, but if she mobilised in north, Germany would have to do so too, and Russian system of mobilisation was so complicated that it might be difficult exactly to locate her mobilisation. Germany would therefore have to be very careful not to be taken by surprise.

Finally, Secretary of State said that news from St Petersburgh had caused him to take more hopeful view of the general situation.

No. 44.

Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 27.)

St. Petersburgh, July 27, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

Austrian Ambassador tried, in a long conversation which he had yesterday with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, to explain away objectionable features of the recent action taken by the Austro-Hungarian Government. Minister for Foreign Affairs pointed out that, although he perfectly understood Austria's motives, the ultimatum had been so drafted that it could not possibly be accepted as a whole by the Servian Government. Although the demands were reasonable enough in some cases, others not only could not possibly be put into immediate execution seeing that they entailed revision of existing Servian laws, but were, moreover, incompatible with Servia's dignity as an independent State. It would be useless for Russia to offer her good offices at Belgrade, in view of the fact that she was the object of such suspicion in Austria. In order, however, to put an end to the present tension, he thought that England and Italy might be willing to collaborate with Austria. The Austrian Ambassador undertook to communicate His Excellency's remarks to his Government.

On the Minister for Foreign Affairs questioning me, I told him that I had correctly defined the attitude of His Majesty's Government in my conversation with him, which I reported in my telegram of the 24th instant.‡ I added that you could not promise to do anything more, and that His Excellency was mistaken if he believed that the cause of peace could be promoted by our telling the German Government that they would have to deal with us as well as with Russia and France if they supported Austria by force of arms. Their attitude would merely be stiffened by such a menace, and we could only induce her to use her influence at Vienna to avert war by approaching her in the capacity of a friend who was anxious to preserve peace. His Excellency must not, if our efforts were to be successful, do anything to precipitate a conflict. In these circumstances I trusted that the Russian Government would defer mobilisation ukase for as long as possible, and that troops would not be allowed to cross the frontier even when it was issued.

* Nos. 35 and 37. † See No. 26. ‡ See No 6.

To reply the Minister for Foreign Affairs told me that until the issue of the Imperial ukase no effective steps towards mobilisation could be taken, and the Austro-Hungarian Government would profit by delay in order to complete her military preparations if it was deferred too long.

No. 45.

Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 27.)

(Telegraphic.) *St. Petersburgh, July 27, 1914.*

Since my conversation with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, as reported in my telegram of to-day,* I understand that His Excellency has proposed that the modifications to be introduced into Austrian demands should be the subject of direct conversation between Vienna and St. Petersburgh.

No. 46.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July 27, 1914.*

German Ambassador has informed me that German Government accept in principle mediation between Austria and Russia by the four Powers, reserving, of course, their right as an ally to help Austria if attacked. He has also been instructed to request me to use influence in St. Petersburgh to localise the war and to keep up the peace of Europe.

I have replied that the Servian reply went further than could have been expected to meet the Austrian demands. German Secretary of State has himself said that there were some things in the Austrian note that Servia could hardly be expected to accept. I assumed that Servian reply could not have gone as far as it did unless Russia had exercised conciliatory influence at Belgrade, and it was really at Vienna that moderating influence was now required. If Austria put the Servian reply aside as being worth nothing and marched into Servia, it meant that she was determined to crush Servia at all costs, being reckless of the consequences that might be involved. Servian reply should at least be treated as a basis for discussion and pause. I said German Government should urge this at Vienna.

I recalled that German Government had said as to the gravity of the situation if the war could not be localised, and observed, that if Germany assisted Austria against Russia it would be because, without any reference to the merits of the dispute, Germany could not afford to see Austria crushed. Just so, other issues might be raised that would supersede the dispute between Austria and Servia, and would bring other Powers in, and the war would be the biggest ever known; but as long as Germany would work to keep the peace I would keep closely in touch. I repeated that after the Servian reply it was at Vienna that some moderation must be urged.

No. 47

Sir Edward Grey to Sir G. Buchanan.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July 27, 1914.*

See my telegram of to-day to Sir E. Goschen †

I have been told by the Russian Ambassador that in German and Austrian circles impression prevails that in any event we would stand aside. His Excellency deplored the effect that such an impression must produce.

This impression ought, as I have pointed out, to be dispelled by the orders we have given to the First Fleet, which is concentrated, as it happens, at Portland, not to disperse for manœuvre leave. But I explained to the Russian Ambassador that my reference to it must not be taken to mean that anything more than diplomatic action was promised.

We hear from German and Austrian sources that they believe Russia will take no action so long as Austria agrees not to take Servian territory. I pointed this out, and added that it would be absurd if we were to appear more Servian than the Russians in our dealings with the German and Austrian Governments.

* See No. 44.

† See No. 37.

No. 48.

Sir E. Grey to Sir M. de Bunsen.

Foreign Office, July 27, 1914.

Sir,

Count Mensdorff told me by instruction to-day that the Servian Government had not accepted the demands which the Austrian Government were obliged to address to them in order to secure permanently the most vital Austrian interests. Servia showed that she did not intend to abandon her subversive aims, tending towards continuous disorder in the Austrian frontier territories and their final disruption from the Austrian Monarchy. Very reluctantly, and against their wish, the Austrian Government were compelled to take more severe measures to enforce a fundamental change of the attitude of enmity pursued up to now by Servia. As the British Government know, the Austrian Government had for many years endeavoured to find a way to get on with their turbulent neighbour, though this had been made very difficult for them by the continuous provocations of Servia. The Serajevo murder had made clear to everyone what appalling consequence the Servian propaganda had already produced, and what a permanent threat to Austria it involved. We would understand that the Austrian Government must consider that the moment had arrived to obtain, by means of the strongest pressure, guarantees for the definite suppression of the Servian aspirations and for the security of peace and order on the south-eastern frontier of Austria. As the peaceable means to this effect were exhausted, the Austrian Government must at last appeal to force. They had not taken this decision without reluctance. Their action, which had no sort of aggressive tendency, could not be represented otherwise than as an act of self-defence. Also they thought that they would serve a European interest if they prevented Servia from being henceforth an element of general unrest such as she had been for the last ten years. The high sense of justice of the British nation and of British statesmen could not blame the Austrian Government if the latter defended by the sword what was theirs, and cleared up their position with a country whose hostile policy had forced upon them for years measures so costly as to have gravely injured Austrian national prosperity. Finally, the Austrian Government, confiding in their amicable relations with us, felt that they could count on our sympathy in a fight that was forced on them, and on our assistance in localising the fight, if necessary.

Count Mensdorff added on his own account that, as long as Servia was confronted with Turkey, Austria never took very severe measures because of her adherence to the policy of the free development of the Balkan States. Now that Servia had doubled her territory and population without any Austrian interference, the repression of Servian subversive aims was a matter of self-defence and self-preservation on Austria's part. He reiterated that Austria had no intention of taking Servian territory or aggressive designs against Servian territory.

I said that I could not understand the construction put by the Austrian Government upon the Servian reply, and I told Count Mensdorff the substance of the conversation that I had had with the German Ambassador this morning about that reply.

Count Mensdorff admitted that, on paper, the Servian reply might seem to be satisfactory; but the Servians had refused the one thing—the co-operation of Austrian officials and police—which would be a real guarantee that in practice the Servians would not carry on their subversive campaign against Austria.

I said that it seemed to me as if the Austrian Government believed that, even after the Servian reply, they could make war upon Servia anyhow, without risk of bringing Russia into the dispute. If they could make war on Servia and at the same time satisfy Russia, well and good; but, if not, the consequences would be incalculable. I pointed out to him that I quoted this phrase from an expression of the views of the German Government. I feared that it would be expected in St. Petersburgh that the Servian reply would diminish the tension, and now, when Russia found that here was increased tension, the situation would become increasingly serious. Already the effect on Europe was one of anxiety. I pointed out that our fleet was to have dispersed to-day, but we had felt unable to let it disperse. We should not think of calling up reserves at this moment, and there was no menace in what we had done about our fleet; but, owing to the possibility of a European conflagration, it was impossible for us to disperse our forces at this moment. I gave this as an illustration of the anxiety that was felt. It seemed to me that the Servian reply already involved the greatest humiliation to Servia that I had ever seen a country undergo, and it was very disappointing to me that the reply was treated by the Austrian Government as if it were as unsatisfactory as a blank negative.

I am, etc.,
E. Grey.

No. 49.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir R. Rodd.

Foreign Office, July 27, 1914.

Sir,

The Italian Ambassador informed Sir A. Nicolson to-day that Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs agreed entirely with my proposal for a conference of four to be held in London.

As regards the question of asking Russia, Austria-Hungary, and Servia to suspend military operations pending the result of the conference, the Marquis di San Giuliano would recommend the suggestion warmly to the German Government, and would enquire what procedure they would propose should be followed at Vienna.

I am, etc.,
E. GREY.

No. 50.

Sir M. de Bunsen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 31.)

Vienna, July 28, 1914.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the Austro-Hungarian note announcing the declaration of war against Servia.

I have, etc.,
MAURICE DE BUNSEN.

ENCLOSURE IN No. 50.

Copy of Note verbale, dated Vienna July 28, 1914.

[*Translation.*]

POUR mettre fin aux menées subversives partant de Belgrade et dirigées contre l'intégrité territoriale de la Monarchie austro-hongroise, le Gouvernement Impérial et Royal a fait parvenir à la date du 23 juillet, 1914, au Gouvernement Royal de Serbie une note dans laquelle se trouvait formulée une série de demandes pour l'acceptation desquelles un délai de quarante-huit heures a été accordé au Gouvernement Royal. Le Gouvernement Royal de Serbie n'ayant pas répondu à cette note d'une manière satisfaisante, le Gouvernement Impérial et Royal se trouve dans la nécessité de pourvoir lui-même à la sauvegarde de ses droits et intérêts et de recourir à cet effet à la force des armes.

L'Autriche-Hongrie, qui vient d'adresser à la Serbie une déclaration formelle conformément à l'article 1er de la convention des 18 octobre, 1907, relative à l'ouverture des hostilités, se considère dès lors en état de guerre avec la Serbie.

En portant ce qui précède à la connaissance de l'Ambassade Royale de Grande-Bretagne le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères a l'honneur de déclarer que l'Autriche-Hongrie se conformera au cours des hostilités, sous la réserve d'un procédé analogue de la part de la Serbie, aux stipulations des conventions de La Haye du 18 octobre, 1907, ainsi qu'à celles de la Déclaration de Londres des 26 février, 1909.

L'Ambassade est priée de vouloir bien communiquer, d'urgence, la présente notification à son Gouvernement.

IN order to bring to an end the subversive intrigues originating from Belgrade and aimed at the territorial integrity of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, the Imperial and Royal Government has delivered to the Royal Servian Government a note in which a series of demands were formulated, for the acceptance of which a delay of forty-eight hours has been granted to the Royal Government. The Royal Servian Government not having answered this note in a satisfactory manner, the Imperial and Royal Government are themselves compelled to see to the safeguarding of their rights and interests, and, with this object, to have recourse to force of arms.

Austria-Hungary who has just addressed to Servia a formal declaration, in conformity with article 1 of the convention of the 18th October, 1907, relative to the opening of hostilities, considers herself henceforward in a state of war with Servia.

In bringing the above to notice of His Britannic Majesty's Embassy, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs has the honour to declare that Austria-Hungary will act during the hostilities in conformity with the terms of the Conventions of The Hague of the 18th October, 1907, as also with those of the Declaration of London of the 26th February, 1909, provided an analogous procedure is adopted by Servia.

The embassy is requested to be so good as to communicate the present notification as soon as possible to the British Government.

No. 51.

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 28.)

Paris, July 27, 1914.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith copy of a memorandum from the acting Minister for Foreign Affairs as to the steps to be taken to prevent an outbreak of hostilities between Austria-Hungary and Servia.

I have, etc.,
FRANCIS BERTIE.

ENCLOSURE IN No. 51.

Note communicated to Sir F. Bertie by M. Bienvenu-Martin.

[*Translation.*]

PAR une note en date du 25 de ce mois, son Excellence l'Ambassadeur d'Angleterre a fait connaître au Gouvernement de la République que, d'après Sir Edward Grey, la seule manière d'assurer, si c'était possible, le maintien de la paix dans le cas où les rapports entre la Russie et l'Autriche deviendraient plus tendus serait une démarche commune à Vienne et à Saint-Pétersbourg des représentants de l'Angleterre, de la France, de l'Allemagne et de l'Italie en Autriche et en Russie; et il a exprimé le désir de savoir si le Gouvernement de la République était disposé à accueillir favorablement cette suggestion.

Le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères par intérim a l'honneur de faire connaître à son Excellence Sir Francis Bertie qu'il a invité M. Jules Cambon à se concerter avec l'Ambassadeur d'Angleterre en Allemagne et à appuyer la démarche qu'ils jugeront opportune de faire auprès du Cabinet de Berlin.

Le Gouvernement de la République a, d'autre part, conformément au désir exprimé par le Gouvernement britannique et que son Excellence Sir Francis Bertie lui a transmis par une note en date du 26 de ce mois, autorisé M. Paul Cambon à prendre part à la réunion proposée par Sir Edward Grey pour rechercher avec lui et les Ambassadeurs d'Allemagne et d'Italie à Londres, les moyens de résoudre les difficultés actuelles.

Le Gouvernement de la République est prêt également à donner aux agents français à Pétersbourg, à Vienne et à Belgrade des instructions pour qu'ils obtiennent des Gouvernements russe, autrichien et serbe de s'abstenir de toute opération militaire active en attendant les résultats de cette conférence. Il estime toutefois que les chances de succès de la proposition de Sir Edward Grey reposent exclusivement sur l'action que Berlin serait disposée à exercer à Vienne [*sic*]. Une démarche auprès du Gouvernement austro-hongrois pour amener la suspension des opérations militaires paraît vouée à l'échec l'influence de l'Allemagne ne s'est pas exercée au préalable sur le Cabinet de Vienne.

Le Grade des Secaux, Président du Conseil et Ministre des Affaires Étrangères par intérim, saisit cette occasion de renouveler, &c.

Paris, le 27 juillet, 1914.

IN a note of the 25th of this month, His Excellency the British Ambassador informed the Government of the Republic that, in Sir E. Grey's opinion, the only possible way of assuring the maintenance of peace in case of the relations between Russia and Austria becoming more strained would be if the representatives of Great Britain, France, Germany, and Italy in Austria and Russia were to take joint action; and he expressed the wish to know if the Government of the Republic were disposed to welcome such a suggestion.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs *ad interim* has the honour to inform His Excellency Sir F. Bertie that he has requested M. Jules Cambon to concert with the British Ambassador in Germany and to support any representation which they may consider it advisable to make to the Berlin Cabinet.

In accordance with the desire expressed by the British Government and conveyed to them by Sir F. Bertie in his note of the 26th of this month, the Government of the Republic have also authorised M. Paul Cambon to take part in the conference which Sir E. Grey has proposed with a view to discovering a means of settling the present difficulties.

The Government of the Republic is likewise ready to instruct the representatives at St. Petersburgh, Vienna, and Belgrade to induce the Russian, Austrian, and Servian Governments to abstain from all active military operations pending the results of this conference. He considers, however, that the chance of Sir E. Grey's proposal being successful depends except ally on the action which the Berlin Government would be willing to take at Vienna. Representations made to the Austrian-Hungarian Government for the purpose of bringing about a suspension of military operations would seem bound to fail unless the German Government do not beforehand exercise their influence on the Vienna Cabinet.

The President of the Council *ad interim* takes the opportunity, etc.

Paris, July 27, 1914.

No. 52.

Note communicated by French Embassy, July 28, 1914

[*Translation.*]

LE Gouvernement de la République accepte la proposition de Sir Edward Grey relative à une intervention de la Grande-Bretagne, de la France, de l'Allemagne et de l'Italie en vue d'éviter les opérations militaires actives sur les frontières autrichiennes, russes et serbes; il a autorisé M. P. Cambon à prendre part aux délibérations de la réunion à quatre, qui doit se tenir à Londres.

THE Government of the Republic accepts Sir Edward Grey's proposal to regard to intervention by Great Britain, France, Germany, and Italy with a view to avoiding active military operations on the frontiers of Austria, Russia, and Servia; and they have authorised M. P. Cambon to take part in the deliberations of the four representatives at the meeting which is to be held in London.

L'Ambassadeur de France à Berlin a reçu pour instructions, après s'être concerté avec l'Ambassadeur d'Angleterre à Berlin, d'appuyer la démarche de ce dernier dans la forme et la mesure qui seraient jugées opportunes.

M. Viviani est prêt à envoyer aux représentants français à Vienne, Saint-Pétersbourg et Belgrade des instructions dans le sens suggéré par le Gouvernement britannique.

Ambassade de France, Londres, le 27 juillet, 1914.

The French Ambassador in Berlin has received instructions to consult first the British Ambassador in Berlin, and then to support the action taken by the latter in such manner and degree as may be considered appropriate.

M. Viviani is ready to send to the representatives of France in Vienna, St. Petersburgh, and Belgrade instructions in the sense suggested by the British Government.

No. 53.

M. Sazonof to Count Benckendorff.—(Communicated by Count Benckendorff, July 28.)

Saint-Pétersbourg,
(Télégraphique.) *le* 14 (27) *juillet*, 1914.

L'Ambassadeur d'Angleterre est venu s'informer si nous jugeons utile que l'Angleterre prenne l'initiative de convoquer à Londres une conférence des représentants de l'Angleterre, la France, l'Allemagne et l'Italie, pour étudier une issue à la situation actuelle.

J'ai répondu à l'Ambassadeur que j'ai entamé des pourparlers avec l'Ambassadeur d'Autriche-Hongrie, en conditions que j'espère favorables. Pourtant je n'ai pas encore reçu de réponse à la proposition que j'ai faite d'une revision de la note entre les deux Cabinets.

Si des explications directes avec le Cabinet de Vienne se trouvaient irréalisables, je suis prêt à accepter la proposition anglaise, ou toute autre de nature à résoudre favorablement le conflit.

Je voudrais pourtant écarter dès aujourd'hui un malentendu qui pourrait surgir de la réponse donnée par le ministre de la Justice français à l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne, concernant des conseils de modération à donner au Cabinet Impérial

[*Translation.*]

St. Petersburgh,
(Telegraphic.) *July* 27, 1914.

The British Ambassador came to ascertain whether we think it desirable that Great Britain should take the initiative in convoking a conference in London of the representatives of England, France, Germany, and Italy to examine the possibility of a way out of the present situation.

I replied to the Ambassador that I have begun conversations with the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador under conditions which, I hope, may be favourable. I have not, however, received as yet any reply to the proposal made by me for revising the note between the two Cabinets.

If direct explanations with the Vienna Cabinet were to prove impossible, I am ready to accept the British proposal, or any other proposal of a kind that would bring about a favourable solution of the conflict.

I wish, however, to put an end from this day forth to a misunderstanding which might arise from the answer given by the French Minister of Justice to the German Ambassador, regarding counsels of moderation to be given to the Imperial Cabinet.

No. 54.

M. Sazonof to Count Benckendorff.—(Communicated by Count Benckendorff, July 28, 1914.)

Saint-Pétersbourg,
(Télégraphique) *le* 15 (28) *juillet*, 1914.

Mes entretiens avec l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne confirment mon impression que l'Allemagne est plutôt favorable à l'intransigeance de l'Autriche.

Le Cabinet de Berlin, qui aurait pu arrêter tout le développement de la crise, paraît n'exercer aucune action sur son allié.

L'Ambassadeur trouve insuffisante la réponse de la Serbie.

Cette attitude allemande est tout particulièrement alarmante.

Il me semble que mieux que toute autre Puissance l'Angleterre serait en mesure de tenter encore d'agir à Berlin pour engager le Gouvernement allemand à l'action nécessaire. C'est à Berlin qu'indubitablement se trouve la clef de la situation.

[*Translation.*]

St. Petersburgh.
(Telegraphic.) *July* 15 (28), 1914.

My interviews with the German Ambassador confirm my impression that Germany is, if anything, in favour of the uncompromising attitude adopted by Austria.

The Berlin Cabinet, who could have prevented the whole of this crisis developing, appear to be exerting no influence on their ally.

The Ambassador considers that the Servian reply is insufficient.

This attitude of the German Government is most alarming.

It seems to me that England is in a better position than any other Power to make another attempt at Berlin to induce the German Government to take the necessary action. There is no doubt that the key of the situation is to be found at Berlin.

No. 55.

Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 28.)

(Telegraphic.) *St. Petersburgh, July 27, 1914.*

With reference to my telegram of yesterday,* I saw the Minister for Foreign Affairs this afternoon and found him very conciliatory and more optimistic.

He would, he said, use all his influence at Belgrade to induce the Servian Government to go as far as possible in giving satisfaction to Austria, but her territorial integrity must be guaranteed and her rights as a sovereign State respected, so that she should not become Austria's vassal. He did not know whether Austria would accept friendly exchange of views which he had proposed, but, if she did, he wished to keep in close contact with the other Powers throughout the conversations that would ensue.

He again referred to the fact that the obligations undertaken by Servia in 1908, alluded to in the Austrian ultimatum, were given to the Powers.

I asked if he had heard of your proposal with regard to conference of the four Powers, and on his replying in the affirmative, I told him confidentially of your instructions to me, and enquired whether instead of such a conference he would prefer a direct exchange of views, which he had proposed. The German Ambassador, to whom I had just spoken, had expressed his personal opinion that a direct exchange of views would be more agreeable to Austria-Hungary.

His Excellency said he was perfectly ready to stand aside if the Powers accepted the proposal for a conference, but he trusted that you would keep in touch with the Russian Ambassador in the event of its taking place.

No. 56.

Sir M. de Bunsen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 28.)

(Telegraphic.) *Vienna, July 7, 1914.*

The Russian Ambassador had to-day a long and earnest conversation with Baron Macchio, the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He told him that, having just come back from St. Petersburgh, he was well acquainted with the views of the Russian Government and the state of Russian public opinion. He could assure him that if actual war broke out with Servia it would be impossible to localise it for Russia was not prepared to give way again as she had done on previous occasions, and especially during the annexation crisis of 1909. He earnestly hoped that something would be done before Servia was actually invaded. Baron Macchio replied that this would now be difficult, as a skirmish had already taken place on the Danube, in which the Servians had been the aggressors. The Russian Ambassador said that he would do all he could to keep the Servians quiet pending any discussions that might yet take place, and he told me that he would advise his Government to induce the Servian Government to avoid any conflict as long as possible, and to fall back before an Austrian advance. Time so gained should suffice to enable a settlement to be reached. He had just heard of a satisfactory conversation which the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs had yesterday with the Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburgh. The former had agreed that much of the Austro-Hungarian note to Servia had been perfectly reasonable, and in fact they had practically reached an understanding as to the guarantees which Servia might reasonably be asked to give to Austria-Hungary for her future good behaviour. The Russian Ambassador urged that the Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburgh should be furnished with full powers to continue discussion with the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, who was very willing to advise Servia to yield all that could be fairly asked of her as an independent Power. Baron Macchio promised to submit this suggestion to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

No. 57.

Sir R. Rodd to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 28.)

(Telegraphic.) *Rome, July 17, 1914.*

Marquis for Foreign Affairs greatly doubts whether Germany will be willing to invite Austria to suspend military action pending the conference, but he had hopes that military action may be practically deferred by the fact of the conference meeting at once. As at present informed, he sees no possibility of Austria receding from any point laid down in her note to Servia, but he believes that if Servia will even now accept it Austria will be satisfied, and if she

* See No. 44.

she had reason to think that such will be the advice of the Powers, Austria may defer action Servia may be induced to accept note in its entirety on the advice of the four Powers invited to the conference, and this would enable her to say that she had yielded to Europe and not to Austria-Hungary alone.

Telegrams from Vienna to the press here stating that Austria is favourably impressed with the declarations of the Italian Government have, the Minister for Foreign Affairs assures me, no foundation. He said he has expressed no opinion to Austria with regard to the note. He assured me both before and after communication of the note, and again to-day, that Austrian Government have given him assurances that they demand no territorial sacrifices from Servia.

No. 58.

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July* 28.)

Paris, July 28, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

I COMMUNICATED to the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs this afternoon the substance of your conversation with the German Ambassador, recorded in your telegram * to Berlin of the 27th July.

His Excellency is grateful for the communication. He said that it confirms what he had heard of your attitude, and he feels confident that your observations to the German Ambassador will have a good effect in the interest of peace.

No. 59.

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July* 28.)

Paris, July 28, 1914.

(Telegraphic).

I INFORMED the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs to-day of your conversation with the Russian Ambassador, as recorded in your telegram of yesterday † to St Petersburgh.

He is grateful for the communication, and quite appreciates the impossibility for His Majesty's Government to declare themselves "solidaires" with Russia on a question between Austria and Servia, which in its present condition is not one affecting England. He also sees that you cannot take up an attitude at Berlin and Vienna more Servian than that attributed in German and Austrian sources to the Russian Government.

German Ambassador has stated that Austria would respect the integrity of Servia, but when asked whether her independence also would be respected, he gave no assurance.

No. 60.

Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July* 28.)

Berlin, July 28, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

SECRETARY of State spoke yesterday in the same sense as that reported in my telegram of yesterday ‡ to my French and Italian colleagues respecting your proposal. I discussed with my two colleagues this morning his reply, and we found that, while refusing the proposed conference, he had said to all of us that nevertheless he desired to work with us for the maintenance of general peace. We, therefore, deduced that if he is sincere in this wish he can only be objecting to the form of your proposal. Perhaps he himself could be induced to suggest lines on which he would find it possible to work with us.

No. 61.

Sir M. de Bunsen to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July* 28.)

Vienna, July 28, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

I SAW Minister for Foreign Affairs this morning.

His Excellency declared that Austria-Hungary cannot delay warlike proceedings against Servia, and would have to decline any suggestion of negotiations on basis of Servian reply.

Prestige of Dual Monarchy was engaged, and nothing could now prevent conflict.

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* See No. 46. † See No. 47. ‡ See No. 53.

No. 62

Sir M. de Bunsen to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July 28*).

(Telegraphic.) *Vienna, July 28, 1914.*

I SPOKE to Minister for Foreign Affairs to-day in the sense of your telegram of 27th July * to Berlin. I avoided the word "mediation", but said that, as mentioned in your speech †, which he had just read to me, you had hopes that conversations in London between the four Powers less interested might yet lead to an arrangement which Austro-Hungarian Government would accept as satisfactory and as rendering actual hostilities unnecessary. I added that you had regarded Servian reply as having gone far to meet just demands of Austria-Hungary; that you thought it constituted a fair basis of discussion, during which warlike operations might remain in abeyance, and that Austrian Ambassador in Berlin was speaking in this sense. Minister for Foreign Affairs said quietly, but firmly, that no discussion could be accepted on basis of Servian note; that war would be declared to-day, and that well-known pacific character of Emperor, as well as, he might add, his own, might be accepted as a guarantee that war was both just and inevitable. This was a matter that must be settled directly between the two parties immediately concerned. I said that you would hear with regret that hostilities could not now be arrested, as you feared that they might lead to complications threatening the peace of Europe.

In taking leave of His Excellency, I begged him to believe that, if in the course of present grave crisis our point of view should sometimes differ from his, this would arise, not from want of sympathy with the many just complaints which Austria-Hungary had against Servia, but from the fact that, whereas Austria-Hungary put first her quarrel with Servia, you were anxious in the first instance for peace of Europe. I trusted this larger aspect of the question would appeal with equal force to His Excellency. He said he had it also in mind, but thought that Russia ought not to oppose operations like those impending, which did not aim at territorial aggrandisement and which could no longer be postponed.

No. 63.

Sir R. Rodd to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July 28.*)

(Telegraphic.) *Rome, July 28, 1914.*

YOUR telegram of 25th July to Paris ‡.

I have communicated substance to Minister for Foreign Affairs, who immediately telegraphed in precisely similar terms to Berlin and Vienna.

No. 64.

Sir R. Rodd to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July 28.*)

(Telegraphic.) *Rome, July 28, 1914.*

AT the request of the Minister for Foreign Affairs I submit the following to you:—

In a long conversation this morning Servian Chargé d'Affaires had said he thought that if some explanations were given regarding mode in which Austrian agents would require to intervene under article 5 and article 6, Servia might still accept the whole Austrian note.

As it was not to be anticipated that Austria would give such explanations to Servia, they might be given to Powers engaged in discussions, who might then advise Servia to accept without conditions.

The Austro-Hungarian Government had in the meantime published a long official explanation of grounds on which Servian reply was considered inadequate. Minister for Foreign Affairs considered many points besides explanation—such as slight verbal difference in sentence regarding renunciation of propaganda—quite childish but there was a passage which might prove useful in facilitating such a course as was considered practicable by the Servian Chargé d'Affaires. It was stated that co-operation of Austrian agents in Servia was to be only in investigation, not in judicial or administrative measures. Servia was said to have wilfully misinterpreted this. He thought, therefore, that ground might be cleared here.

I only reproduce from memory, as I had not yet received text of Austrian declaration.

Minister impressed upon me, above all, his anxiety for the immediate beginning of discussion. A word of general latitude to accept at once every point or suggestion on which he could be in agreement with ourselves and Germany had been given to Italian Ambassador

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* See No. 43. † "Hansard", Vol. 65, No. 167, Columns 831, 832, 833. ‡ See No. 27.

No. 65.

Mr. Crackanthorpe to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July 28.*)

Nish, July 28, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

I HAVE urged on the Servian Government the greatest moderation pending efforts being made towards a peaceful solution.

Two Servian steamers fired on and damaged, and two Servian merchant-vessels have been captured by a Hungarian monitor at Orsova.

No. 66.

Mr. Crackanthorpe to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July 28.*)

Nish, July 28, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

TELEGRAM received here that war declared by Austria.

No. 67.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen.

Foreign Office, July 28, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

EXPLANATION given in your telegram of the 27th July* of what was my idea in proposing a conference is quite right. It would not be an arbitration, but a private and informal discussion to ascertain what suggestion could be made for a settlement. No suggestion would be put forward that had not previously been ascertained to be acceptable to Austria and Russia, with whom the mediating Powers could easily keep in touch through their respective allies.

But as long as there is a prospect of a direct exchange of views between Austria and Russia, I would suspend every other suggestion, as I entirely agree that it is the most preferable method of all.

I understand that the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs has proposed a friendly exchange of views to the Austrian Government, and, if the latter accepts, it will no doubt relieve the tension and make the situation less critical.

It is very satisfactory to hear from the German Ambassador here that the German Government have taken action at Vienna in the sense of the conversation recorded in my telegram of yesterday to you.†

No. 68.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen.

Foreign Office, July 28, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

GERMAN Government, having accepted principle of mediation between Austria and Russia by the four Powers, if necessary, I am ready to propose that the German Secretary of State should suggest the lines on which this principle should be applied. I will, however, keep the idea in reserve until we see how the conversations between Austria and Russia progress.

No. 69.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir G. Buchanan.

Foreign Office, July 28, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

IT is most satisfactory that there is a prospect of direct exchange of views between the Russian and Austrian Governments, as reported in your telegram of the 27th July.‡

I am ready to put forward any practical proposal that would facilitate this, but I am not quite clear as to what the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs proposes the Ministers at Belgrade should do. I said he not first mention in an exchange of views with Austria his willingness to co-operate in some such scheme? It might then take more concrete shape.

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* See No. 42. † See No. 44. ‡ See No. 55.

No. 70.

Telegrams communicated by Count Benckendorff, July 29, 1914.

(1) *Telegram from M. Sazonof to Russian Ambassador at Berlin, dated July 28, 1914*

In consequence of the declaration of war by Austria against Servia, the Imperial Government will announce to-morrow (29th) the mobilisation in the military conscriptions of Odessa, Kieff, Moscow, and Kazan. Please inform German Government, confirming the absence in Russia of any aggressive intention against Germany.

The Russian Ambassador at Vienna has not been recalled from his post.

(2) *Telegram to Count Benckendorff.*

The Austrian declaration of war clearly puts an end to the idea of direct communications between Austria and Russia. Action by London Cabinet in order to set on foot mediation with a view to suspension of military operations of Austria against Servia is now most urgent.

Unless military operations are stopped, mediation would only allow matters to drag on and give Austria time to crush Servia.

No. 71.

Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 29.)

(Telegraphic.) *Berlin, July 28, 1914.*

At invitation of Imperial Chancellor, I called upon His Excellency this evening. He said that he wished me to tell you that he was most anxious that Germany should work together with England for maintenance of general peace, as they had done successfully in the last European crisis. He had not been able to accept your proposal for a conference of representatives of the Great Powers, because he did not think that it would be effective, and because such a conference would in his opinion have had appearance of an "Areopagus" consisting of two Powers of each group sitting in judgment upon the two remaining Powers; but his inability to accept proposed conference must not be regarded as militating against his strong desire for effective co-operation. You could be assured that he was doing his very best both at Vienna and St. Petersburgh to get the two Governments to discuss the situation directly with each other and in a *friendly* way. He had great hopes that such discussions would take place and lead to a satisfactory result, but if the news were true which he had just read in the papers, that Russia had mobilised fourteen army corps in the south, he thought situation was very serious, and he himself would be in a very difficult position, as in these circumstances it would be out of his power to continue to preach moderation at Vienna. He added that Austria, who as yet was only partially mobilising, would have to take similar measures, and if war were in result, Russia would be entirely responsible. I ventured to say that if Austria refused to take any notice of Servian note, which, to my mind, gave way in nearly every point demanded by Austria, and which in any case offered a basis for discussion, surely a certain portion of responsibility would rest with her. His Excellency said that he did not wish to discuss Servian note, but that Austria's standpoint, and in this he agreed, was that her quarrel with Servia was a purely Austrian concern with which Russia had nothing to do. He reiterated his desire to co-operate with England and his intention to do his utmost to maintain general peace. "A war between the Great Powers must be avoided" were his last words.

Austrian colleague said to me to-day that a general war was most unlikely, as Russia neither wanted nor was in a position to make war. I think that that opinion is shared by many people here.

No. 72.

Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 29.)

(Telegraphic.) *St. Petersburgh, July 28, 1914.*

Minister for Foreign Affairs begged me to thank you for the language you had held to the German Ambassador, as reported in your telegram* to Berlin, substance of which I communicated to His Excellency. He took a pessimistic view of the situation, having received the same disquieting news from Vienna as had reached His Majesty's Government. I said it was important that we should know the real intentions of the Imperial Government, and asked him whether he would be satisfied with the assurances which the Austrian Ambassador had, I understood, been instructed to give in respect of Servia's integrity and independence. I added that I was sure any arrangement for averting a European war would be welcomed by His Majesty's Government. In reply His Excellency stated that if Servia were attacked Russia would not be satisfied with any engagement which Austria might take on these two points, and that order for mobilisation against Austria would be issued on the day that Austria crossed Servian frontier.

* See No. 46.

I told the German Ambassador, who appealed to me to give moderating counsels to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, that from the beginning I had not ceased to do so, and that the German Ambassador at Vienna should now in his turn use his restraining influence. I made it clear to His Excellency that, Russia being thoroughly in earnest, a general war could not be averted if Servia were attacked by Austria.

As regards the suggestion of conference, the Ambassador had received no instructions, and before acting with me the French and Italian Ambassadors are still waiting for their final instructions.

No. 73

Sir M. de Bunsen to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July 29.*)

Vienna, July 8, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

I HAVE received note *verbale* from Ministry for Foreign Affairs, stating that, the Servian Government not having replied to note of 23rd July * in a satisfactory manner, Imperial and Royal Government is compelled itself to provide for protection of its rights, and to have recourse for that object to force of arms. Austria-Hungary has addressed to Servia formal declaration according to article 1 of convention of 18th October 1907, relative to opening of hostilities, and considers herself from to-day in state of war with Servia. Austria-Hungary will conform, provided Servia does so, to stipulations of Hague conventions of 18th October 1907, and to Declaration of London of 26th February 1909.

No. 74.

Sir M. de Bunsen to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July 29.*)

Vienna, July 28, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

I AM informed by the Russian Ambassador that the Russian Government's suggestion has been declined by the Austro-Hungarian Government. The suggestion was to the effect that the means of settling the Austro-Servian conflict should be discussed directly between Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, who should be authorised accordingly.

The Russian Ambassador thinks that a conference in London of the less interested Powers, such as you have proposed, offers now the only prospect of preserving peace of Europe, and he is sure that the Russian Government will acquiesce willingly in your proposal. So long as opposing armies have not actually come in contact, all hope need not be abandoned.

No. 75.

Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July 29.*)

Berlin, July 29, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

I WAS sent for again to-day by the Imperial Chancellor, who told me that he regretted to state that the Austro-Hungarian Government, to whom he had at once communicated your opinion, had answered that events had marched too rapidly and that it was therefore too late to act upon your suggestion that the Servian reply might form the basis of discussion. His Excellency had, on receiving their reply, despatched a message to Vienna, in which he explained that, although a certain desire had in his opinion, been shown to the Servian reply to meet the demands of Austria, he understood entirely that, without some sure guarantees that Servia would carry out in their entirety the demands made upon her, the Austro-Hungarian Government could not rest satisfied in view of their past experience. He had then gone on to say that the hostilities which were about to be undertaken against Servia had presumably the exclusive object of securing such guarantees, seeing that the Austrian Government already assured the Russian Government that they had no territorial designs.

He advised the Austro-Hungarian Government, should this view be correct, to speak openly in this sense. The holding of such language would, he hoped, eliminate all possible misunderstandings.

As yet, he told me, he had not received a reply from Vienna.

From the fact that he had gone so far in the matter of giving advice at Vienna, His Excellency hoped that you would realise that he was sincerely doing all in his power to prevent danger of European complications.

The fact of his communicating this information to you was a proof of the confidence which he felt in you and evidence of his anxiety that you should know he was doing his best to support your efforts in the cause of general peace, efforts which he sincerely appreciated.

* See No. 4.

No. 76.

Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 29.)

(Telegraphic.) *Berlin, July 29, 1914.*

I found Secretary of State very depressed to-day. He reminded me that he had told me the other day that he had to be very careful in giving advice to Austria, as any idea that they were being pressed would be likely to cause them to precipitate matters and present a *fait accompli*. This had, in fact, now happened, and he was not sure that his communication of your suggestion that Servia's reply offered a basis for discussion had not hastened declaration of war. He was much troubled by reports of mobilisation in Russia, and of certain military measures, which he did not specify, being taken in France. He subsequently spoke of these measures to my French colleague, who informed him that French Government had done nothing more than the German Government had done, namely, recalled officers on leave. His Excellency denied German Government had done this, but as a matter of fact it is true. My French colleague said to Under Secretary of State, in course of conversation, that it seemed to him that when Austria had entered Servia, and so satisfied her military prestige, the moment might then be favourable for four disinterested Powers to discuss situation and come forward with suggestions for preventing graver complications. Under Secretary of State seemed to think idea worthy of consideration, as he replied that would be a different matter from conference proposed by you.

Russian Ambassador returned to-day, and has informed Imperial Government that Russia is mobilising in four southern governments.

No. 77.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July 29, 1914.*

I much appreciate the language of Chancellor, as reported in your telegram of to-day.* His Excellency may rely upon it that this country will continue, as heretofore, to strain every effort to secure peace and to avert the calamity we all fear. If he can induce Austria to satisfy Russia and to abstain from going so far as to come into collision with her, we shall all join in deep gratitude to His Excellency for having saved the peace of Europe.

No. 78.

Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 29).

(Telegraphic.) *St. Petersburgh, July 29, 1914.*

PARTIAL mobilisation was ordered to-day.

I communicated the substance of your telegram of the 28th instant † to Berlin to the Minister for Foreign Affairs in accordance with your instructions, and informed him confidentially of remarks as to mobilisation which the German Secretary of State had made to the British Ambassador at Berlin. This had already reached His Excellency from another source. The mobilisation, he explained, would only be directed against Austria.

Austrian Government had now definitely declined direct conversation between Vienna and St. Petersburgh. The Minister for Foreign Affairs said he had proposed such an exchange of views on advice of German Ambassador. He proposed, when informing German Ambassador of this refusal of Austria's, to urge that a return should be made to your proposal for a conference of four Ambassadors, or, at all events, for an exchange of views between the three Ambassadors less directly interested, yourself, and also the Austrian Ambassador if you thought it advisable. Any arrangement approved by France and England would be acceptable to him, and he did not care what form such conversations took. No time was to be lost, and the only way to avert war was for you to succeed in arriving, by means of conversations with Ambassadors either collectively or individually, at some formula which Austria could be induced to accept. Throughout Russian Government had been perfectly frank and conciliatory, and had done all in their power to maintain peace. If their efforts to maintain peace failed, he trusted that it would be realised by the British public that it was not the fault of the Russian Government.

I asked him whether he would raise objections if the suggestion made in Rome telegram of the 27th July,‡ which I mentioned to him, were carried out. In reply His Excellency said that he would agree to anything arranged by the four Powers provided it was acceptable to Servia; he could not, he said, be more Servian than Servia. Some supplementary statement or explanations would, however, have to be made in order to tone down the sharpness of the ultimatum.

* See No. 76. † See No. 67. ‡ See No. 51.

Minister for Foreign Affairs said that proposal referred to in your telegram of the 26th instant * was one of secondary importance. Under altered circumstances of situation he did not attach weight to it. Further, the German Ambassador had informed His Excellency, as the latter told me, that his Government were continuing at Vienna to exert friendly influence. I fear that the German Ambassador will not help to smooth matters over, if he uses to his own Government the same language as he did to me to-day. He accused the Russian Government of endangering the peace of Europe by their mobilisation, and said, when I referred to all that had been recently done by Austria, that he could not discuss such matters. I called his attention to the fact that Austrian Consuls had warned all Austrian subjects liable to military service to join the colours, that Austria had already partially mobilised, and had now declared war on Servia. From what had passed during the Balkan crisis she knew that this act was one which it was impossible without humiliation for Russia to submit to. Had not Russia by mobilising shown that she was in earnest, Austria would have trusted on Russia's desire for peace, and would have believed that she could go to any lengths. Minister for Foreign Affairs had given to me to understand that Russia would not precipitate war by crossing frontier immediately and a week or more would, in any case, elapse before mobilisation was completed. In order to find an issue out of a dangerous situation it was necessary that we should in the meanwhile all work together.

No. 79.

Sir M. de Bunsen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 29.)

(Telegraphic.) *Vienna, July 29, 1914.*

THERE is at present no step which we could usefully take to stop war with Servia, to which Austro-Hungarian Government are now fully committed by the Emperor's appeal to his people which has been published this morning, and by the declaration of war. French and Italian Ambassadors agree with me in this view. If the Austro-Hungarian Government would convert into a binding engagement to Europe the declaration which has been made at St. Petersburgh to the effect that she desires neither to destroy the independence of Servia nor to acquire Servian territory, the Italian Ambassador thinks that Russia might be induced to remain quiet. This, however, the Italian Ambassador is convinced the Austrian Government would refuse to do.

No. 80.

Sir R. Rodd to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 29.)

(Telegraphic.) *Rome, July 29, 1914.*

In your telegram of the 27th instant † to Berlin, German Ambassador was reported to have accepted in principle the idea of a conference. This is in contradiction with the telegram of the 27th instant ‡ from Berlin.

Information received by the Italian Government from Berlin shows that German view is correctly represented in Sir E. Goschen's telegram of the 27th July,‡ but what creates difficulty is rather the "conference", so the Minister for Foreign Affairs understands, than the principle. He is going to urge, in a telegram which he is sending to Berlin to-night, adherence to the idea of an exchange of views in London. He suggests that the German Secretary of State might propose a formula acceptable to his Government. Minister for Foreign Affairs is of opinion that this exchange of views would keep the door open if direct communication between Vienna and St. Petersburgh fails to have any result. He thinks that this exchange of views might be concomitant with such direct communication.

The German Government are also being informed that the Italian Government would not be pardoned by public opinion here unless they had taken every possible step so as to avoid war. He is urging that the German Government must lend their Co-operation in this point.

He added that there seemed to be a difficulty in making Germany believe that Russia was in earnest. As Germany, however, was really anxious for good relations with ourselves, if she believed that Great Britain would act with Russia and France he thought it would have a great effect.

Even should it prove impossible to induce Germany to take part, he would still advocate that England and Italy, each as representing one group, should continue to exchange views.

* See No. 46. † See No. 46. ‡ See No. 43.

No. 81.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir B. Rodd.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July 29, 1914.*

With reference to your telegram of yesterday *

It is impossible for me to initiate discussions with Ambassadors here, as I understand from Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs that Austria will not accept any discussion on basis of Servian note, and the inference of all I have heard from Vienna and Berlin is that Austria will not accept any form of mediation by the Powers as between Austria and Servia. Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs must therefore speak at Berlin and Vienna. I shall be glad if a favourable reception is given to any suggestions he can make there.

No. 82.

Mr. Beaumont to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 29.)

(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, July 23, 1914.*

I UNDERSTAND that the designs of Austria may extend considerably beyond the sanjak and a punitive occupation of Servian territory. I gathered this from a remark let fall by the Austrian Ambassador here, who spoke of the deplorable economic situation of Salonica under Greek administration and of the assistance on which the Austrian army could count from Musulman population discontented with Servian rule.

No. 83.

Mr. Cracanthorpe to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 29.)

Telegraphic. *Nish, July 29, 1914.*

I HAVE been requested by Prime Minister to convey to you expression of his deep gratitude for the statement which you made on the 27th instant in the House of Commons.

No. 84.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July 29, 1914.*

THE German Ambassador has been instructed by the German Chancellor to inform me that he is endeavouring to mediate between Vienna and St. Petersburgh, and he hopes with good success. Austria and Russia seem to be in constant touch, and he is endeavouring to make Vienna explain in a satisfactory form at St. Petersburgh the scope and extension of Austrian proceedings in Servia. I told the German Ambassador that an agreement arrived at direct between Austria and Russia would be the best possible solution. I would press no proposal as long as there was prospect of that, but my information this morning was that the Austrian Government have declined the suggestion of the Russian Government that the Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburgh should be authorised to discuss directly with the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs the means of settling the Austro-Servian conflict. The press correspondents at St. Petersburgh had been told that Russian Government would mobilise. The German Government had said that they were favourable in principle to mediation between Russia and Austria if necessary. They seemed to think the particular method of conference, consultation or discussion, or even conversations à quatre in London too formal a method. I urged that the German Government should suggest any method by which the influence of the four Powers could be used together to prevent war between Austria and Russia. France agreed, Italy agreed. The whole idea of mediation or mediating influence was ready to be put into operation by any method that Germany could suggest if mine was not acceptable. In fact mediation was ready to come into operation by any method that Germany thought possible if only Germany would "press the button" in the interests of peace.

* See No. 84.

No. 85.

Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received, July 29.)

Berlin, July 29, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

I was asked to call upon the Chancellor to-night. His Excellency had just returned from Potsdam.

He said that should Austria be attacked by Russia a European conflagration might, he feared, become inevitable, owing to Germany's obligations as Austria's ally, in spite of his continued efforts to maintain peace. He then proceeded to make the following strong bid for British neutrality. He said that it was clear, so far as he was able to judge the main principle which governed British policy, that Great Britain would never stand by and allow France to be crushed in any conflict there might be. That, however, was not the object at which Germany aimed. Provided that neutrality of Great Britain were certain, every assurance would be given to the British Government that the Imperial Government aimed at no territorial acquisitions at the expense of France should they prove victorious in any war that might ensue.

I questioned His Excellency about the French colonies, and he said that he was unable to give a similar undertaking in that respect. As regards Holland, however, His Excellency said that, so long as Germany's adversaries respected the integrity and neutrality of the Netherlands, Germany was ready to give His Majesty's Government an assurance that she would do likewise. It depended upon the action of France what operations Germany might be forced to enter upon in Belgium, but when the war was over, Belgium integrity would be respected if she had not sided against Germany.

His Excellency ended by saying that ever since he had been Chancellor the object of his policy had been, as you were aware, to bring about an understanding with England; he trusted that these assurances might form the basis of that understanding which he so much desired. He had in mind a general neutrality agreement between England and Germany, though it was of course at the present moment too early to discuss details, and an assurance of British neutrality in the conflict which present crisis might possibly produce, would enable him to look forward to realisation of his desire.

In reply to His Excellency's enquiry how I thought his request would appeal to you, I said that I did not think it probable that at this stage of events you would care to bind yourself to any course of action and that I was of opinion that you would desire to retain full liberty.

Our conversation upon this subject having come to an end, I communicated the contents of your telegram of to-day * to His Excellency, who expressed his best thanks to you.

No. 86.

Sir R. Rodd to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received, July 29.)

Rome, July 29, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

MARQUIS for Foreign Affairs thinks that moment is past for any further discussions on basis of Serbian note, in view of communication made to-day by Russia at Berlin regarding partial mobilisation. The utmost he now hopes for is that Germany may use her influence at Vienna to prevent or moderate any further demands on Serbia.

No. 87.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Bertie.

SIR, *Foreign Office, July 29, 1914.*

AFTER telling M. Cambon to-day how grave the situation seemed to be, I told him that I meant to tell the German Ambassador to-day that he must not be misled by the friendly tone of our conversations into any sense of false security that we should stand aside if all the efforts to preserve the peace, which we were now making in common with Germany, failed. But I went on to say to M. Cambon that I thought it necessary to tell him also that public opinion here approached the present difficulty from a quite different point of view from that taken during the difficulty as to Morocco a few years ago. In the case of Morocco the dispute was one in which France was primarily interested, and in which it appeared that Germany, in an attempt to crush France, was fastening a quarrel on France on a question that was the subject of a special agreement between France and us. In the present case the dispute between Austria and Servia was not one in which we felt called to take a hand. Even if the question became one between Austria and Russia we should not feel called upon to take a hand in it. It would then be a question of the supremacy of Teuton or Slav—a struggle for supremacy in the Balkans; and our idea had always been to avoid being drawn into a war over

* See No. 77.

a Balkan question. If Germany became involved and France became involved, we had not made up our minds what we should do; it was a case that we should have to consider. France would then have been drawn into a quarrel which was not hers, but in which, owing to her alliance, her honour and interest obliged her to engage. We were free from engagements, and we should have to decide what British interests required us to do. I thought it necessary to say that, because, as he knew, we were taking all precautions with regard to our fleet, and I was about to warn Prince Lichnowsky not to count on our standing aside, but it would not be fair that I should let M. Cambon be misled into supposing that this meant that we had decided what to do in a contingency that I still hoped might not arise.

M. Cambon said that I had explained the situation very clearly. He understood it to be that in a Balkan quarrel, and in a struggle for supremacy between Teuton and Slav we should not feel called to intervene; should other issues be raised, and Germany and France become involved, so that the question became one of the hegemony of Europe, we should then decide what it was necessary for us to do. He seemed quite prepared for this announcement, and made no criticism upon it.

He said French opinion was calm, but decided. He anticipated a demand from Germany that France would be neutral while Germany attacked Russia. This assurance France, of course, could not give; she was bound to help Russia if Russia was attacked.

I am, etc.
E. Grey.

No. 88.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen.

Foreign Office, July 29, 1914.

Sir,

I told the German Ambassador this afternoon of the information that I had received, that Russia had informed Germany respecting her mobilisation. I also told him of the communication made by Count Benckendorff, that the Austrian declaration of war manifestly rendered vain any direct conversations between Russia and Austria. I said that the hope built upon those direct conversations by the German Government yesterday has disappeared to-day. To-day the German Chancellor was working in the interest of mediation in Vienna and St. Petersburgh. If he succeeded, well and good. If not, it was more important than ever that Germany should take up what I had suggested to the German Ambassador this morning, and propose some method by which the four Powers should be able to work together to keep the peace of Europe. I pointed out, however, that the Russian Government, while desirous of mediation, regarded it as a condition that the military operations against Servia should be suspended, as otherwise a mediation would only drag on matters, and give Austria time to crush Servia. It was of course too late for all military operations against Servia to be suspended. In a short time, I supposed, the Austrian forces would be in Belgrade, and in occupation of some Servian territory. But even then it might be possible to bring some mediation into existence, if Austria, while saying that she must hold the occupied territory until she had complete satisfaction from Servia, stated that she would not advance further, pending an effort of the Powers to mediate between her and Russia.

The German Ambassador said that he had already telegraphed to Berlin what I had said to him this morning.

I am, etc.
E. Grey.

No. 89.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen.

Foreign Office, July 29, 1914.

Sir,

After speaking to the German Ambassador this afternoon about the European situation, I said that I wished to say to him, in a quite private and friendly way, something that was on my mind. The situation was very grave. While it was restricted to the issues at present actually involved we had no thought of interfering in it. But if Germany became involved in it, and then France, the issue might be so great that it would involve all European interests; and I did not wish him to be misled by the friendly tone of our conversation—which I hoped would continue—into thinking that we should stand aside.

He said that he quite understood this, but he asked whether I meant that we should, under certain circumstances, intervene?

I replied that I did not wish to say that, or to use anything that was like a threat or an attempt to apply pressure by saying that, if things became worse, we should intervene. There would be no question of our intervening if Germany was not involved, or even if France was not involved. But we knew very well that, if the issue did become such that we thought it

British interests required us to intervene, we must intervene at once, and the decision would have to be very rapid, just as the decisions of other Powers had to be. I hoped that the friendly tone of our conversations would continue as at present, and that I should be able to keep as closely in touch with the German Government in working for peace. But if we failed in our efforts to keep the peace, and if the issue spread so that it involved practically every European interest, I did not wish to be open to any reproach from him that the friendly tone of all our conversations had misled him or his Government into supposing that we should not take action, and to the reproach that, if they had not been so misled, the course of things might have been different.

The German Ambassador took no exception to what I had said; indeed, he told me that it accorded with what he had already given in Berlin as his view of the situation.

I am, etc.
E. GREY.

No. 90.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen.

Foreign Office, July 29, 1914.

SIR,

In addition to what passed with the German Ambassador this morning, as recorded in my telegram of the 29th July * to your Excellency, I gave the Ambassador a copy of Sir Rennell Rodd's telegram of the 28th July † and of my reply to it.‡ I said I had begun to doubt whether even a complete acceptance of the Austrian demands by Servia would now satisfy Austria. But there appeared, from what the Marquis di San Giuliano had said, to be a method by which, if the Powers were allowed to have any say in the matter, they might bring about complete satisfaction for Austria, if only the latter would give them an opportunity. I could, however, make no proposal, for the reasons I have given in my telegram to you and could only give what the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs had said to the German Ambassador for information, as long as it was understood that Austria would accept no discussion with the Powers over her dispute with Servia. As to mediation between Austria and Russia, I said it could not take the form simply of urging Russia to stand on one side while Austria had a free hand to go to any length she pleased. That would not be mediation, it would simply be putting pressure upon Russia in the interests of Austria. The German Ambassador said the view of the German Government was that Austria could not by force be humiliated, and could not abdicate her position as a Great Power. I said I entirely agreed, but it was not a question of humiliating Austria, it was a question of how far Austria meant to push the humiliation of others. There must, of course, be some humiliation of Servia, but Austria might press things so far as to involve the humiliation of Russia.

The German Ambassador said that Austria would not take Servian territory, as to which I observed that, by taking territory while leaving nominal Servian independence, Austria might turn Servia practically into a vassal State, and this would affect the whole position of Russia in the Balkans.

I observed that when there was a danger of European conflict it was impossible to say who would not be drawn into it. Even the Netherlands apparently were taking precautions.

The German Ambassador said emphatically that some means must be found of preserving the peace of Europe.

I am, etc.
E. GREY.

No. 91.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir M. de Bunsen.

Foreign Office, July 29, 1914.

SIR,

THE Austrian Ambassador told me to-day he had ready a long memorandum, which he proposed to leave, and which he said gave an account of the conduct of Servia towards Austria, and an explanation of how necessary the Austrian action was.

I said that I did not wish to discuss the merits of the question between Austria and Servia. The news to-day seemed to me very bad for the peace of Europe. The powers were not allowed to help in getting satisfaction for Austria, which they might get if they were given an opportunity, and European peace was at stake.

Count Mensdorff said that the war with Servia must proceed. Austria could not continue to be exposed to the necessity of mobilising again and again, as she had been obliged to do in recent years. She had no idea of territorial aggrandisement, and all she wished was to make sure that her interests were safeguarded.

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* See No. 88. † See No. 84. ‡ See No. 85.

I said that it would be quite possible, without nominally interfering with the independence of Servia or taking away any of her territory, to turn her into a sort of vassal State

Count Mensdorff deprecated this.

In reply to some further remarks of mine, as to the effect that the Austrian action might have upon the Russian position in the Balkans, he said that, before the Balkan war, Servia had always been regarded as being in the Austrian sphere of influence

I am, etc.
E. Grey.

No. 92.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir R. Rodd.

Foreign Office, July 29, 1914.

Sir,

The Italian Ambassador made to me to-day a communication from the Marquis di San Giuliano suggesting that the German objections to the mediation of the four Powers, a mediation that was strongly favoured by Italy, might be removed by some change in the form of procedure

I said that I had already anticipated this by asking the German Government to suggest any form of procedure under which the idea of mediation between Austria and Russia, already accepted by the German Government in principle, could be applied.

I am, etc.
E. Grey.

No. 93.

Telegrams communicated by Count Benckendorff, July 30, 1914.

(1)

Russian Ambassador at Vienna to M. Sazonof.

[*Translation*]

Vienne, (Télégraphique.) *le* 15 (28) *juillet*, 1914

J'ai entretenu aujourd'hui le Comte Berchtold dans le sens des instructions de votre Excellence. Je lui fis observer, en termes les plus amicaux, combien il était désirable de trouver une solution qui, en consolidant les bons rapports entre l'Autriche-Hongrie et la Russie, donnerait à la Monarchie austro-hongroise des garanties sérieuses pour ses rapports futurs avec la Serbie.

J'attirais l'attention du Comte Berchtold sur tous les dangers pour la paix de l'Europe, qu'entraînerait un conflit armé entre l'Autriche-Hongrie et la Serbie.

Le Comte Berchtold me répondit qu'il se rendait parfaitement compte du sérieux de la situation et des avantages d'une franche explication avec le Cabinet de Saint-Pétersbourg. Il me dit que d'un autre côté le Gouvernement austro-hongrois, qui n'y s'était décidé que très mal volontiers aux mesures énergiques qu'il avait prises contre la Serbie, ne pouvait plus ni reculer, ni entrer en discussion aucune des termes de la note austro-hongroise.

Le Comte Berchtold ajouta que la crise était devenue si aiguë, et que l'excitation de l'opinion publique avait atteint tel degré que le Gouvernement, le voulait-il, ne pouvait plus y consentir, d'autant moins, me dit-il, que la réponse même de la Serbie donne la preuve du manque de sincérité de ses promesses pour l'avenir.

13

Vienna, July 15 (28), 1914.

I spoke to Count Berchtold to-day in the sense of your Excellency's instructions. I brought to his notice, in the most friendly manner, how desirable it was to find a solution which, while consolidating good relations between Austria-Hungary and Russia, would give to the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy genuine guarantees for its future relations with Servia.

I drew Count Berchtold's attention to all the dangers to the peace of Europe which would be involved by an armed conflict between Austro-Hungary and Servia.

Count Berchtold replied that he was well aware of the gravity of the situation and of the advantages of a frank explanation with the St. Petersburgh Cabinet. He told me that, on the other hand, the Austro-Hungarian Government, who had only decided, much against their will, on the energetic measures which they had taken against Servia, could no longer recede, nor enter into any discussion about the terms of the Austro-Hungarian note.

Count Berchtold added that the crisis had become so acute, and that public opinion had risen to such a pitch of excitement, that the Government, even if they wished it, could no longer consent to such a course. This was all the more impossible, he said, inasmuch as the Servian reply itself furnished proof of the insincerity of Servia's promises for the future.

(2)

M. Sazonof to Count Benckendorff.

(Télégraphique) *Saint-Pétersbourg, le 16 (29) juillet, 1914.*

L'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne m'informe, au nom du Chancelier, que l'Allemagne n'a pas cessé d'exercer à Vienne une influence modératrice et qu'elle continuera cette action même après la déclaration de guerre. Jusqu'à ce matin il n'y avait aucune nouvelle que les armées autrichiennes aient franchi la frontière serbe. J'ai prié l'Ambassadeur de transmettre au Chancelier mes remerciements pour la teneur amicale de cette communication. Je l'ai informé des mesures militaires prises par la Russie, dont aucune, lui dis-je, n'était dirigée contre l'Allemagne ; j'ajoutais qu'elles ne préjugeaient pas non plus des mesures agressives contre l'Autriche-Hongrie, ces mesures s'expliquant par la mobilisation de la plus grande partie de l'armée austro-hongroise.

L'Ambassadeur se prononçant en faveur d'explications directes avec le Cabinet de Vienne et nous, je répondis que j'y étais tout disposé, pour peu que les conseils du Cabinet de Berlin dont il parlait trouvent écho à Vienne.

En même temps je signalais que nous étions tout disposés à accepter le projet d'une conférence des quatre Puissances, ce projet auquel, paraissait-il, l'Allemagne ne sympathisait pas entièrement.

Je dis que, dans mon opinion, le meilleur moyen pour mettre à profit tous les moyens propres à produire une solution pacifique, consisterait en une action parallèle des pourparlers d'une conférence à quatre de l'Allemagne, de la France, de l'Angleterre et de l'Italie et d'un contact direct entre l'Autriche-Hongrie et la Russie, à l'instar à peu près de ce qui avait eu lieu aux moments les plus critiques de la crise de l'an dernier.

Je dis à l'Ambassadeur qu'après les concessions faites par la Serbie, un terrain de compromis pour les questions restées ouvertes ne serait pas très difficile à trouver, à condition toutefois de quelque bonne volonté de la part de l'Autriche et à condition que toutes les Puissances usent de toute leur influence dans un sens de conciliation.

St. Petersburgh, July 16 (29), 1914.

(Telegraphic)

THE German Ambassador informs me, in the name of the Chancellor, that Germany has not ceased to exercise a moderating influence at Vienna, and that she will continue to do so even after the declaration of war. Up to this morning there has been no news that the Austrian army has crossed the Servian frontier. I have begged the Ambassador to express my thanks to the Chancellor for the friendly tenour of this communication. I have informed him of the military measures taken by Russia, none of which, I told him, were directed against Germany ; I added that neither should they be taken as aggressive measures against Austria-Hungary, their explanation being the mobilisation of the greater part of the Austro-Hungarian army.

The Ambassador said that he was in favour of direct explanations between the Austrian Government and ourselves, and I replied that I, too, was quite willing, provided that the advice of the German Government, to which he had referred, found an echo at Vienna.

I said at the same time that we were quite ready to accept the proposal for a conference of the four Powers, a proposal with which, apparently, Germany was not in entire sympathy.

I told him that, in my opinion, the best manner of turning to account the most suitable methods of finding a peaceful solution would be by arranging for parallel discussions to be carried on by a conference of the four Powers—Germany, France, England, and Italy—and by a direct exchange of views between Austria-Hungary and Russia on much the same lines as occurred during the most critical moments of last year's crisis.

I told the Ambassador that, after the concessions which had been made by Servia, it should not be very difficult to find a compromise to settle the other questions which remained outstanding, provided that Austria showed some good-will and that all the Powers used their entire influence in the direction of conciliation.

(3)

M. Sazonof to Count Benckendorff.

(Télégraphique.) *Saint Pétersbourg, le 16 (29) Juillet, 1914.*

Lors de mon entretien avec l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne, dont traite mon télégramme précédent, je n'avais pas encore reçu le télégramme du 15 (28) juillet de M. Schébéko.

Le contenu de ce télégramme constitue un refus du Cabinet de Vienne de procéder à un échange d'idées direct avec le Gouvernement Impérial.

Dès lors, il ne nous reste plus qu'à nous en remettre entièrement au Gouvernement britannique pour l'initiative des démarches qu'il jugera utile de provoquer.

St. Petersburgh, July 16 (29), 1914.

(Telegraphic)

AT the time of my interview with the German Ambassador, dealt with in my preceding telegram, I had not yet received M. Schébéko's telegram of the 15th (28th) July.

This telegram reports the refusal of the Vienna Cabinet to agree to a direct exchange of views with the Imperial Government.

From now on, nothing remains for us to do but to rely entirely on the British Government to take the initiative in the steps which they may consider advisable.

No. 94.

Sir M. de Bunsen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 30.)

(Telegraphic.) *Vienna, July 29, 1914.*

I LEARN that mobilisation of Russian corps destined to carry out operations on Austrian frontier has been ordered. My informant is Russian Ambassador. Ministry for Foreign Affairs here has realised, though somewhat late in the day, that Russia will not remain indifferent in present crisis. I believe that the news of Russian mobilisation will not be a surprise to the Ministry, but so far it is not generally known in Vienna this evening. Unless mediation, which German Government declared themselves ready to offer in concert with three other Great Powers not immediately interested in the Austro-Servian dispute, be brought to bear forthwith, irrevocable steps may be taken in present temper of this country. German Ambassador feigns surprise that Servian affairs should be of such interest to Russia. Both my Russian and French colleagues have spoken to him to day. Russian Ambassador expressed the hope that it might still be possible to arrange matters, and explained that it was impossible for Russia to do otherwise than take an interest in the present dispute. Russia, he said, had done what she could already at Belgrade to induce Servian Government to meet principal Austrian demands in a favourable spirit; if approached in a proper manner, he thought she would probably go still further in this direction. But she was justly offended at having been completely ignored, and she could not consent to be excluded from the settlement. German Ambassador said that if proposals were put forward which opened any prospect of possible acceptance by both sides, he personally thought that Germany might consent to act as mediator in concert with the three other Powers.

I gather from what Russian Ambassador said to me that he is much afraid of the effect that any serious engagement may have upon Russian public opinion. I gathered, however, that Russia would go a long way to meet Austrian demands on Servia.

No. 95.

Sir M. de Bunsen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 30.)

(Telegraphic.) *Vienna, July 30, 1914.*

RUSSIAN Ambassador hopes that Russian mobilisation will be regarded by Austria as what it is, viz., a clear intimation that Russia must be consulted regarding the fate of Servia, but he does not know how the Austrian Government are taking it. He says that Russia must have an assurance that Servia will not be crushed, but she would understand that Austria-Hungary is compelled to exact from Servia measures which will secure her Slav Provinces from the continuance of hostile propaganda from Servian territory.'

The French Ambassador hears from Berlin that the German Ambassador at Vienna is instructed to speak seriously to the Austro-Hungarian Government against acting in a manner calculated to provoke a European war.

Unfortunately the German Ambassador is himself so identified with extreme anti-Russian and anti-Servian feeling prevalent in Vienna that he is unlikely to plead the cause of peace with entire sincerity.

Although I am not able to verify it, I have private information that the German Ambassador knew the text of the Austrian ultimatum to Servia before it was despatched and telegraphed it to the German Emperor. I know from the German Ambassador himself that he endorses every line of it.

No. 96.

Sir M. de Bunsen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 30.)

(Telegraphic.) *Vienna, July 30, 1914.*

THE Russian Ambassador gave the French Ambassador and myself this afternoon at the French Embassy, where I happened to be, an account of his interview with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, which he said was quite friendly. The Minister for Foreign Affairs had told him that as Russia had mobilised, Austria must, of course, do the same. This, however, should not be regarded as a threat, but merely as the adoption of military precautions similar to those which had been taken across the frontier. He said he had no objection to the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburgh continuing their conversations, although he did not say that they could be resumed on the basis of the Servian reply.

On the whole, the Russian Ambassador is not dissatisfied. He had begun to make his preparations for his departure on the strength of a rumour that Austria would declare war in reply to mobilisation. He now hopes that something may yet be done to prevent war with Austria

No. 97.

Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 30.)

(Telegraphic.) *St. Petersburgh, July 30, 1914.*

FRENCH Ambassador and I visited Minister for Foreign Affairs this morning. His Excellency said that German Ambassador had told him yesterday afternoon that German Government were willing to guarantee that Servian integrity would be respected by Austria. To this he had replied that this might be so, but nevertheless Servia would become an Austrian vassal, just as in similar circumstances, Bokhara had become a Russian vassal. There would be a revolution in Russia if she were to tolerate such a state of affairs.

M. Sazonof told us that absolute proof was in possession of Russian Government that Germany was making military and naval preparations against Russia—more particularly in the direction of the Gulf of Finland.

German Ambassador had a second interview with Minister for Foreign Affairs at 2 A.M., when former completely broke down on seeing that war was inevitable. He appealed to M. Sazonof to make some suggestion which he could telegraph to German Government as a last hope. M. Sazonof accordingly drew up and handed to German Ambassador a formula in French, of which following is translation:—

> "If Austria, recognising that her conflict with Servia has assumed character of question of European interest, declares herself ready to eliminate from her ultimatum points which violate principle of sovereignty of Servia, Russia engages to stop all military preparations."

Preparations of general mobilisation will be proceeded with if this proposal is rejected by Austria, and inevitable result will be a European war. Excitement here has reached such a pitch that, if Austria refuses to make a concession, Russia cannot hold back, and, now that she knows that Germany is arming, she can hardly postpone, for strategical reasons, converting partial into general mobilisation.

No. 98.

Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 30.)

(Telegraphic.) *Berlin, July 30, 1914.*

SECRETARY of State informs me that immediately on receipt of Prince Lichnowsky's telegram recording his last conversation with you he asked Austro-Hungarian Government whether they would be willing to accept mediation on basis of occupation by Austrian troops of Belgrade or some other point and dictate their conditions from there. He has up till now received no reply, but he fears Russian mobilisation against Austria will have increased difficulties, as Austria-Hungary, who has as yet only mobilised against Servia, will probably find it necessary also against Russia. Secretary of State says if you can succeed in getting Russia to agree to above basis for an arrangement and in persuading her in the meantime to take no steps which might be regarded as an act of aggression against Austria he still sees some chance that European peace may be preserved.

He begged me to impress on you difficulty of Germany's position in view of Russian mobilisation and military measures which he hears are being taken in France. Beyond recall of officers on leave—a measure which had been officially taken after, and not before visit of French Ambassador yesterday—Imperial Government had done nothing special in way of military preparations. Something, however, would have soon to be done, for it might be too late, and when they mobilised they would have to mobilise on three sides. He regretted this, as he knew France did not desire war, but it would be a military necessity.

His Excellency added that telegram received from Prince Lichnowsky last night contains matter which he had heard with regret, but not exactly with surprise, and at all events he thoroughly appreciated frankness and loyalty with which you had spoken.

He also told me that this telegram had only reached Berlin very late last night; had it been received earlier Chancellor would, of course, not have spoken to me in way he had done.

No. 99.

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 30.)

(Telegraphic.) *Paris, July 30, 1914.*

PRESIDENT of the Republic tells me that the Russian Government have been informed by the German Government that unless Russia stopped her mobilisation Germany would mobilise. But a further report, since received from St. Petersburgh states that the German communication had been modified, and was now a request to be informed on what conditions Russia would

consent to demobilisation. The answer given is that she agrees to do so on condition that Austria-Hungary gives an assurance that she will respect the sovereignty of Servia and submit certain of the demands of the Austrian note, which Servia has not accepted, to an international discussion.

President thinks that these conditions will not be accepted by Austria. He is convinced that Peace between the Powers is in the hands of Great Britain. If His Majesty's Government announced that England would come to the aid of France in the event of a conflict between France and Germany as a result of the present differences between Austria and Servia, there would be no war, for Germany would at once modify her attitude.

I explained to him how difficult it would be for His Majesty's Government to make such an announcement, but he said that he must maintain that it would be in the interests of peace. France, he said, is pacific. She does not desire war, and all that she has done at present is to make preparations for mobilisation so as not to be taken unawares. The French Government will keep His Majesty's Government informed of everything that may be done in that way. They have reliable information that the German troops are concentrated round Thionville and Metz ready for war. If there were a general war on the continent it would inevitably draw England into it for the protection of her vital interests. A declaration now of her intention to support France, whose desire it is that peace should be maintained, would almost certainly prevent Germany from going to war.

No. 100.

Sir R. Rodd to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July* 30.)

(Telegraphic.) *Rome, July 30, 1914.*

German Ambassador told me last night that he thought that Germany would be able to prevent Austria from making any exhorbitant demands if Servia could be induced to submit, and to ask for peace early, say, as soon as the occupation of Belgrade had been accomplished.

I made to His Excellency the personal suggestion that some formula might be devised by Germany which might be acceptable for an exchange of views.

I see, however, that you have already made this suggestion.

No. 101.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July 30, 1914.*

Your telegram of 29th July.*

His Majesty's Government cannot for a moment entertain the Chancellor's proposal that they should bind themselves to neutrality on such terms.

What he asks us in effect is to engage to stand by while French colonies are taken and France is beaten so long as Germany does not take French territory as distinct from the colonies.

From the material point of view such a proposal is unacceptable, for France, without further territory in Europe being taken from her, could be so crushed as to lose her position as a Great Power, and become subordinate to German policy.

Altogether, apart from that, it would be a disgrace for us to make this bargain with Germany at the expense of France, a disgrace from which the good name of this country would never recover.

The Chancellor also in effect asks us to bargain away whatever obligation or interest we have as regards the neutrality of Belgium. We could not entertain that bargain either.

Having said so much, it is unnecessary to examine whether the prospect of a future general neutrality agreement between England and Germany offered positive advantages sufficient to compensate us for tying our hands now. We must preserve our full freedom to act as circumstances may seem to us to require in any such unforeseen and regrettable development of the present crisis as the Chancellor contemplates.

You should speak to the Chancellor in the above sense, and add most earnestly that the one way of maintaining the good relations between England and Germany is that they should continue to work together to preserve the peace of Europe; if we succeed in this object, the mutual relations of Germany and England will, I believe, be *ipso facto* improved and strengthened. For that object His Majesty's Government will work in that way with all sincerity and good-will.

* See No. 85.

And I will say this: If the peace of Europe can be preserved, and the present crisis safely passed, my own endeavour will be to promote some arrangement to which Germany could be a party, by which she could be assured that no aggressive or hostile policy would be pursued against her or her allies by France, Russia, and ourselves, jointly or separately. I have desired this and worked for it, as far as I could, through the last Balkan crisis, and, Germany having a corresponding object, our relations sensibly improved. The idea has hitherto been too Utopian to form the subject of definite proposals, but if the present crisis, so much more acute than any that Europe has gone through for generations, be safely passed, I am hopeful that the relief and reaction which will follow may make possible some more definite rapprochement between the Powers than has been possible hitherto.

No. 102.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July 30, 1914.*

I HAVE warned Prince Lichnowsky that Germany must not count upon our standing aside in all circumstances. This is doubtless the substance of the telegram from Prince Lichnowsky to German Chancellor, to which reference is made in the last two paragraphs of your telegram of 30th July. *

No. 103.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir G. Buchanan.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July 30, 1914.*

GERMAN Ambassador informs me that German Government would endeavour to influence Austria, after taking Belgrade and Servian territory in region of frontier, to promise not to advance further, while Powers endeavoured to arrange that Servia should give satisfaction sufficient to pacify Austria. Territory occupied would of course be evacuated when Austria was satisfied. I suggested this yesterday as a possible relief to the situation, and, if it can be obtained, I would earnestly hope that it might be agreed to suspend further military preparations on all sides.

Russian Ambassador has told me of conditions laid down by M. Sazonof, as quoted in your telegram of the 30th July †, and fears it cannot be modified; but if Austrian advance were stopped after occupation of Belgrade, I think Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs' formula might be changed to read that the Powers would examine how Servia could fully satisfy Austria without impairing Servian sovereign rights or independence.

If Austria, having occupied Belgrade and neighbouring Servian territory, declares herself ready, in the interest of European peace, to cease her advance and to discuss how a complete settlement can be arrived at, I hope that Russia would also consent to discussion and suspension of further military preparations, provided that other Powers did the same.

It is a slender chance of preserving peace, but the only one I can suggest if Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs can come to no agreement at Berlin. You should inform Minister for Foreign Affairs.

No. 104.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Bertie.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July 30, 1914.*

You should inform the Minister for Foreign Affairs of my telegram to Sir G. Buchanan of to-day ‡, and say that I know that he has been urging Russia not to precipitate a crisis. I hope he may be able to support this last suggestion at St. Petersburgh.

No. 105.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Bertie.

Sir, *Foreign Office, July 30, 1914.*

M. CAMBON reminded me to-day of the letter I had written to him two years ago, in which we agreed that, if the peace of Europe was seriously threatened, we would discuss what we were prepared to do. I enclose for convenience of reference copies of the letter in question and of M. Cambon's reply. He said that the peace of Europe was never more seriously threatened than it was now. He did not wish to ask me to say directly that we would intervene,

* See No. 98. † See No. 97. ‡ See No. 103.

but he would like me to say what we should do if certain circumstances arose. The particular hypothesis he had in mind was an aggression by Germany on France. He gave me a paper, of which a copy is also enclosed, showing that the German military preparations were more advanced and more on the offensive upon the frontier than anything France had yet done. He anticipated that the aggression would take the form of either a demand that France should cease her preparations, or a demand that she should engage to remain neutral if there was war between Germany and Russia. Neither of these things could France admit.

I said that the Cabinet was to meet to-morrow morning, and I would see him again to-morrow afternoon.

I am, etc.,
E. GREY.

ENCLOSURE 1 IN No. 105.

Sir Edward Grey to M. Cambon.

Foreign Office, November 22, 1912.

MY DEAR AMBASSADOR,

FROM time to time in recent years the French and British naval and military experts have consulted together. It has always been understood that such consultation does not restrict the freedom of either Government to decide at any future time whether or not to assist the other by armed force. We have agreed that consultation between experts is not, and ought not to be regarded as, an engagement that commits either Government to action in a contingency that has not arisen and may never arise. The disposition, for instance, of the French and British fleets respectively at the present moment, is not based upon an engagement to co-operate in war.

You have, however, pointed out that, if either Government had grave reason to expect an unprovoked attack by a third Power, it might become essential to know whether it could in that event depend upon the armed assistance of the other.

I agree that, if either Government had grave reason to expect an unprovoked attack by a third Power, or something that threatened the general peace, it should immediately discuss with the other whether both Governments should act together to prevent aggression and to preserve peace, and, if so, what measures they would be prepared to take in common. If these measures involved action, the plans of the General Staffs would at once be taken into consideration, and the Governments would then decide what effect should be given to them.

Yours, etc.
E. GREY.

ENCLOSURE 2 IN No. 105.

M. Cambon to Sir Edward Grey.

[*Translation.*]

L'Ambassade de France,
Londres,
le 23 novembre, 1912.

CHER SIR EDWARD,

PAR votre lettre en date d'hier, 22 novembre, vous m'avez rappelé que, dans ces dernières années, les autorités militaires et navales de la France et de la Grande-Bretagne s'étaient consultées de temps en temps; qu'il avait toujours été entendu que ces consultations ne restreignaient pas la liberté, pour chaque Gouvernement, de décider dans l'avenir s'ils se prêteraient l'un l'autre le concours de leurs forces armées; que, de part et d'autre, ces consultations entre spécialistes n'étaient et ne devaient pas être considérées comme des engagements obligeant nos Gouvernements à agir dans certains cas; que cependant je vous avais fait observer que, si l'un ou l'autre des deux Gouvernements avait de graves raisons d'appréhender une attaque non provoquée de la part d'une tierce Puissance, il deviendrait essentiel de savoir s'il pourrait compter sur l'assistance armée de l'autre.

Votre lettre répond à cette observation, et je suis autorisé à vous déclarer que, dans le cas où l'un de nos deux Gouvernements aurait un motif grave d'appréhender soit l'agression d'une tierce puissance, soit quelque événement

French Embassy, London,
November 23, 1912.

DEAR SIR EDWARD,

YOU reminded me in your letter of yesterday, 22nd November, that during the last few years the military and naval authorities of France and Great Britain had consulted with each other from time to time; that it had always been understood that these consultations should not restrict the liberty of either Government to decide in the future whether they should lend each other the support of their armed forces; that, on either side, these consultations between experts were not and should not be considered as engagements binding our Governments to take action in certain eventualities; that, however, I had remarked to you that, if one or other of the two Governments had grave reasons to fear an unprovoked attack on the part of a third Power, it would become essential to know whether it could count on the armed support of the other.

Your letter answers that point, and I am authorised to state that, in the event of one of our two Governments having grave reasons to fear either an attack from a third Power, or some event threatening the general peace, that

menacent pour la paix générale, le Gouvernement examinerait immédiatement avec l'autre si les deux Gouvernements doivent agir de concert en vue de prévenir l'agression ou de sauvegarder la paix. Dans ce cas, les deux Gouvernements délibéreraient sur les mesures qu'ils seraient disposés à prendre en commun ; si ces mesures comportaient une action, les deux Gouvernements prendraient aussitôt en considération les plans de leurs états majors et décideraient alors de la suite qui devrait être donnée à ces plans.

Votre sincèrement dévoué,
PAUL CAMBON.

Government would immediately examine with the other the question whether both Governments should act together in order to prevent aggression or preserve peace. If so, the two Governments would deliberate as to the measures which they would be prepared to take in common ; if these measures involved action, the two Governments would take into immediate consideration the plans of their general staffs and would then decide as to the effect to be given to these plans.

Yours, etc.
PAUL CAMBON.

ENCLOSURE 3 IN NO. 105.

French Minister for Foreign Affairs to M. Cambon.

[*Translation.*]

L'ARMÉE allemande a ses avant-postes sur nos bornes-frontières, hier vendredi ; par deux fois des patrouilles allemandes ont pénétré sur notre territoire Nos avant-postes sont en retraite à 10 kilom. en arrière de la frontière Les populations ainsi abandonnées à l'attaque de l'armée adverse protestent ; mais le Gouvernement tient à montrer à l'opinion publique et au Gouvernement britannique que l'agresseur ne sera en aucun cas la France. Tout le 16e Corps de Metz a été forcé par une partie du 8e venu de Trèves et de Cologne occupe la frontière de Metz au Luxembourg. Le 15e Corps d'Armée de Strasbourg s'est serré sur la frontière. Sous menace d'être fusillés les Alsaciens-Lorrains des pays annexés ne peuvent pas passer la frontière ; des réservistes par dizaines de milliers sont rappelés en Allemagne ; c'est le dernier stade avant la mobilisation : or, nous n'avons rappelé aucun réserviste

Comme vous le voyez, l'Allemagne l'a fait J'ajoute que toutes nos informations concordent pour montrer que les préparatifs allemands ont commencé samedi, le jour même de la remise de la note autrichienne.

Ces éléments, ajoutés à ceux contenus dans mon télégramme d'hier, vous permettent de faire la preuve au Gouvernement britannique de la volonté pacifique de l'un et des intentions agressives de l'autre.

Paris, le 31 juillet, 1914.

THE German army had its advance-posts on our frontiers yesterday (Friday). German patrols twice penetrated on to our territory. Our advance-posts are withdrawn to a distance of 10 kilom. from the frontier. The local population is protesting against being thus abandoned to the attack of the enemy's army, but the Government wishes to make it clear to public opinion and to the British Government that in no case will France be the aggressor. The whole 16th corps from Metz, reinforced by a part of the 8th from Treves and Cologne is occupying the frontier at Metz on the Luxemburg side The 15th army corps from Strassburg has closed up on the frontier. The inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine are prevented by the threat of being shot from crossing the frontier. Reservists have been called back to Germany by tens of thousands. This is the last stage before mobilisation, whereas we have not called out a single reservist.

As you see, Germany has done it. I would add that all my information goes to show that the German preparations began on Saturday, the very day on which the Austrian note was handed in

These facts, added to those contained in my telegram of yesterday, will enable you to prove to the British Government the pacific intentions of the one party and the aggressive intentions of the other.

Paris, July 31, 1914.

No. 106

Sir R. Rodd to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received July* 31.)

(Telegraphic.) *Rome, July* 30, 1914

I LEARNT from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who sent for me this evening, that the Austrian Government had declined to continue the direct exchange of views with the Russian Government But he had reason to believe that Germany was now disposed to give more conciliatory advice to Austria, as she seemed convinced that we should act with France and Russia, and was most anxious to avoid issue with us.

He said he was telegraphing to the Italian Ambassador at Berlin to ask the German Government to suggest that the idea of an exchange of views between the four Powers should be resumed in any form which Austria would consider acceptable. It seemed to him that Germany might invite Austria to state exactly the terms which she would demand from Servia, and give a

guarantee that she would neither deprive her of independence nor annex territory. It would be useless to ask for anything less than was contained in the Austrain ultimatum, and Germany would support no proposal that did not imply non-success for Austria. We might, on the other hand, ascertain from Russia what she would accept, and, once we know the standpoints of these two countries, discussions could be commenced at once. There was still time so long as Austria had received no shock. He in any case was in favour of exchange of views with His Majesty's Government if the idea of discussions between the four Powers was impossible.

No. 107.

Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 31.)

(Telegraphic.) *Berlin, July 30, 1914*

I do not know whether you have received a reply from the German Government to the communication* which you made to them through the German Ambassador in London asking whether they could suggest any method by which the four Powers could use their mediating influence between Russia and Austria. I was informed last night that they had not had time to send an answer yet. To-day, in reply to an enquiry from the French Ambassador as to whether the Imperial Government had proposed any course of action, the Secretary of State said that he had felt that time would be saved by communicating with Vienna direct, and that he had asked the Austro-Hungarian Government what would satisfy them. No answer had, however, yet been returned.

The Chancellor told me last night that he was 'pressing the button" as hard as he could, and that he was not sure whether he had not gone so far in urging moderation at Vienna that matters had been precipitated rather than otherwise.

No. 108.

Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 31.)

(Telegraphic.) *Berlin, July 31, 1914.*

CHANCELLOR informs me that his efforts to preach peace and moderation at Vienna have been seriously handicapped by the Russian mobilisation against Austria. He has done everything possible to attain his object at Vienna, perhaps even rather more than was altogether palatable at the Ballplatz. He could not, however, leave his country defenceless while time was being utilised by other Powers; and if, as he learns is the case, military measures are now being taken by Russia against Germany also, it would be impossible for him to remain quiet. He wished to tell me that it was quite possible that in a very short time, to-day perhaps, the German Government would take some *very* serious step; he was in fact, just on the point of going to have an audience with the Emperor.

His Excellency added that the news of the active preparations on the Russo-German frontier had reached him just when the Czar had appealed to the Emperor, in the name of their old friendship, to mediate at Vienna, and when the Emperor was actually conforming to that request.

No. 109.

Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 31.)

(Telegraphic.) *Berlin, July 31, 1914.*

I READ to the Chancellor this morning your answer to his appeal for British neutrality in the event of war, as contained in your telegram of yesterday †. His Excellency was struck up with the news of the Russian measures along the frontier, referred to in my immediately preceding telegram, that he received your communication without comment. He asked me to let him have the message that I had just read to him as a memorandum, as he would like to reflect upon it before giving an answer, and his mind was so full of grave matters that he could not be certain of remembering all its points. I therefore handed to him the text of your message on the understanding that it should be regarded merely as a record of conversation, and not as an official document.

His Excellency agreed.

No. 110

Sir Edward Grey to Sir G. Buchanan.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July 31, 1914.*

I LEARN from the German Ambassador that, as a result of suggestions by the German Government, a conversation has taken place at Vienna between the Austrian Minister for Foreign

* See No. 84. † See No. 101.

Affairs and the Russian Ambassador. The Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburgh has also been instructed that he may converse with the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs and that he should give explanations about the Austrian ultimatum to Servia, and discuss suggestions and any questions directly affecting Austro-Russian relations. If the Russian Government object to the Austrians mobilising eight army corps, it might be pointed out that this is not too great a number against 400,000 Servians.

The German Ambassador asked me to urge the Russian Government to show goodwill in the discussions and to suspend their military preparations.

It is with great satisfaction that I have learnt that discussions are being resumed between Austria and Russia, and you should express this to the Minister for Foreign Affairs and tell him that I earnestly hope he will encourage them.

I informed the German Ambassador that, as regards military preparations, I did not see how Russia could be urged to suspend them unless some limit were put by Austria to the advance of her troops into Servia.

No. 111.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen.

Foreign Office, July 31, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

I note that the conversations which are now proceeding between Austria and Russia may lead to a satisfactory result. The stumbling-block hitherto has been Austrian mistrust of Servian assurances, and Russian mistrust of Austrian intentions with regard to the independence and integrity of Servia. It has occurred to me that, in the event of this mistrust preventing a solution being found by Vienna and St. Petersburgh, Germany might sound Vienna, and I would undertake to sound St. Petersburgh, whether it would be possible for the four disinterested Powers to offer to Austria that they would undertake to see that she obtained full satisfaction of her demands on Servia, provided that they did not impair Servian sovereignty and the integrity of Servian territory. As your Excellency is aware, Austria has already declared her willingness to respect them. Russia might be informed by the four Powers that they would undertake to prevent Austrian demands going the length of impairing Servian sovereignty and integrity. All Powers would of course suspend further military operations or preparations.

You may sound the Secretary of State about this proposal.

I said to German Ambassador this morning that if Germany could get any reasonable proposal put forward which made it clear that Germany and Austria were striving to preserve European peace, and that Russia and France would be unreasonable if they rejected it, I would support it at St. Petersburgh and Paris, and go the length of saying that if Russia and France would not accept it His Majesty's Government would have nothing more to do with the consequences; but, otherwise, I told German Ambassador that if France became involved we should be drawn in.

You can add this when sounding Chancellor or Secretary of State as to proposal above.

No. 112.

Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 31.)

Berlin, July 31, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

Accessions to information just received by German Government from their Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, whole Russian army and fleet are being mobilised. Chancellor tells me that "Kriegsgefahr" will be proclaimed at once by German Government, as it can only be against Germany that Russian general mobilisation is directed. Mobilisation would follow almost immediately. His Excellency added in explanation that "Kriegsgefahr" signified the taking of certain precautionary measures consequent upon strained relations with a foreign country.

This news from St. Petersburgh, added his Excellency, seemed to him to put an end to all hope of a peaceful solution of the crisis. Germany must certainly prepare for all emergencies.

I asked him whether he could not still put pressure on the authorities at Vienna to do something to general interests to reassure Russia and to show themselves disposed to continue discussions on a friendly basis. He replied that last night he had begged Austria to reply to your last proposal, and that he had received a reply to the effect that Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs would take wishes of the Emperor this morning in the matter.

No. 113.

Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 31.)

(Telegraphic.)

St. Petersburgh, July 31, 1914.

It has been decided to issue orders for general mobilisation.

This decision was taken in consequence of report received from Russian Ambassador in Vienna to the effect that Austria is determined not to yield to intervention of Powers, and that she is moving troops against Russia as well as against Servia.

Russia has also reason to believe that Germany is making active military preparations, and she cannot afford to let her get a start.

No. 114.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Bertie and Sir E. Goschen.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July 31, 1914.*

I still trust that situation is not irretrievable, but in view of prospect of mobilisation in Germany it becomes essential to His Majesty's Government, in view of existing treaties, to ask whether French (German) Government is prepared to engage to respect neutrality of Belgium as long as no other Power violates it.

A similar request is being addressed to German (French) Government. It is important to have an early answer.

No. 115.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Villiers.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July 31, 1914.*

In view of existing treaties, you should inform Minister for Foreign Affairs that, in consideration of the possibility of a European war, I have asked French and German Governments whether each is prepared to respect the neutrality of Belgium provided it is violated by no other Power.

You should say that I assume that the Belgium Government will maintain to the utmost of her power her neutrality, which I desire and expect other Powers to uphold and observe.

You should inform the Belgian Government that an early reply is desired.

No. 116.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Bertie

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July 31, 1914.*

I have received your telegram of yesterday's date *.

Nobody here feels that in this dispute, so far as it has yet gone, British treaties or obligations are involved. Feeling is quite different from what it was during the Morocco question. That crisis involved a dispute directly involving France, whereas in this case France is being drawn into a dispute which is not hers.

I believe it to be quite untrue that our attitude has been a decisive factor in situation. German Government do not expect our neutrality.

We cannot undertake a definite pledge to intervene in a war. I have so told the French Ambassador, who has urged His Majesty's Government to reconsider this decision.

I have told him that we should not be justified in giving any pledge at the present moment, but that we will certainly consider the situation again directly there is a new development.

No. 117.

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 31.)

(Telegraphic.) *Paris, July 31, 1914.*

At 7 o'clock this evening I was sent for by Minister for Foreign Affairs. When I arrived the German Ambassador was leaving his Excellency.

German Ambassador had informed his Excellency that, in view of the fact that orders had been given for the total mobilisation of Russian army and fleet, German Government have in an ultimatum which they have addressed to the Russian Government required that Russian forces should be demobilised.

The German Government will consider it necessary to order the total mobilisation of the German army on the Russian and French frontiers if within twelve hours the Russian Government do not give an undertaking to comply with German demand.

* See No. 99.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs asks me to communicate this to you, and enquires what, in these circumstances, will be the attitude of England.

German Ambassador could not say when the twelve hours terminates. He is going to call at the Minister for Foreign Affairs to-morrow (Saturday) at 1 P.M. in order to receive the French Government's answer as to the attitude they will adopt in the circumstances.

He intimated the possibility of his requiring his passports.

I am informed by the Russian Ambassador that he is not aware of any general mobilisation of the Russian forces having taken place.

No. 118.

Sir M. de Bunsen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 31.)

(Telegraphic.) *Vienna, July 31, 1914.*

I am informed by Count Forgach, Under-Secretary of State, that although Austria was compelled to respond to Russian mobilisation, which he declared, the Austrian Ambassador in London has received instructions to inform you that mobilisation was not to be regarded as a necessarily hostile act on either side. Telegrams were being exchanged between the Emperor of Russia and the German Emperor, and conversations were proceeding between Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburgh and Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs. A general war might, he seriously hoped, be staved off by these efforts. On my expressing my fear that Germany would mobilise, he said that Germany must do something, in his opinion, to secure her position. As regards Russian intervention on behalf of Servia, Austria-Hungary found it difficult to recognise such a claim. I called his attention to the fact that during the discussion of the Albanian frontier at the London Conference of Ambassadors the Russian Government had stood behind Servia and that a compromise between the views of Russia and Austria-Hungary resulted with accepted frontier line. Although he spoke in a conciliatory tone, and did not regard the situation as desperate, I could not get from him any suggestion for a similar compromise in the present case. Count Forgach is going this afternoon to see the Russian Ambassador, whom I have informed of the above conversation.

The Russian Ambassador has explained that Russia has no desire to interfere unduly with Servia; that, as compared with the late Russian Minister, the present Minister at Belgrade is a man of very moderate views; and that, as regards Austrian demands, Russia had counselled Servia to yield to them as far as she possibly could without sacrificing her independence. His Excellency is exerting himself strongly in the interests of peace.

No. 119.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Bertie.

Foreign Office, July 31, 1914.

SIR,

M. CAMBON referred to-day to a telegram that had been shown to Sir Arthur Nicholson this morning from the French Ambassador in Berlin, saying that it was the uncertainty with regard to whether we would intervene which was the encouraging element in Berlin, and that, if we would only declare definitely on the side of Russia and France, it would decide the German attitude in favour of peace.

I said that it was quite wrong to suppose that we had left Germany under the impression that we would not intervene. I had refused overtures to promise that we should remain neutral. I had not only definitely declined to say that we would remain neutral, I had even gone so far this morning as to say to the German Ambassador that, if France and Germany became involved in war, we should be drawn into it. That, of course, was not the same thing as taking an engagement to France, and I told M. Cambon of it only to show that we had not left Germany under the impression that we would stand aside.

M. Cambon then asked me for my reply to what he had said yesterday.

I said that we had come to the conclusion, in the Cabinet to-day, that we could not give any pledge at the present time. Though we should have to put our policy before Parliament, we could not pledge Parliament in advance. Up to the present moment, we did not feel, and public opinion did not feel, that any treaties or obligations of this country were involved. Further developments might alter this situation and cause the Government and Parliament to take the view that intervention was justified. The preservation of the neutrality of Belgium might be, I would not say a decisive, but an important factor, in determining our attitude. Whether we proposed to Parliament to intervene or not to intervene in a war, Parliament would wish to know how we stood with regard to the neutrality of Belgium, and it might be that I should ask both France and Germany whether each was prepared to undertake an engagement that she would not be the first to violate the neutrality of Belgium.

M. Cambon repeated his question whether we would help France if Germany made an attack on her.

I said that I could only adhere to the answer that, as far as things had gone at present, we could not take any engagement.

M. Cambon urged that Germany had from the beginning rejected proposals that might have made for peace. It could not be to England's interest that France should be crushed by Germany. We should then be in a very diminished position with regard to Germany. In 1870 we had made a great mistake in allowing an enormous increase of German strength, and we should now be repeating the mistake. He asked me whether I could not submit his question to the Cabinet again.

I said that the Cabinet would certainly be summoned as soon as there was some new development, but at the present moment the only answer I could give was that we could not undertake any definite engagement.

I am, etc.,
E. GREY.

No. 120.

Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 1.)

(Telegraphic.) *St. Petersburgh, July* 31, 1914.

MINISTER for Foreign Affairs sent for me and French Ambassador and asked us to telegraph to our respective Governments subjoined formula as best calculated to amalgamate proposal made by you in your telegram of 30th July * with formula recorded in my telegram of 30th July †. He trusted it would meet with your approval:—

"Si l'Autriche consentira à arrêter marche de ses troupes sur le territoire serbe, si, reconnaissant que le conflit austro-serbe a assumé le caractère d'une question d'intérêt européen, elle admet que les Grandes Puissances examinent la satisfaction que la Serbie pourrait accorder au Gouvernement d'Autriche-Hongrie sans lui faire porter atteinte à ses droits d'Etat souverain et à son indépendance, la Russie s'engage à conserver son attitude expectante ‡."

His Excellency then alluded to the telegram sent to German Emperor by Emperor of Russia in reply to the former's telegram. He said that Emperor Nicholas had begun by thanking Emperor William for his telegram and for the hopes of peaceful solution which it held out. His Majesty had then proceeded to assure Emperor William that no intention whatever of an aggressive character was concealed behind Russian military preparations. So long as conversation with Austria continued, His Imperial Majesty undertook that not a single man should be moved across the frontier; it was, however, of course impossible, for reasons explained, to stop mobilization which was already in progress.

M. Sazonof said that undoubtedly there would be better prospect of a peaceful solution if the suggested conversation were to take place in London, where the atmosphere was far more favourable, and he therefore hoped that you would see your way to agreeing to this.

His Excellency ended by expressing his deep gratitude to His Majesty's Government, who had done so much to save the situation. It would be largely due to them if war were prevented. The Emperor, the Russian Government, and the Russian people would never forget the firm attitude adopted by Great Britain.

No. 121.

Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 1.)

(Telegraphic.) *Berlin, July* 31, 1914.

YOUR telegram of 31st July. §

I spent an hour with Secretary of State urging him most earnestly to accept your proposal and make another effort to prevent terrible catastrophe of a European war.

He expressed himself very sympathetically towards your proposal, and appreciated your continued efforts to maintain peace, but said it was impossible for the Imperial Government to consider any proposal until they had received an answer from Russia to their communication

* See No. 103. † See No. 97.

‡ TRANSLATION.—"If Austria will agree to check the advance of her troops on Servian territory; if, recognising that the dispute between Austria and Servia has assumed a character of European interest, she will allow the Great Powers to look into the matter and do examine whether Servia could satisfy the Austro-Hungarian Government without impairing her rights as a sovereign State or her independence, Russia will undertake to maintain her waiting attitude."

§ See No. 111.

of to-day; this communication, which he admitted had the form of an ultimatum, being that, unless Russia could inform the Imperial Government within twelve hours that she would immediately countermand her mobilisation against Germany and Austria, Germany would be obliged on her side to mobilise at once.

I asked his Excellency why they had made their demand even more difficult for Russia to accept by asking them to demobilise in south as well. He replied that it was in order to prevent Russia from saying all her mobilisation was only directed against Austria.

His Excellency said that if the answer from Russia was satisfactory he thought personally that your proposal merited favourable consideration, and in any case he would lay it before the Emperor and Chancellor, but he repeated that it was no use discussing it until the Russian Government had sent in their answer to the German demand.

He again assured me that both the Emperor William, at the request of the Emperor of Russia, and the German Foreign Office had even up till last night been urging Austria to show willingness to continue discussions—and telegraphic and telephonic communications from Vienna had been of a promising nature—but Russia's mobilisation had spoilt everything.

No. 122.

Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received August 1.)

(Telegraphic.) *Berlin, July 31, 1914.*

NEUTRALITY of Belgium, referred to in your telegram of 31st July to Sir F. Bertie.*

I have seen Secretary of State, who informs me that he must consult the Emperor and the Chancellor before he could possibly answer. I gathered from what he said that he thought any reply they may give could not but disclose a certain amount of their plan of campaign in the event of war ensuing and he was therefore very doubtful whether they would return any answer at all. His Excellency, nevertheless, took note of your request.

It appears from what he said that German Government consider that certain hostile acts have already been committed by Belgium. As an instance of this, he alleged that a consignment of corn for Germany had been placed under an embargo already.

I hope to see his Excellency to-morrow again to discuss the matter further, but the prospect of obtaining a definite answer seems to me remote.

In speaking to me to-day the Chancellor made it clear that Germany would in any case desire to know the reply returned to you by the French Government.

No. 123.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen.

Sir, *Foreign Office, August 1, 1914.*

I told the German Ambassador to-day that the reply† of the German Government with regard to the neutrality of Belgium was a matter of very great regret, because the neutrality of Belgium affected feeling in this country. If Germany could see her way to give the same assurance as that which had been given by France it would materially contribute to relieve anxiety and tension here. On the other hand, if there were a violation of the neutrality of Belgium by one combatant while the other respected it, it would be extremely difficult to restrain public feeling in this country. I said that we had been discussing this question at a Cabinet meeting, and as I was authorised to tell him this I gave him a memorandum of it.

He asked me whether, if Germany gave a promise not to violate Belgium neutrality we would engage to remain neutral.

I replied that I could not say that; our hands were still free, and we were considering what our attitude should be. All I could say was that our attitude would be determined largely by public opinion here, and that the neutrality of Belgium would appeal very strongly to public opinion here. I did not think that we could give a promise of neutrality on that condition alone.

The Ambassador pressed me as to whether I could not formulate conditions on which we would remain neutral. He even suggested that the integrity of France and her colonies might be guaranteed.

I said that I felt obliged to refuse definitely any promise to remain neutral on similar terms, and I could only say that we must keep our hands free.

I am, etc.,
E. GREY.

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* See No. 114. † See No. 129.

No. 124.

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 1.)

(Telegraphic.) *Paris, July* 31, 1914.

On the receipt at 8-30 to-night of your telegram of this afternoon,* I sent a message to Minister for Foreign Affairs requesting to see him. He received me at 10-30 to-night at the Elysée, where a Cabinet Council was being held. He took a note of the enquiry as to the respecting by France of the neutrality of Belgium which you instructed me to make.

He told me that a communication had been made to you by the German Ambassador in London of the intention of Germany to order a general mobilisation of her army if Russia do not demobilise at once. He is urgently anxious as to what the attitude of England will be in the circumstances, and begs an answer may be made by His Majesty's Government at the earliest moment possible.

Minister for Foreign Affairs also told me that the German Embassy is packing up.

No. 125.

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 1.)

(Telegraphic.) *Paris, July* 31, 1914.

My immediately preceding telegram †

Political Director has brought me the reply of the Minister for Foreign Affairs to your enquiry respecting the neutrality of Belgium. It is as follows:—

French Government are resolved to respect the neutrality of Belgium, and it would only be in the event of some other Power violating that neutrality that France might find herself under the necessity, in order to assure defence of her own security, to act otherwise. This assurance has been given several times. President of the Republic spoke of it to the King of the Belgians, and the French Minister at Brussels has spontaneously renewed the assurance to the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs to-day.

No. 126.

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 1).

(Telegraphic.) *Paris, August* 1, 1914.

I have had conversation with the Political Director, who states that the German Ambassador was informed, on calling at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs this morning, that the French Government failed to comprehend the reason which prompted his communication of yesterday evening. It was pointed out to his Excellency that general mobilisation in Russia had not been ordered until after Austria had decreed a general mobilisation, and that the Russian Government were ready to demobilise if all Powers did likewise. It seemed strange to the French Government that in view of this and of the fact that Russia and Austria were ready to converse, the German Government should have at that moment presented an ultimatum at St. Petersburgh requiring immediate demobilisation by Russia. There were no differences at issue between France and Germany, but the German Ambassador had made a menacing communication to the French Government and had requested an answer the next day, intimating that he would have to break off relations and leave Paris if the reply were not satisfactory. The Ambassador was informed that the French Government considered that this was an extraordinary proceeding.

The German Ambassador, who is to see the Minister for Foreign Affairs again this evening, said nothing about demanding his passports, but he stated that he had packed up.

No. 127.

Sir M. de Bunsen to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 1).

(Telegraphic.) *Vienna, August* 1, 1914.

General mobilisation of army and fleet.

* See No. 114. † See No. 125.

No. 128.

Sir F. Villiers to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received August 1.)

Brussels, August 1, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

BELGIAN neutrality.

The instructions conveyed in your telegram of yesterday * have been acted upon.

Belgium expects and desires that other Powers will observe and uphold her neutrality, which she intends to maintain to the utmost of her power. In so informing me, Minister for Foreign Affairs said that, in the event of the violation of the neutrality of their territory, they believed that they were in a position to defend themselves against intrusion. The relations between Belgium and her neighbours were excellent, and there was no reason to suspect their intentions; but he thought it well, nevertheless, to be prepared against emergencies.

No. 129.

Minister of State, Luxemburg, to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received August 2.)

[*Translation.*]

Luxembourg, August 2, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

The Luxemburg Minister of State has just received through the German Minister in Luxemburg, M. de Buch, a telegram from the Chancellor of the German Empire, Bethmann-Hollweg, to the effect that the military measures taken in Luxemburg do not constitute a hostile act against Luxemburg, but are only intended to insure against a possible attack of a French army. Full compensation will be paid to Luxemburg for any damage caused by using the railways which are leased to the Empire.

Luxembourg, 2 août, 1914.

(Télégraphique.)

MINISTRE d'Etat du Luxembourg Exchen vient de recevoir par l'intermédiaire du Ministre d'Allemagne à Luxembourg, M. de Buch, un télégramme du Chancelier de l'Empire allemand Bethmann-Hollweg disant que les mesures militaires à Luxembourg ne constituent pas un acte hostile contre le Luxembourg, mais sont uniquement des mesures destinées à assurer contre attaque éventuelle d'une armée française. L'exploitation des voies ferrées affermées à l'Empire Luxembourg recevra complète indemnité pour dommages éventuels.

No. 130.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen.

Foreign Office, August 1, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

WE are informed that authorities at Hamburg have forcibly detained steamers belonging to the Great Central Company and other British merchant-ships.

I cannot ascertain on what grounds the detention of British ships has been ordered.

You should request German Government to send immediate orders that they should be allowed to proceed without delay. The effect on public opinion here will be deplorable unless this is done. His Majesty's Government, on their side, are most anxious to avoid any incident of an aggressive nature, and the German Government will, I hope, be equally careful not to take any step which would make the situation between us impossible.

No. 131.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen.

Foreign Office, August 1, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

I STILL believe that it might be possible to secure peace if only a little respite in time can be gained before any Great Power begins war.

The Russian Government has communicated to me the readiness of Austria to discuss with Russia and the readiness of Austria to accept a basis of mediation which is not open to the objections raised in regard to the formula which Russia originally suggested.

Things ought not to be hopeless so long as Austria and Russia are ready to converse, and I hope that German Government may be able to make use of the Russian communications referred to above, in order to avoid tension. His Majesty's Government are carefully abstaining from any act which may precipitate matters.

* See No. 118.

No. 132.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, August* 1, 1914.

FOLLOWING telegram from M. Sazonof to Count Benckendorff of the 31st July communicated to me today:—

"(Urgent.)

"Formule amendée conformément à la proposition anglaise: 'Si Autriche consent à arrêter la marche de ses troupes sur le territoire serbe et si, reconnaissant que le conflit austro-serbe a assumé le caractère d'une question d'intérêt européen, elle admet que les Grandes Puissances examinent la satisfaction que la Serbie pourrait accorder au Gouvernement austro-hongrois sans laisser porter atteinte à ses droits d'État souverain et à son indépendance, la Russie s'engage à conserver son attitude expectante.'"

(Above communicated to all the Powers.)

Translation.—"Formula amended in accordance with the English proposal: 'If Austria consents to stay the march of her troops on Servian territory, and if, recognising that the Austro-Servian conflict has assumed the character of a question of European interest, she admits that the Great Powers may examine the satisfaction which Servia can accord to the Austro-Hungarian Government without injury to her sovereign rights as a State and to her indépendence, Russia undertakes to preserve her waiting attitude.'"

No. 133.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, August* 1, 1914.

M. de Etter came today to communicate the contents of a telegram from M. Sazonof, dated the 31st July, which are as follows:—

"The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador declared the readiness of his Government to discuss the substance of the Austrian ultimatum to Servia. M. Sazonof replied by expressing his satisfaction, and said it was desirable that the discussions should take place in London with the participation of the Great Powers.

"M. Sazonof hoped that the British Government would assume the direction of these discussions. The whole of Europe would be thankful to them. It would be very important that Austria should meanwhile put a stop provisionally to her military action on Servian territory."

(The above has been communicated to the six Powers.)

No. 134.

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received August 1.)

(Telegraphic.) *Paris, August* 1, 1914.

PRESIDENT of the Republic has informed me that German Government were trying to saddle Russia with the responsibility; that it was only after a decree of general mobilisation had been issued in Austria that the Emperor of Russia ordered a general mobilisation; that, although the measures which the German Government have already taken are in effect a general mobilisation, they are not so *designated*; that a French general mobilisation will become necessary in self-defence, and that France is already forty-eight hours behind Germany as regards German military preparations; that the French troops have orders not to go nearer to the German frontier than a distance of 10 kilom. so as to avoid any grounds for accusations of provocation to Germany, whereas the German troops, on the other hand, are actually on the French frontier and have made incursions on it; that, notwithstanding mobilisations, the Emperor of Russia has expressed himself ready to continue his conversations with the German Ambassador with a view to preserving the peace; that French Government, whose wishes are markedly pacific, sincerely desire the preservation of peace and do not quite despair, even now, of its being possible to avoid war.

No. 135.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir G. Buchanan.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, August* 1, 1914.

INFORMATION reaches me from a most reliable source that Austrian Government have informed German Government that though the situation has been changed by the mobilisation of Russia they would in full appreciation of the efforts of England for the preservation of peace

be ready to consider favourably my proposal for mediation between Austria and Servia. The understanding of this acceptance would naturally be that the Austrian military action against Servia would continue for the present, and that the British Government would urge upon Russian Government to stop the mobilisation of troops directed against Austria, in which case Austria would naturally cancel those defensive military counter-measures in Galicia, which have been forced upon Austria by Russian mobilisation.

You should inform Minister for Foreign Affairs and say that if, in the consideration of the acceptance of mediation by Austria, Russia can agree to stop mobilisation, it appears still to be possible to preserve peace. Presumably the matter should be discussed with German Government, also by Russian Government.

No. 136.

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 1.)

(Telegraphic.) *Paris, August* 1, 1914.

MINISTER of War informed military attaché this afternoon that orders had been given at 3-40 for a general mobilisation of the French army. This became necessary because the Minister of War knows that, under the system of "Kriegszustand," the Germans have called up six classes. Three classes are sufficient to bring their covering troops up to war strength, the remaining three being the reserve. This, he says, being tantamount to mobilisation, is mobilisation under another name.

The French forces on the frontier have opposed to them eight army corps on a war footing, and an attack is expected at any moment. It is therefore of the utmost importance to guard against this. A zone of 10 kilom. has been left between the French troops and German frontier. The French troops will not attack, and the Minister of War is anxious that it should be explained that this act of mobilisation is one for purely defensive purposes.

No. 137.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir M. de Bunsen.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, August* 1, 1914.

I saw the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador this morning. He supplied me with the substance of a telegram which the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs had sent to the Austrian Ambassador in Paris. In this telegram His Excellency was given instructions to assure the French Minister for Foreign Affairs that there was no intention in the minds of the Austro-Hungarian Government to impair the sovereign rights of Servia or to obtain territorial aggrandisement. The Ambassador added that he was further instructed to inform the French Minister for Foreign Affairs that there was no truth in the report which had been published in Paris to the effect that Austria-Hungary intended to occupy the sanjak.

Count Mensdorff called again later at the Foreign Office. He informed me of a telegram sent yesterday to the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at St. Petersburgh by Count Berchtold, and gave me the substance.

It states that Count Berchtold begged the Russian Ambassador, whom he sent for yesterday, to do his best to remove the wholly erroneous impression in St. Petersburgh that the "door had been banged" by Austria-Hungary on all further conversations. The Russian Ambassador promised to do this. Count Berchtold repeated on this occasion to the Russian Ambassador the assurance which had already been given at St. Petersburgh, to the effect that neither an infraction of Servian sovereign rights nor the acquisition of Servian territory was being contemplated by Austria-Hungary.

Special attention was called by Count Mensdorff to the fact that this telegram contains a statement to the effect that conversations at St. Petersburgh had not been broken off by Austria-Hungary.

No. 138.

Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August* 2.)

(Telegraphic.) *Berlin, August* 1, 1914.

Your telegram of today *.

I have communicated the substance of the above telegram to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and spent a long time arguing with him that the chief dispute was between Austria and Russia, and that Germany was only drawn in as Austria's ally. If therefore Austria and Russia were, as was evident, ready to discuss matters and Germany did not desire war on her own account, it seemed to me only logical that Germany should hold her hand and continue to work for a peaceful settlement. Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs said that Austria's readiness to discuss was the result of German influence at Vienna, and, had not Russia

* See No. 131.

mobilised against Germany, all would have been well. But Russia by abstaining from answering Germany's demand that she should demobilise, had caused Germany to mobilise also. Russia had said that her mobilisation did not necessarily imply war, and that she could perfectly well remain mobilised for months without making war. This was not the case with Germany. She had the speed and Russia had the numbers, and the safety of the German Empire forbade that Germany should allow Russia time to bring up masses of troops from all parts of her wide dominions. The situation now was that, though the Imperial Government had allowed her several hours beyond the specified time, Russia had sent no answer. Germany had therefore ordered mobilisation, and the German representative at St Petersburgh had been instructed within a certain time to inform the Russian Government that the Imperial Government must regard their refusal to answer as creating a state of war.

No. 138.

Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received August 2.)

(Telegraphic.) *St. Petersburgh, August 1, 1914.*

My telegram of 31st July*.

The Emperor of Russia read his telegram to the German Emperor to the German Ambassador at the audience given to His Excellency yesterday. No progress whatever was made.

In the evening M. Sazonof had an interview with the Austrian Ambassador who, not being definitely instructed by his Government, did his best to deflect the conversation towards a general discussion of the relations between Austria-Hungary and Russia instead of keeping to the question of Servia. In reply the Minister for Foreign Affairs expressed his desire that these relations should remain friendly, and said that, taken in general, they were perfectly satisfactory; but the real question which they had to solve at this moment was whether Austria was to crush Servia and to reduce her to the status of a vassal, or whether she was to leave Servia a free and independent State. In these circumstances while the Servian question was unsolved, the abstract discussion of the relations between Austria-Hungary and Russia was a waste of time. The only place where a successful discussion of this question could be expected was London, and any such discussion was being made impossible by the action of Austria-Hungary in subjecting Belgrade, a virtually unfortified town, to bombardment.

M. Sazonof informed the French Ambassador and myself this morning of his conversation with the Austrian Ambassador. He went on to say that during the Balkan crisis he had made it clear to the Austrian Government that war with Russia must inevitably follow an Austrian attack on Servia. It was clear that Austrian domination of Servia was as intolerable for Russia as the dependence of the Netherlands on Germany would be to Great Britain. It was, in fact, for Russia a question of life and death. The policy of Austria had throughout been both tortuous and immoral, and she thought that she could treat Russia with defiance, secure in the support of her German ally. Similarly the policy of Germany had been an equivocal and double-faced policy, and it mattered little whether the German Government knew or did not know the terms of the Austrian ultimatum; what mattered was that her intervention with the Austrian Government had been postponed until the moment had passed when its influence would have been felt. Germany was unfortunate in her representatives in Vienna and St. Petersburgh: the former was a violent Russophobe who had urged Austria on, the latter had reported to his Government that Russia would never go to war. M. Sazonof was completely weary of the ceaseless endeavours he had made to avoid a war. No suggestion held out to him had been refused. He had accepted the proposal for a conference of four, for mediation by Great Britain and Italy, for direct conversation between Austria and Russia; but Germany and Austria-Hungary had either rendered these attempts for peace ineffective by evasive replies or had refused them altogether. The action of the Austro-Hungarian Government and the German preparations had forced the Russian Government to order mobilisation, and the mobilisation of Germany had created a desperate situation.

M. Sazonof added that the formula, of which the text is contained in my telegram of 31st July,* had been forwarded by the Russian Government to Vienna, and he would adhere to it if you could obtain its acceptance before the frontier was crossed by German troops. In no case would Russia begin hostilities first.

I now see no possibility of a general war being avoided, unless the agreement of France and Germany can be obtained to keep their armies mobilised on their own sides of the frontier, as Russia has expressed her readiness to do, pending a last attempt to reach a settlement of the present crisis.

No. 140.

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received August 1.)

(Telegraphic.) *Paris, August 1, 1914.*

The Minister of War again sent for the military attaché this evening, as he said he wished to keep him informed of the situation. He laid great stress on the fact that the zone of 20

* See No. 140.

kilom. which he had arranged between the French troops and the German frontier, and which was still occupied by peasants, was a proof of the French endeavours to commit no provocative act.

No. 141.

Sir M. de Bunsen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received August 2.)

Vienna, August 1, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

I AM to be received to-morrow by Minister for Foreign Affairs. This afternoon he is to see the French and Russian Ambassadors. I have just been informed by the Russian Ambassador of German ultimatum requiring that Russia should demobilise within twelve hours. On being asked by the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs whether the inevitable refusal of Russia to yield to this curt summons meant war, the German Ambassador replied that Germany would be forced to mobilise if Russia refused. Russian Ambassador at Vienna thinks that war is almost inevitable, and that mobilisation is too expensive to be kept for long, Germany will attack Russia at once. He says that the so-called mobilisation of Russia amounted to nothing more than that Russia had taken military measures corresponding to those taken by Germany. There seems to be even greater tension between Germany and Russia than there is between Austria and Russia. Russia would, according to the Russian Ambassador, be satisfied even now with assurance respecting Servian integrity and independence. He says that Russia had no intention to attack Austria. He is going again to-day to point out to the Minister for Foreign Affairs that most terrific consequences must ensue from refusal to make this slight concession. This time Russia would fight to the last extremity. I agree with His Excellency that the German Ambassador at Vienna desired war from the first, and that his strong personal bias probably coloured his action here. The Russian Ambassador is convinced that the German Government also desired war from the first.

It is the intention of the French Ambassador to speak earnestly to the Minister for Foreign Affairs to-day on the extreme danger of the situation, and to ask whether proposals to serve as a basis of mediation from any quarter are being considered. There is great anxiety to know what England will do. I fear that nothing can alter that determination of Austro-Hungarian Government to proceed on their present course, if they have made up their mind with the approval of Germany.

No. 142.

Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received August 2.)

(Telegraphic.) *Berlin, August 1, 1914.*

ORDERS have just been issued for the general mobilisation of the navy and army, the first day of mobilisation to be 2nd August.

No. 143.

Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received August 2.)

(Telegraphic.) *Berlin, August 1, 1914.*

DETENTION of British merchant ship at Hamburg.

Your telegram of 1st August * acted on.

Secretary of State, who expressed the greatest surprise and annoyance, has promised to send orders at once to allow steamers to proceed without delay.

No. 144.

Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received August 2.)

(Telegraphic.) *Berlin, August 2, 1914.*

SECRETARY of State has just informed me that, owing to certain Russian troops having crossed frontier, Germany and Russia are now in a state of war.

No. 145.

Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received August 2.)

(Telegraphic.) *Berlin, August 2, 1914.*

MY telegram of 1st August.†

Secretary of State informs me that orders were sent last night to allow British ships in Hamburg to proceed on their way. He says that this must be regarded as a special favour to His Majesty's Government, as no other foreign ships have been allowed to leave. Reason of detention was that mines were being laid and other precautions being taken.

* See No. 130. † See No. 140.

No. 146.

Sir F. Villiers to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August 2.*)

(Telegraphic.) *Brussels, August 2, 1914.*

THE news that a German force has entered Grand Duchy of Luxemburg has been officially confirmed to the Belgian Government.

No. 147.

Minister of State, Luxemburg, to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August 2.*)

(Télégraphique.)

Luxembourg, le 2 août, 1914.

J'AI l'honneur de porter à la connaissance de votre Excellence les faits suivants:—

Dimanche 2 août, de grand matin, les troupes allemandes, d'après les informations qui sont parvenues au Gouvernement Grand ducal à l'heure actuelle, ont pénétré sur le territoire luxembourgeois par les ponts de Wasserbillig et de Remich, en dirigeant spécialement vers le sud du pays et vers la ville de Luxembourg, capitale du Grand Duché. Un certain nombre de trains blindés avec des troupes et des munitions ont été acheminés par la voie de chemin de fer de Wasserbillig à Luxembourg, où l'on s'attend de les voir arriver. D'un instant à l'autre, ces faits impliquent des actes manifestement contraires à la neutralité du Grand Duché garantie par le Traité de Londres de 1867. Le Gouvernement luxembourgeois n'a pas manqué de protester énergiquement contre cette agression auprès des représentants de Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Allemagne à Luxembourg. Une protestation identique va être transmise télégraphiquement au Secrétaire d'État pour les Affaires Etrangères à Berlin.

(Translation.)

Luxemburg,

(Telegraphic.) *August 2, 1914.*

I HAVE the honour to bring to your Excellency's notice the following facts —

On Sunday the 2nd August, very early, the German troops, according to the information which has up to now reached the Grand Ducal Government, penetrated into Luxemburg territory by the bridges of Wasserbillig and Remich, and proceeded particularly towards the south and in the direction of Luxemburg, the capital of the Grand Duchy. A certain number of armoured trains with troops and ammunition have been sent along the railway line from Wasserbillig to Luxemburg, whose their arrival is expected These occurrences constitute acts which are manifestly contrary to the neutrality of the Grand Duchy as guaranteed by the Treaty of London of 1867. The Luxemburg Government have not failed to address an energetic protest against this aggression to the representatives of His Majesty the German Emperor at Luxemburg. An identical protest will be sent by telegraph to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs at Berlin.

No. 148.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Bertie.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, August 2, 1914.*

AFTER the Cabinet this morning I gave M. Cambon the following memorandum:—

"I am authorised to give an assurance that, if the German fleet comes into the Channel or through the North Sea to undertake hostile operations against French coasts or shipping, the British fleet will give all the protection in its power.

"This assurance is of course subject to the policy of His Majesty's Government receiving the support of Parliament, and must not be taken as binding His Majesty's Government to take any action until the above contingency of action by the German fleet takes place."

I pointed out that we had very large questions and most difficult issues to consider, and that Government felt that they could not bind themselves to declare war upon Germany necessarily if war broke out between France and Germany to-morrow, but it was essential to the French Government, whose fleet had long been concentrated in the Mediterranean, to know how to make their dispositions with their north coast entirely undefended. We therefore thought it necessary to give them this assurance. It did not bind us to go to war with Germany unless the German fleet took the action indicated, but it did give a security to France that would enable her to settle the disposition of her own Mediterranean fleet.

M. Cambon asked me about the violation of Luxemburg. I told him the doctrine on that point laid down by Lord Derby and Lord Clarendon in 1867. He asked me what we should say about the violation of the neutrality of Belgium. I said that was a much more important matter; we were considering what statement we should make in Parliament to-morrow—in effect, whether we should declare violation of Belgium neutrality to be *casus belli*. I told him what had been said to the German Ambassador on this point.

No. 149.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, August 2, 1914*

YOUR telegram of 1st August.*

I regret to learn that 100 tons of sugar was compulsorily unloaded from the British steamship "Sappho" at Hamburg and detained. Similar action appears to have been taken with regard to other British vessels loaded with sugar.

You should inform Secretary of State that, for reasons stated in my telegram of 1st August,† I most earnestly trust that the orders already sent to Hamburg to allow the clearance of British ships covers also the release of their cargoes, the detention of which cannot be justified

No. 150.

Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received August 3.)

(Telegraphic.) *Berlin, August 3, 1914.*

YOUR telegram of 2nd August‡: Detention of British ships at Hamburg.

No information available.

No. 151

Sir F. Villiers to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received August 3.)

(Telegraphic.) *Brussels, August 3, 1914.*

FRENCH Government have offered through their military attaché the support of five French army corps to the Belgian Government. Following reply has been received to-day:—

"We are sincerely grateful to the French Government for offering eventual support. In the actual circumstances, however, we do not propose to appeal to the guarantee of the Powers. Belgian Government will decide later on the action which they may think it necessary to take."

No. 152.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Bertie.

Sir, *Foreign Office, August 3, 1914.*

ON the 1st instant the French Ambassador made the following communication:—

"In reply to the German Government's intimation of the fact that ultimatums had been presented to France and Russia, and to the question as to what were the intentions of Italy, the Marquis di San Giuliano replied:—

"'The war undertaken by Austria, and the consequences which might result, had, in the words of the German Ambassador himself, an aggressive object. Both were therefore in conflict with the purely defensive character of the Triple Alliance, and in such circumstances Italy would remain neutral.'"

In making this communication, M. Cambon was instructed to lay stress upon the Italian declaration that the present war was not a defensive but an aggressive war, and that, for this reason, the *casus fœderis* under the terms of the Triple Alliance did not arise.

I am, etc.,
E. GREY.

No. 153.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, August 4, 1914.*

THE King of the Belgians has made an appeal to His Majesty the King for diplomatic intervention on behalf of Belgium in the following terms:—

"Remembering the numerous proofs of your Majesty's friendship and that of your predecessor, and the friendly attitude of England in 1870 and the proof of friendship you have just given us again, I make a supreme appeal to the diplomatic intervention of your Majesty's Government to safeguard the integrity of Belgium."

* See No. 143. † See No. 130. ‡ See No. 149.

His Majesty's Government are also informed that the German Government has delivered to the Belgian Government a note proposing friendly neutrality entailing free passage through Belgian territory, and promising to maintain the independence and integrity of the Kingdom and its possessions at the conclusion of peace, threatening in case of refusal to treat Belgium as an enemy. An answer was requested within twelve hours.

We also understand that Belgium has categorically refused this as a flagrant violation of the law of nations.

His Majesty's Government are bound to protest against this violation of a treaty to which Germany is a party in common with themselves, and must request an assurance that the demand made upon Belgium will not be proceeded with and that her neutrality will be respected by Germany. You should ask for an immediate reply.

No. 154.

Sir F. Villiers to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received August 4.*)

(Telegraphic.)

Brussels, August 4, 1914.

German Minister has this morning addressed note to Minister for Foreign Affairs stating that as Belgian Government have declined the well-intentioned proposals submitted to them by the Imperial Government, the latter will, deeply to their regret, be compelled to carry out, if necessary by force of arms, the measures considered indispensable in view of the French menaces.

No. 155.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Villiers.

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, August 4, 1914.

You should inform Belgian Government that if pressure is applied to them by Germany to induce them to depart from neutrality, His Majesty's Government expect that they will resist by any means in their power, and that His Majesty's Government will support them in offering such resistance, and that His Majesty's Government in this event are prepared to join Russia and France, if desired, in offering to the Belgian Government at once common action for the purpose of resisting use of force by Germany against them, and a guarantee to maintain their independence and integrity in future years.

No. 156.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen.

(Telegraphic).

Foreign Office, August 4, 1914.

I CONTINUE to receive numerous complaints from British firms as to the detention of their ships at Hamburg, Cuxhaven, and other German ports. This action on the part of the German authorities is totally unjustifiable. It is in direct contravention of international law and of the assurances given to your Excellency by the Imperial Chancellor. You should demand the immediate release of all British ships if such release has not yet been given.

No. 157.

German Foreign Secretary to Prince Lichnowsky.—Communicated by German Embassy, August 4.)

(Telegraphic.)

Berlin, August 4, 1914.

PLEASE dispel any mistrust that may subsist on the part of the British Government with regard to our intentions, by repeating most positively formal assurance that, even in the case of armed conflict with Belgium, Germany will, under no pretence whatever annex Belgian territory. Sincerity of this declaration is borne out by fact that we solemnly pledged our word to Holland strictly to respect her neutrality. It is obvious that we could not profitably annex Belgian territory without making at the same time territorial acquisitions at expense of Holland. Please impress upon Sir E. Grey that German army could not be exposed to French attack across Belgium, which was planned according to absolutely unimpeachable information. Germany had consequently to disregard Belgian neutrality, it being for her a question of life or death to prevent French advance.

No. 158.

Sir F. Villiers to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received August 4.)

Brussels, August 4, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

MILITARY attaché has been informed at War Office that German troops have entered Belgian territory, and that Liege has been summoned to surrender by small party of Germans who, however, were repulsed.

No. 159.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen.

Foreign Office, August 4, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

WE hear that Germany has addressed note to Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs stating that German Government will be compelled to carry out, if necessary, by force of arms, the measures considered indispensable.

WE are also informed that Belgian territory has been violated at Gemmenich.

IN these circumstances, and in view of the fact that Germany declined to give the same assurance respecting Belgium as France gave last week in reply to our request made simultaneously at Berlin and Paris, we must repeat that request, and ask that a satisfactory reply to it may be received here by 12 o'clock to-night. If not, you are instructed to ask for your passports, and to say that His Majesty's Government feel bound to take all steps in their power to uphold the neutrality of Belgium and the observance of a treaty to which Germany is as much a party as ourselves.

Extract from a Parliamentary Paper [Cd. 7445] respecting the rupture of diplomatic relations with the German Government.—(Taken from the issue of "The Times," Friday, August 28th, 1914.)

SIR E. GOSCHEN TO SIR EDWARD GREY.

London, August 5, 1914.

SIR,—In accordance with the instruction contained in your telegram of the 4th instant † I called upon the Secretary of State that afternoon and inquired, in the name of His Majesty's Government, whether the Imperial Government would refrain from violating Belgian neutrality. Herr von Jagow at once replied that he was sorry to say that his answer must be "No", as, in consequence of the German troops having crossed the frontier that morning, Belgian neutrality had been already violated.

Herr von Jagow again went into the reasons why the Imperial Government had been obliged to take this step—namely, that they had to advance into France by the quickest and easiest way, so as to be able to get well ahead with their operations and endeavour to strike some decisive blow as early as possible. It was a matter of life and death for them, as if they had gone by the more southern route they could not have hoped, in view of the penalty of roads and the strength of the fortresses, to have got through without formidable opposition, entailing great loss of time. This loss of time would have meant time gained by the Russians for bringing up their troops to the German frontier. Rapidity of action was the great German asset, while that of Russia was an inexhaustible supply of troops. I pointed out to Herr von Jagow that the *fait accompli* of the violation of the Belgian frontier rendered, as he would readily understand, the situation exceedingly grave, and I asked him whether there was not still time to draw back and avoid possible consequences which both he and I would deplore. He replied that, for the reasons he had given me, it was now impossible for them to draw back.

During the afternoon I received your further telegram of the same date‡, and, in compliance with the instructions therein contained, I again proceeded to the Imperial Foreign Office and informed the Secretary of State that unless the Imperial Government could give the assurance by 12 o'clock that night that they would proceed no further with their violation of the Belgian frontier and stop their advance, I had been instructed to demand my passports and inform the Imperial Government that His Majesty's Government would have to take all steps in their power to uphold the neutrality of Belgium and the observance of a treaty to which Germany was as much a party as themselves.

Herr von Jagow replied that to his great regret he could give no other answer than that which he had given me earlier in the day, namely, that the safety of the Empire rendered it absolutely necessary that the Imperial troops should advance through Belgium. I gave His Excellency a written summary of your telegram and, pointing out that you had mentioned 12 o'clock as the time when His Majesty's Government would expect an answer, asked him whether, in view of the terrible consequences which would necessarily ensue, it were not possible even at the last moment that their answer should be reconsidered. He replied that if the time given were even 24 hours or more, his answer must be the same. I said that in that case I should have to demand my passports.' This interview took place at about 7 o'clock.

* See No. 153. † See "Miscellaneous, No. 8 (1914)," No. 153. ‡ See "Miscellaneous, No. 8 (1914)," No. 155.

In a short conversation which ensued Herr von Jagow expressed his poignant regret at the crumbling of his entire policy and that of the Chancellor, which had been to make friends with Great Britain and then, through Great Britain, to get closer to France. I said that this sudden end to my work in Berlin was to me also a matter of deep regret and disappointment, but that he must understand that under the circumstances and in view of our engagements, His Majesty's Government could not possibly have acted otherwise than they had done.

I then said that I should like to go and see the Chancellor, as it might be, perhaps, the last time I should have an opportunity of seeing him. He begged me to do so. I found the Chancellor very agitated. His Excellency at once began a harangue, which lasted for about 20 minutes. He said that the step taken by His Majesty's Government was terrible to a degree; just for a word—"neutrality," a word which in war time had so often been disregarded—just for a scrap of paper Great Britain was going to make war on a kindred nation who desired nothing better than to be friends with her. All his efforts in that direction had been rendered useless by this last terrible step, and the policy to which, as I knew, he had devoted himself since his accession to office had tumbled down like a house of cards. What we had done was unthinkable; it was like striking a man from behind while he was fighting for his life against two assailants. He held Great Britain responsible for all the terrible events that might happen.

I protested strongly against that statement, and said that, in the same way as he and Herr von Jagow wished me to understand that for strategical reasons it was a matter of life and death to Germany to advance through Belgium and violate the latter's neutrality, so I would wish him to understand that it was, so to speak, a matter of "life and death" for the honour of Great Britain that she should keep her solemn engagement to do her utmost to defend Belgium's neutrality if attacked. That solemn compact simply had to be kept, or what confidence could any one have in engagements given by Great Britain in the future? The Chancellor said, "But at what price will that compact have been kept. Has the British Government thought of that?" I hinted to His Excellency as plainly as I could that fear of consequences could hardly be regarded as an excuse for breaking solemn engagements, but His Excellency was so excited, so evidently overcome by the news of our action, and so little disposed to hear reason that I refrained from adding fuel to the flame by further argument.

As I was leaving he said that the blow of Great Britain joining Germany's enemies was all the greater that almost up to the last moment he and his Government had been working with us and supporting our efforts to maintain peace between Austria and Russia. I said that this was part of the tragedy which saw the two nations fall apart just at the moment when the relations between them had been more friendly and cordial than they had been for years. Unfortunately, notwithstanding our efforts to maintain peace between Russia and Austria, the war had spread and had brought us face to face with a situation which, if we held to our engagements, we could not possibly avoid, and which unfortunately entailed our separation from our late fellow-workers. He would readily understand that no one regretted this more than I.

After this somewhat painful interview I returned to the Embassy and drew up a telegraphic report of what had passed. This telegram was handed in at the Central Telegraph Office a little before 8 p.m. It was accepted by that office, but apparently never despatched.*

At about 9-30 p.m. Herr von Zimmermann, the Under Secretary of State, came to see me. After expressing his deep regret that the very friendly official and personal relations between us were about to cease, he asked me casually whether a demand for passports was equivalent to a declaration of war. I said that such an authority on international law as he was known to be must know as well or better than I what was usual in such cases. I added that there were many cases where diplomatic relations had been broken off and, nevertheless, war had not ensued; but that in this case he would have seen from my instructions, of which I had given Herr von Jagow a written summary, that His Majesty's Government expected an answer to a definite question by 12 o'clock that night and that in default of a satisfactory answer they would be forced to take such steps as their engagements required. Herr Zimmermann said that that was, in fact, a declaration of war, as the Imperial Government could not possibly give the assurance required either that night or any other night.

In the meantime, after Herr Zimmermann left me, a flying sheet, issued by the *Berliner Tageblatt*, was circulated stating that Great Britain had declared war against Germany. The immediate result of this news was the assemblage of an exceedingly excited and unruly mob before His Majesty's Embassy. The small force of police which had been sent to guard the Embassy was soon overpowered, and the attitude of the mob became more threatening. We took no notice of this demonstration as long as it was confined to noise, but when the crash of glass and the landing of cobble stones into the drawing room, where we were all sitting, warned us that the situation was getting unpleasant, I telephoned to the Foreign Office on account of what was happening. Herr von Jagow at once informed the Chief of Police, and an adequate force of mounted police, sent with great promptness, very soon cleared the street. From that moment on we were well guarded, and no more direct unpleasantness occurred.

* This telegram never reached the Foreign Office.

After order had been restored Herr von Jagow came to see me, and expressed his most heartfelt regrets at what had occurred. He said that the behaviour of his countrymen had made him feel more ashamed than he had words to express. It was an indelible stain on the reputation of Berlin. He said that the flying sheet circulated in the streets had not been authorized by the Government: in fact, the Chancellor had asked him by telephone whether he thought that such a statement should be issued, and he had replied; "Certainly not, until the morning." It was in consequence of his decision to that effect that only a small force of police had been sent to the neighbourhood of the Embassy, as he had thought that the presence of a large force would inevitably attract attention and perhaps lead to disturbances. It was the "pestilential *Tageblatt*," which had somehow got hold of the news, that had upset his calculations. He had heard rumours that the mob had been excited to violence by gestures made and missiles thrown from the Embassy, but he felt sure that that was not true (I was able soon to assure him that the report had no foundation whatever), and even if it was, it was no excuse for the disgraceful scenes which had taken place. He feared that I would take home with me a sorry impression of Berlin manners in moments of excitement. In fact, no apology could have been more full and complete.

On the following morning, the 5th August, the Emperor sent one of His Majesty's aides-de-camp to me with the following message:—

> "The Emperor has charged me to express to your Excellency his regret for the occurrences of last night, but to tell you at the same time that you will gather from those occurrences an idea of the feelings of his people respecting the action of Great Britain in joining with other nations against her old allies of Waterloo. His Majesty also begs that you will tell the King that he has been proud of the titles of British Field-Marshal and British Admiral, but that in consequence of what has occurred he must now at once divest himself of those titles."

I would add that the above message lost none of its acerbity by the manner of its delivery.

On the other hand, I should like to state that I received all through this trying time nothing but courtesy at the hands of Herr von Jagow and the officials of the Imperial Foreign Office. At about 11 o'clock on the same morning Count Wedel handed me my passports—which I had earlier in the day demanded in writing—and told me that he had been instructed to confer with me as to the route which I should follow for my return to England. He said that he had understood that I preferred the route *via* the Hook of Holland to that *via* Copenhagen; they had therefore arranged that I should go by the former route, only I should have to wait till the following morning. I agreed to this, and he said that I might be quite assured that there would be no repetition of the disgraceful scenes of the preceding night as full precautions would be taken. He added that they were doing all in their power to have a restaurant-car attached to the train, but it was rather a difficult matter. He also brought me a charming letter from Herr von Jagow couched in the most friendly terms. The day was passed in packing up such articles as time allowed.

The night passed quietly without any incident. In the morning a strong force of police was posted along the naval route to the Lehrter Station, while the Embassy was smuggled away in taxi-cabs to the station by side streets. We there suffered no molestation whatever, and avoided the treatment meted out by the crowd to my Russian and French colleagues. Count Wedel met us at the station to say good-bye on behalf of Herr von Jagow and to see that all the arrangements ordered for our comfort had been properly carried out. A retired colonel of the Guards accompanied the train to the Dutch frontier, and was exceedingly kind in his efforts to prevent the great crowds which thronged the platforms at every station where we stopped from insulting us; but beyond the yelling of patriotic songs and a few jeers and insulting gestures we had really nothing to complain of during our tedious journey to the Dutch frontier.

Before closing this long account of our last days in Berlin I should like to place on record and bring to your notice the quite admirable behaviour of my staff under the most trying circumstances possible. One and all, they worked night and day with scarcely any rest, and I cannot praise too highly the cheerful zeal with which counsellor, naval and military attachés, secretaries, and the two young attachés buckled to their work and kept their nerve with often a yelling mob outside and inside hundreds of British subjects clamouring for advice and assistance. I was proud to have such a staff to work with, and feel most grateful to them all for the invaluable assistance and support, often exposing them to considerable personal risk, which they so readily and cheerfully gave to me.

I should also like to mention the great assistance rendered to us all by my American colleague, Mr. Gerard, and his staff. Undeterred by the hooting and hisses with which he was often greeted by the mob on entering and leaving the Embassy, His Excellency came repeatedly to see me to ask how he could help us and to make arrangements for the safety of stranded British subjects. He entrusted many of these from extremely difficult situations at some personal risk to himself, and his calmness and *sang froid* and his firmness in dealing with the Imperial authorities gave full assurance that the protection of British subjects and interests could not have been left in more efficient and able hands.

I have, etc.,
(W. E. GOSCHEN.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, October 6, 1914.

No. 30.—

STATEMENT of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of Madras for July 1914.

REVENUE.	Current year.				Previous year.		Actuals, 1914-1915, compared with Budget proportion plus or minus.
	July 1914.	April 1914 to July 1914.	Budget proportion	Budget estimate, 1914-1915	July 1913.	April 1913 to July 1913.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ..	9,46,857	70,40,571	70,80,000	3,72,35,000	9,28,563	77,87,107	— 1,19,429
IV.—Stamps	7,51,324	21,61,842	22,15,000	23,15,000	7,13,207	21,18,423	— 53,158
V.—Excise	13,58,799	60,65,795	60,76,000	2,96,50,000	10,82,953	57,64,581	— 9,205
VIII.—Assessed Taxes ..	29,833	4,39,982	3,95,000	16,80,000	1,11,675	3,98,126	+ 41,982
IX.—Forest	5,96,718	12,99,052	10,10,000	41,50,000	5,42,308	13,00,287	+ 10,952
X.—Registration	9,47,745	8,72,150	8,50,000	26,30,000	9,80,513	8,68,891	— 10,576
XII.—Interest	14,879	1,88,122	1,79,000	4,40,000	13,907	1,82,732	+ 9,122
VI-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	93,692	3,77,713	3,77,000	11,33,000	1,08,500	3,78,796	+ 713
VI-B.—Law and Justice—Jails.	28,001	93,264	84,000	2,50,000	10,156	73,159	+ 1,164
VII.—Police	42,146	1,85,397	1,14,000	4,82,000	42,470	1,49,767	+ 10,893
VIII.—Ports and Pilotage ..	..	..	..	..	30	30	+ 2
XIX.—Education	2,07,805	1,83,447	1,91,000	6,93,000	1,68,971	1,76,857	— 6,447
XX.—Medical	53,831	53,326	49,000	1,27,000	16,020	57,957	+ 4,226
XXI.—Scientific, etc., Departments.	32,460	61,571	1,20,000	3,53,000	37,227	76,229	— 28,541
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	10,956	22,424	38,000	93,000	9,533	20,823	— 2,856
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.	10,443	31,079	21,000	98,000	7,004	30,448	+ 8,079
XXV.—Miscellaneous ..	9,763	89,309	18,000	2,65,000	28,740	67,904	+ 11,305
XIX.—Major Works—							
Direct Receipts ..	20,539	46,189	44,000	1,32,000	80,778	85,192	+ 1,192
XIX.—Minor Works and Navigation—							
Civil Officers ..	1,611	7,444	4,000	16,000	2,526	7,230	+ 3,441
Public Works Officers.	10,825	61,366	63,000	2,50,000	13,063	67,948	— 11,132
XXI.—Civil Works—							
Civil Officers ..	979	3,150	3,000	11,000	774	3,709	— 1,859
Public Works Officers.	25,288	98,378	70,000	2,10,000	28,041	80,549	+ 18,778
Total, Revenue ..	61,62,208	2,00,77,849	2,01,75,000	7,13,63,000	59,86,857	1,96,56,490	— 95,061

EXPENDITURE.	Current year.				Previous year.		Actuals, 1914-1915, compared with Appropriation plus or minus.
	July 1914.	April 1914 to July 1914.	Proportionate allowed grant.	Budget estimate, 1914-1915.	July 1913.	April 1913 to July 1913.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Refunds and Drawbacks ..	31,428	93,063	84,000	3,00,000	24,659	72,726	+ 18,052
2 Assignments and Compensations ..	77,262	75,855	90,000	2,70,000	38,2 5	1 23 089	— 12,105
5 Land Revenue	12,08,599	49,06,464	48,50,000	1,46,02,000	14,22,548	48 67,857	— 48,534
6. Stamps	18,570	59,235	65,000	2,41,000	16,461	53 818	+ 5,035
7. Excise	31,676	3,09 903	2,26,000	9,48,000	29,979	3,04,300	— 28,302
10. Assessed Taxes	1,712	6,118	7,000	30,000	1,401	6,837	— 282
11. Forest	2,67,853	8 67,551	9,50,000	31,63,000	2,55,280	9 02,749	— 87,249
13. Registration	1,09,257	4,19,782	4,13 000	12,84,000	1,06,004	4,07,240	+ 5,782
14 Interest on Ordinary Debt ..	..	..	..	8,24,000	..	..	..
15. General Administration	1,81,869	6,16,076	6,78,000	20,55,000	7,04,631	4,82,103	+ 37,973
16-A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	5,91,349	22,21,430	22,10,000	70,21,000	6,23,117	21,83,897	+ 37,533
16 B. Law and Justice—Jails ..	1,13,924	3,65 810	3,85 000	15,21,000	1,24,496	4,04,763	— 81,048
20. Police	7,59,222	29,24,926	29,35,000	93,31,000	7,50 911	28,53,087	— 916
21. Ports and Pilotage	862	10,373	9,000	28,000	9,276	9,8 0	+ 1,325
22. Education	3,08,972	9,48 316	10,80,000	79,43,000	2,83,344	10,49,546	— 1,01,688
23. Medical	1,77,977	9,77,004	9,80,000	25,17,000	1,88,478	7,65,8 5	+ 97,004
25. Political	8,107	31,708	31,000	92,000	7,970	30,612	+ 708
26. Scientific, etc., Departments ..	1,48,891	4,81,889	5,40,000	17,46,000	1,24,004	6,64,473	— 58,331
28. Superannuations, etc.	3 98,901	13,17,765	13,14,000	32,84,000	3 62,308	9,72,896	+ 1,03,765
29. Stationery and Printing	49,720	1,93,844	1,75,000	78,00,000	47,811	1,78,331	+ 6,974
32. Miscellaneous	1,20,095	1,05,582	1,00,000	3,25 000	46,582	1,04,101	+ 1,482
36. Reduction or Avoidance of Debt ..	..	..	..	2,50,000	..	..	..
40. Major Works—							
Working Expenses ..	1,23,139	4,01,764	3,96,000	11,18,000	1,16,075	4,16,707	+ 71,764
Interest on Debt ..	..	..	..	16,03,000	..	..	..
40. Minor Works and Navigation—							
Civil Officers	53,842	1,80 861	98,000	7,00,000	54,727	95,544	+ 87,683
Public Works Officers	3,82,051	14,59 949	11,46,000	34,27,000	3,79,048	12,19,877	+ 3,06,939
45 Civil Works—							
Civil Officers	8,08,156	30,89 540	27,00,000	82,75,000	8,05,893	29 85,896	+ 3,893 43
Public Works Officers ..	6,84,798	20,33,998	23,30,000	90,27,000	4,92,004	17,19,772	— 2,96,807
Total, Expenditure ..	69 64,338	2,42,25,214	2,36,13,000	8,33,75,000	68,80,850	2,20,71,441	+ 5,53,774

Ootacamund, August 11, 1914.

No. 28.—The Bengal and Madras Service Family Pension Fund which is provisionally managed and assisted by Government has for its object the provision of monthly pensions for the maintenance of the widows and children of subscribers and is open, with certain exceptions, to all active and pensioned members of the Uncovenanted Service of Government (except those serving under the Government of Bombay) and to Local Fund servants earning pensions from Government. Some of the special features of the fund are (1) that widowed daughters incapable of re marriage or children labouring under such mental or bodily infirmities as incapacitate them from earning their livelihood or preclude the possibility of marriage (in case of a daughter) are admitted to its benefits; and (2) that subscribers to the widows' and daughters' branches are entitled to a refund of 20 per cent. of the premia paid, should the nominees predecease them after five years of admission. The fund is now of ten years' standing and has a balance of over three and half lakhs with Government on four per cent. interest. For forms of applications and rules of the fund apply to the Comptroller, India Treasuries, Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Calcutta.

Ootacamund, August 28, 1914.

No. 31.—

SINKING Fund for the redemption of loan during 1913–14.

Corporation.	Balance.		Receipts.		Total.		Repayments.		Balance.	
	3½ per cent. Government Promissory notes.	Cash.	3½ per cent. Government Promissory notes.	Cash.	3½ per cent. Government Promissory notes.	Cash.	3½ per cent. Government Promissory notes.	Cash.	3½ per cent. Government Promissory notes.	Cash.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Corporation of Madras for water-supply and irrigation extension.	12,91,000	28 0 4	26,400	28,601	13,91,000	28 637 2 4	..	28,536 2 2	12,91,000	1 0 2

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Ootacamund, September 29, 1914.

No. 234.—Under article 180 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. V. Ramakrishnayya Pantulu Garu, Deputy Collector, sixth grade, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the date of relief.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Ootacamund, September 29, 1914.

No. 535.—The combined leave granted to Mr. R. D. Anstead, the Scientific Officer to assist the planting industries of Southern India, has been extended by the Secretary of State for such period as would enable him to return in S.S. "Worcestershire."

Ootacamund, September 30, 1914.

No. 536.—Under article 249 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R Ry. C. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal, Special Assistant Settlement Officer, No. I Party (Vellore), is granted an extension of privilege leave for thirteen days with effect from 1st October 1914.

POSTINGS.

Ootacamund, September 28, 1914.

No. 537.—The following postings of Deputy Collectors are ordered :—

M.R.Ry. Nevenam David Nadar Avargal, from Special duty, Ramnad, to General duty, Trichinopoly, as Personal Assistant to the Collector.

Ootacamund, September 29, 1914.

Muhammad Baza Sahib Belgami Sahib Bahadur, on return from leave, to General duty, Kurnool, *vice* M.R.Ry. V. N. Narasinga Rao Garu.

M.R.Ry. Jayanti Ramayya Pantulu Garu, on relief at Chandragiri, to the Guntur district as additional Deputy Collector.

M.R.Ry. Madabusi Ramanuja Achari Avargal, on return from leave, to General duty, Nellore.

Ootacamund, October 3, 1914.

M.R.Ry. Dharmapuri Vatchespatyam Srikantayya Garu, on completion of Special duty, Madura, to Special duty, Chittoor, for the disposal of suits under the Estates Land Act.

Paul Nagur Mohammad Miran Sahib Bahadur, on return from leave, to General duty, Coimbatore.

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, September 19, 1914.

No. 538.—Under sections 12, 21 and 49 of the Madras Abkari Act I of 1886, as amended by Act I of 1915, His Excellency the Governor in Council directs that the following amendment shall be made in rule IX of the rules contained in Notification No. 557, dated 8th December 1913, published on pages 1495–1496 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 9th December 1913 :—

For the first sentence of rule IX *substitute* the following :—

Foreign liquor may not be bottled for sale except under a license to be granted in that behalf by the Deputy Commissioner of Abkari in the case of bottling in distilleries and by the Collector in other cases.

A. SUTTERWORTH,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

Ootacamund, September 30, 1914.

No. 539.—In notification No. 815, printed at pages 867 and 868, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 15th July 1907, containing the list of classified trees and seigniorage rates for the Godavari district—

Botanical name	English name	Telugu name.
Under Class II *delete*—		
Melia indica ..	.. Margosa ..	.. Vepa
and *add* under Class I—		
Azadirachta indica	.. Neem or Margosa	.. Vepa

Ootacamund, October 3, 1914.

No. 540.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1897, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the resurvey of Karuppa Pillayar Sekhadi—a portion of block No. 13 of ward No. 1 of the municipality of Nagapatam comprising town survey Nos. 1046 to 1052, 1055 to 1062, 1064, 1104 to 1122 and 1225.

Ootacamund, October 2, 1914.

No. 541.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 214, clause (11) of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, and section 7 of the Madras General Clauses Act, 1891, His Excellency the Governor in Council proposes to make the following rules :—The draft rules are now published for general information and notice is hereby given that they will be taken into consideration on the expiry of two months from the date of this notification. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft rules before the aforesaid date will receive consideration.

DRAFT RULES.

Section 124 (2).

The following procedure shall be adopted in effecting delivery of possession to the purchaser of a ryot's holding or part thereof sold for the recovery of arrears of rent otherwise than in execution of a decree :—

(i) Where the property sold is in the occupation of the defaulter or of some person on his behalf or of some person claiming under a title not creating an encumbrance binding on the purchaser under section 125 of the Act and a certificate in respect thereof has been granted under section 124, the Collector shall order delivery to be made by putting such purchaser or any person whom he may appoint to receive delivery on his behalf in possession of the property, and if need be, by removing any person who refuses to vacate the same or resists or obstructs delivery.

(ii) where the property sold is in the possession of a person who is entitled to occupy the same under a title creating an encumbrance binding on the purchaser under section 125 of the Act, and a certificate in respect thereof has been granted under section 124 of the Act, the Collector shall order delivery to be made by affixing a copy of the certificate of sale in some conspicuous place on the property and proclaiming to the occupant by beat of drum or other customary mode, at some convenient place, that the interest of the defaulter has been transferred to the purchaser.

Section 86.

A ryot may remit the rent due by him to the landholder by postal money order but he shall in every such case send a letter at the same time by registered post to the address of the landholder which shall contain the following particulars :—

(a) the name of the ryot to whose credit the remittance is to be placed ;
(b) the name of the village in which the land on which the rent is payable is situated ;
(c) the number, if any, of the patta, held by such ryot ; and
(d) the year and instalment to which the remittance is to be credited.

2. The landholder (or his authorized agent) may also send the receipt required by section 83 to the ryot by registered post.

Ootacamund, September 30, 1914.

No. 542.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1897, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby orders the survey of the area mentioned below, under the provisions of the said Act :—

District.	Taluk.	Village.	Reserve number.
Nellore ..	Nellore ..	Nellore ..	1376 with all its subdivisions within the Municipal limits of the town of Nellore

Ootacamund, September 11, 1914.

No. 543.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, under the provisions of section 16 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that, from 1st November 1913 the area, the boundaries of which are set forth in the schedule appended to this notification, will be constituted a "reserved forest."

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk.	Number and name of block.	Boundaries.
Cuddapah.	Badvel ..	No. 1 C, Sanjheria extension C, area 147 acres.	*North* and *East*.—Starting from a cairn on the surveyed eastern boundary of Mulireddipalli shrotrium on Palluredla Hedu a demarcated straight line south-east to a cairn situated at the point where the surveyed eastern boundary of the above shrotrium turns south near Kuchkula Hedu. *South*.—Thence westwards the surveyed eastern boundary of the shrotrium, a straight line to a cairn on Kutnabolatoka Kuppa. *West*.—Thence northwards the boundary surveyed as the eastern boundary of the shrotrium, a straight line to the starting point.

REMARKS.—Rights *nil*.

Ootacamund, September 16, 1914.

No. 544.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare under the provisions of section 16 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that from 1st November 1914, the area, the boundaries of which are set forth in the schedule appended to this notification shall be constituted "reserved forest."

SCHEDULE.

Number.	District.	Taluk.	Name of forest.	Boundaries.
1	South Canara.	Coondapoor..	Mudugalpare extension I (Kyadan Danjay)	Bounded on all sides by the Mudugalpare reserve. *Situation*.—The north-west corner of the block is about 1,320 yards to the east of mile No. 66 on the boundary of the Mudugalpare block

No. 545.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare under the provisions of section 16 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that from 1st November 1914, the area, the boundaries of which are set forth in the schedule appended to this notification shall be constituted "reserved forest."

SCHEDULE

Number.	District.	Taluk.	Name of forest.	Boundaries.
1	South Canara.	Karkal .	Sarvi Extension VI ..	Bounded on all sides by the Sarvi reserved forest. *Situation*.—The north-west corner of the block is about 1,079 yards east slightly south of cairn No. 168 on the boundary of the main Sarvi reserve.

No. 546.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to notify under the provisions of section 4 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that it is proposed to constitute the block of land in the Madura district described in the schedule hereto annexed a "reserved forest" under the Act.

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk.	Name of block.	Situation and boundaries.
Madura ..	Kottaikanal	Unsurveyed field No. A measuring 8a 8c assessed at Rs. 1 in the village of Vellagavi.	Situated within and surrounded on all sides by the Pambar reserve.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased to appoint, under clause (c) of the said section, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Dindigul, for the time being to be the Forest Settlement Officer (1) to enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any right claimed by, or alleged to exist in favour of, any person in or over the land comprised within such limits or to any forest produce of such land and (2) to deal with the same as provided in chapter II of the said Act, and the District Forest Officer, Madura, for the time being to be the Forest officer to attend on behalf of Government during the enquiry.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased, under the authority vested in him by section 14 of the said Act, to appoint the Collector of Madura for the time being to be the officer of the Revenue Department to hear appeals from the orders of the Forest Settlement Officer under sections 11, 12 and 13 of the Act.

No. 637.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to notify under the provisions of section 4 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that it is proposed to constitute the block of land in the Madura district described in the schedule hereto annexed a "reserved forest" under the Act.

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk.	Name of block.	Situation and boundaries.	Remarks
Madura ..	Kodaikanal ..	Survey *Nos.* 790 and 791 measuring 1·93 and 2·35 acres respectively of Kodaikanal village	Situated within and bounded on all sides by the Ashkam Reserve.	

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased to appoint under clause (c) of the said section the Revenue Divisional Officer, Dindigul, for the time being to be the Forest Settlement Officer, (1) to enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any right claimed by, or alleged to exist in favour of any persons in or over the land comprised within such limits or to any forest produce of such land and (2) to deal with the same as provided in chapter II of the said Act, and the District Forest Officer, Madura, for the time being to be the Forest Officer to attend on behalf of Government during the enquiry.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased under the authority vested in him by section 14 of the said Act, to appoint the Collector of Madura for the time being to be the officer of the Revenue Department to hear appeals from the orders of the Forest Settlement officer under sections 11, 12 and 13 of the Act.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Ootacamund, September 30, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·05 acre be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the purpose of strengthening the bund of the Kakkalapalli tank; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Aeonlapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Aeonlapur division, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or patnibaka, with survey or poramb number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Aeonlapur district, Aeonlapur taluk, Kakkalapalli village			
Dry, S. No. 286 B ..	Talari Akkulagadu	North, No 285 A, Gandla Jalappa and others, east and south, No 301, tank-bed poramboke, west, No. 286, Gandla Jalappa and others Gauthi	ACRE. ·05

Ootacamund, October 3, 1914.

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·39 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of Panchama hamlet in Appicotta, and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ongole division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ongole, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pannbobe, with survey or pannah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Guntur district, Bapatla taluk, Appinti's village.		ACS.
Ryotwari, wet, No. 36 B-2.	Inagunti Venkatapayya, son of Narbanna.	North, No. 37 ; east, No. 36 C-1 ; south and west, No. 36 B-1.	·19
Do. No. 36 C-1.	Inaganti Venkatrayudu ..	North, No. 37 ; east, No. 35 ; south, No. 36 C-2 ; west, No. 36 B-2.	·01
Do. No. 33-1 A-1.	Do. ..	North, Nos. 32 and 31-1 A-1 ; east, No. 33-1 B-2 ; south, No. 34 ; west, No. 36.	·47
Do. No. 33-1 A-2.	Pattadar, Inaganti Venkatrayudu ; enjoyer, Kondasandi Sriramulu, son of Narasiahum.	North, No. 33 ; east, No. 33-1 B-2 ; south, No. 34 ; west, No. 36	·02
Do. No. 33-1 B-1.	Pattadars, Inaganti Hanumayi ; Nannapaneni Krishnamma ; enjoyer, Nannapaneni Krishnamma.	North, No. 33-1 B-3 ; east, No. 33-1 B-1 ; south, No. 34 ; west, No. 33-1 A-1.	·72
Do. No. 33-1 B-2.	Pattadars, Inganti Hanumayi and Nannapaneni Krishnamma, enjoyer, Kondasandi Subba Rao	North, No. 32 ; east, No. 33-1 B-1 ; south, No. 33-1 B-2 ; west, No. 33-1 A-2.	·19
		Total ..	1·40

Ootacamund, October 2, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·24 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for depositing the silt removed from the anicut channel feeding the Agaramalitamangalam tank ; and, under sections 7 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Salem, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Salem, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pannbobe, with survey or pannah number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
	Salem district, Salem taluk, Palaggatti village.		ACRE.
Dry, No. 100-1 C	Kolanda Karandan and Kumara Karandan.	North, No. 100-1 B ; east, No. 99, river poramboke ; south, No. 102 ; west, No. 100-1 K.	·64

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Ootacamund, October 1, 1914.

Under articles 233, 260 and 338 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. Dharmavadhani Subbaiyar Sankara Ayyar Avargal, Sub-Engineer, Fifth Grade, is granted furlough for three months in extension of the combined leave granted to him in the notification published in Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 13th January 1914.

APPOINTMENTS.

Ootacamund, September 29, 1914.

M.R.Ry. Vantaram Venkatanarayanarayana Sarma Avargal, Sub-Engineer, Sixth Grade, officiating and Sub-Divisional Officer, Hospet sub division (Head-quarters Hospet), is appointed, with effect from the 3rd August 1914, as a temporary Sub-Engineer on Rs. 250 a month for so long as he may hold charge of a sub division or its equivalent.

M.R.Ry. Tumbat Keshava Rao Avargal, Sub-Engineer, Sixth Grade, officiating, and Sub-Divisional Officer, Divi sub-division, Kistna Central division (Head-quarters Pallavadda), is appointed, with effect from the 7th August 1914, as a Temporary Sub-Engineer on Rs. 250 a month for so long as he may hold charge of a sub-division or its equivalent.

M.R.Ry. Maria Pillai Jasmy Ratnasam Pillai, Supervisor, First Grade, and Sub-Divisional Officer, head-quarters sub division, Coimbatore, is appointed, with effect from the 28th July 1914, as a temporary Sub-Engineer on Rs. 250 a month for so long as he holds charge of a sub division or its equivalent.

Outcommand, October 3, 1914.

Mr. Merwan Rothonjee Kharegat, Executive Engineer, to officiate as Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

This cancels his posting to the charge of the Madura Special Division notified in Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 29th September 1914.

TRANSFERS.

Mr. Joseph Melville Lacey, Superintending Engineer, I Circle, on relief by Mr Merwan Rothonjee Kharegat, to the charge of the V Circle, *vice* Mr Archibald Henry Meria permitted to join Military duty.

Outcommand, October 2, 1914.

M.R.Ry. Muthuswami Ramanadha Ayyar Avargal, Supervisor, First Grade, and Temporary Sub-Engineer on Rs. 250, from the Tank Restoration Scheme division, III Circle, to the VI Circle. To join on return from privilege leave.

M.R.Ry. Swami Ayyar Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal, Sub-Engineer, Sixth Grade, from the Tinnevelly division, VI Circle, to the III Circle.

PROMOTION

Outcommand, October 2, 1914.

M.R.Ry. L. S. Sapthurishi Ayyar Avargal, Supervisor, First Grade temporary rank, to officiate as Sub-Engineer, Sixth Grade, during the period he holds charge of the No. 1 sub division, South Presidency division (Head-quarters, Madras), *vice* M.R.Ry. Lalgudi Sapthurishi Ayyar Panchapakesa Sarma Avargal, Sub-Engineer, Third Grade, and Honorary Assistant Engineer, on privilege leave.

S. B. MURRAY,
Joint Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

NOTIFICATION.

Outcommand, September 29, 1914.

On account of the reconstruction of the Bezwada head sluice which has to be carried out before next irrigation season, the canals of the Kistna Eastern Delta will be closed on the 20th December 1914. The date of reopening the canals will be notified later.

W. M. ELLIS, Col., R.E.,
Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (Irrigation Branch).

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Outcommand, October 1, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2191 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of quarters for the Inspector of Police, E. Division; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector of Madras, and the Collector of Income-Tax is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, huts or pucca huts, with survey or panchah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Madras district, Madras taluk, Mylapore village			
No. 1704 (part) ..	S. Kasturi Ammal ..	North and east, No. 1704 (part); south, No. 1703; west, No. 1403.	Acres. cts. 0·197 or 3 grs. 2,310 sq. ft.

21

Ootacamund, September 29, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 5·46 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Sub-Divisional office and quarters; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Bhadrachalam is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Bhadrachalam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or poramah number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Godavari district, Bhadrachalam taluk, Dummugudem near Mukkapada village.			
Zamindari, dry ..	Jahavat-ul-Jalalat-Dutuga Sri Raja Pardhasaradhi Appa-rao, Zamindar Garu, Bhadrachalam, 2. Vanapalli Subbi-gadu and 3. Basavala Mutha-yalu.	North, zamindari waste, No. 19; east, zamindari waste, No. 19 and Church Mission Society ground; south, zamindari waste, No. 19; west, Kunaveram Parnasala road	Acs. 5·46

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·82 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for quarters for Overseer and Sub Divisional Officer's clerk and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Bhadrachalam is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Bhadrachalam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke with survey or poramah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Godavari district, Bhadrachalam taluk, Bommapalem near Lakshmipuram village			
Zamindari, dry ..	Jahavat-ul-Jalalat Dutuga Sri Raja Pardhasaradhi Apparao, Zamindar Garu, Bhadrachalam	North, zamindari waste, No. 19; east, zamindari waste No. 19; south, Namburi Brahmayya's house, near Lakshmipuram; west, Kunaveram Parnasala road.	ACRS. ·82

W. G. MOLESWORTH,
Under Secretary to Government, P. W.D.

Ootacamund, October 2, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·06 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the station building at Kothur; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Negapatam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Negapatam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or poramah number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tanjore district, Negapatam taluk, Of. Kuttur village			
Jirti No. 82 B. ..	Mahomed Kasim Rowthar and Fathima Nachigal.	North, subject, No. 82 A; south, No. 82 J-6, and west, No. 82-A	ACRS. ·0606

D. MARSHALL,
Deputy Secretary to Government, P. W.D.

Ootacamund, October 1, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 31·92 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the distributary channels of Venkataparam tank project; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Dhone division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Dhone division, and may be inspected, at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, Inam or pormabale, with survey or poimash number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Karnul district, Dhone taluk, Venkatayaram village.	acs.
Dry, S. No. 319 A-3	Chitakonda Ramaswami Dhone	North, No. 318; east, No. 319 A-2; south, No. 319 B; west, No. 319 A-1	·45
Do. No. 317 C	Kurnam Hano Krishayya of Venkatapuram	North, No. 316; east, No. 317 C; south, No. 318; west, No. 317 A	·78
Do. No. 314 E	Sesu Sanjannah of Venkatapuram	North, No. 313; east, No. 314 C; south, No. 317; west, No. 314 A	·36
Artisan Inam, S. No. 319 E	Kuruman Phakru and Polahalu, both of Nerthanlla, hamlet of Venkatapuram	North, No. 291; east, No. 315 C; south, No. 314; west, No. 315 A.	·48
Inam, S. No. 307 E	Venkata Subbayya, Katarkonda ..	North, No. 307 C; east, No. 310, south, No. 307 A; west, No. 302.	·60
Do. No. 309 E	Do.	North, No. 301, east, No. 302 C; south, No. 307; west, No. 307 A	·36
Do. No. 301 E	Do. ..	North, No. 299, east, No. 301 C; south, No. 302; west, No. 301 A.	·13
Dry, S. No. 299 E	Sarala Chinna Subbayya of Venkatapuram.	North, No. 298, east, No. 299 C; south, No. 301; west, No. 299 A.	·40
Inam, S. No. 298 E	Sarala Pedda Subbayya, Chinna Subbayya and Pedda Venayya of Venkatapuram, at present Dhone.	North, No. 297, east and south, No. 298 C west, No. 298.	·24
Do. No. 293 D.	..	North, No. 298 C; east, No. 299; south, No. 298 E; west, No. 295	·24
Dry, S. No. 295 E	Mylo Sankalamma of Venkatayaram..	North, No. 296 A, east, No. 298; south No. 299; west, No. 295 A	·28
Inam, S. No. 297 E	Sarala Pedda Subbayya, Chinna Subbayya and Pedda Venayya of Venkatapuram, at present Dhone	North No. 296, east, No. 297 C; south, No. 299, west, No. 297 A.	·37
Do. No. 291 E	Bellagalvada Seetharama of Dhone ..	South No. 293, east, No. 291 C & D; south and west, No. 295 A.	·60
Do. No. 241 D.	Do. do. ..	South No. 291 C; west, No. 296, south, No. 291 E, west, No. 291 E.	·15
Dry S. No. 292 E	Khaja Imam Sahib of Dhone	North, No. 290, east, No. 294 C, south, No. 291; west No. 292 A.	·44
Do. No. 245 E	E Rami Reddi of Veldurti and Uukle Nangayya of Mallapalli.	North, No. 244; east, No. 246 C, south, No. 287; west No. 245 A.	·47
Do No. 244 E	Khaja Imam Sahib of Dhone and Syad Khasim Sahib of Dhone for contractor Abdul Gafur Sahib of Kurnool.	North, No. 243 C, east, No. 245 C, south, No. 245, west, No. 243 A.	1·25
Do. No. 244 D		North, No. 243, east, No. 247; south and west, No. 244 C	·27
Do. No. 9 E	Sarala Chinna Subbayya of Venkatapuram, at present Dhone.	North No. 8 C; east, No. 9 C; south, No. 243; west No. 8 A.	·29
Inam, S. No. 260 E	Ballagalvada Seetharama of Dhone ..	North, No. 259 A; east, No. 262; south, No. 260 C; west, No. 261.	·21
Dry, S No. 262 E	Raja Narayana of Dhone and Ramakrishayya of Gampalli, hamlet of Dhone.	North, No. 261 E; east and south, No. 262 C; west, No. 262 A.	·32
Do. No. 238 E	G Rami Reddi of Mallapalli	North, No. 236 A, east and south, No. 239 C; west, No. 238 A.	·39
Do No. 242 E	Sarala Chinna Subbayya of Venkatapuram, at present Dhone.	North, No 242 A; east, No. 241; south, No 243 C; west, No. 244.	·21
Inam, S. No. 241 E	Polda Gidda Reddi, Nadipi Gidda Reddi and Chinna Gidda Reddi, all at Venkatapuram.	North, No. 240 A; east and south, No. 241 C; west, No. 242.	·61
Do. No. 11 E	Do. do.	North, No. 2, east, No. 14 C, south, No. 241; west No. 11 A.	·29
Do No. 127 A-2	Chakala Venganna and Gadamaddi Maddayya, both of Udumalapad	North and west, No. 122 A 1; south, No. 124 E, west, No. 121 A-1	·84
Do. No. 71 E	Chakala Venganna and Gadamaddi Maddayya, both of Udumalapad.	North, No. 73, east and south, No. 74 C; west, No. 74 A.	·16
Dry, S. No. 73 E	Mamti Satwaji of Dhone	North, No. 74, east, No. 73 C; south, No. 70 west, No. 73 A.	·50
Inam, S No. 72 E	Chakala Venganna and Gadamaddi Maddayya, both of Udumalapad, Seya Pedda Thimmadu, son of Sarranna, and Boya Thimmadu, son of Sankadu, both of Abbireddipalli, hamlet of Venkatapuram.	North, No. 53; east, No. 74 C; south, No. 72, west, No. 70 A.	1·00
Dry, S. No. 53 E	Maddakka, wife of Karri Hanumanda of Abbireddipalli.	North, No. 52 A, east, No 53; south, No. 52 C, west, No. 52 A.	·37

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or punnah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
			acs. dd
Karnool district, Dhone taluk, Venkatapuram village—cont.			
Dry, S. No. 53 B ..	Chakala Veraguna of Udumalapad	North, No. 43 A; east, No. 54; south, No. 43 C; west, No. 54	·33
Do. No. 55 B ..	Boya Thimmadu, son of Sankadu, of Abbireddipalli	North, No. 56; east and south, No. 55 A; west, No. 54	·33
Do. No. 56 B ..	Do. do.	North, No. 54; west, No. 55 C; south, No. 55, west, No. 55 A.	·45
Do. No. 56 B ..	Ediga Chinnayya, son of Rangayya, of Abbireddipalli.	North, No. 55; east, No. 56 C, south, No. 56 D; west, No. 56 A	·33
Do. No. 56 D .	Do. do.	North, No. 55; east, No. 56 E; south, No. 56, west, No. 56 C.	·78
Do. No. 58-1 E ..	Madireddi Venkatappah of Abbireddipalli	North, No. 40; east, No. 58-1 C; south, No. 34; west, No. 58-1 A	·65
Do. No. 58-2 E ..	Ediga Rangayya of Abbireddipalli ..	North, No. 58-1 A; east, No. 43; south, No. 58-2 C; west, No. 58-2 A.	·38
Do. No. 33 E ..	Thimmadu, son of Chinnanna, of Abbireddipalli.	North, No. 33 A; east, No. 33 C and Jagadurti boundary; south, No. 33 C; west, No. 35.	1·31
Sreetvari, dry, S. No. 40 E.	Kapa Chinnanna of Abbireddipalli, at present Dhone.	North No. 28; east No. 40 C; south, No. 40, west, No. 40 A.	·80
Inam, S. No. 39 B ..	Garudadri Boja Subbayya of Valdurti.	North, No. 28; east, No. 29 C; south, No. 40, west, No. 39 A.	·61
Do. No. 25 E	Pedda Thimmadu, son of Pentanna .	North, No. 21; east, No. 25 C; south, No. 29, west, No. 25 A.	·18
Do No. 21 E .	Pujari Sesbayya, Kurlakunta ..	North, No. 16 A; east, No. 21 C; south, No. 25; west, No. 21 A.	·71
Jagadurthi village.			
Dry, S. No. 390 E ..	Boya Thimmadu, son of Chinnanna of Abbireddipalli.	North, No. 384; east and south, No. 390 C, west, Venkatapuram boundary.	·26
Do. No. 386 E ..	Vadde Lingamadu and Ediga Madaloti, both of Abbireddipalli.	North, No. 385 C; east, No. 386; south, No. 386 A; west, No. 390	·63
Do. No. 386 E ..	Boya Hanumadu of Abbireddipalli ..	North, No. 386; east and south, No. 390 D; east, No. 396.	1·04
Inam, S. No. 386 E ..	Mangala Nagadu of Jagadurthi ..	North, No. 387, east, No. 386 C & D, south No. 386, west, No. 386 A	·91
Do No. 386 C ..	Do.	North, No. 387 east and south, No. 386 B; west, No. 384 B	·92
Dry, S. No. 387 E .	Guttapati Maddaleti of Jagadurthi ..	North, No. 374, east, No. 387 C, south, No. 386, west, No. 387 A.	·67
Do. No. 387 D ..	Do. .	North, No. 374, east, No. 387 E; south, No. 386, west, No. 387 C	·80
Do. No. 378 E ..	Do. ..	North and east, No. 376 C, south, No. 376 A; west, No. 382.	·85
Do. No. 382 E ..	Ediga Maddaleti of Abbireddipalli	North, No. 377, east and south, No. 382 A; west, No. 378	·48
Do. No. 378 E ..	Sarji Sahib of Jagadurthi ..	North and east, No. 376 C; south, No. 382, west, No. 378 A.	·25
Do. No. 378 E ..	Chakala Sankadu and Pagadu, both of Jagadurthi.	North, No. 304, east, E No. 378 C; south, No. 378, west, No. 379 A	·13
Do. No. 304 E .	Do. do.	North, No. 305, east, No. 304 C; south, No. 304, west, No. 304 A	·13
Do. No. 305 E ..	Kapa Chinnanna of Jagadurthi .	North, No. 306; east, No. 305 C; south, No. 305, west, No. 305 A.	·18
Do. No. 306 E. .	Vadde Subbadu of Jagadurthi	North and east, No. 306 C; south, No. 305; west, No. 305 A.	·01
Do No. 300 A-2..	Vadde Chinna Sankadu of Jagadurthi	North, No. 299; east No. 300 A-3, south, No. 300 B-2, west, No. 300 A-1.	·72
Do. No. 297 A-2	Kotaiti Maddaleti of Jagadurthi .	North, No. 296; east, No. 297 A; south, No. 299; west, No. 297 A.	·05
Do No. 299 E ..	Kolikonda Venkatayya of Jagadurthi .	North, No. 294 A, east, No. 299 C, south, No. 300 A, west, No. 299 A.	·47
Do. No. 293 E ..	Golla Sankadu of Jagadurthi	North, No. 290; east, No 293 C, south, No. 297 A, west, No. 293 A	·74
Do. No 376 E ..	Kaka Krista Reddi of Jagadurthi .	North, No. 374; east, No 376 C; south, No. 387; west, No 376 A	·79
Inam, dry, S. No. 374 B.	Guttapati Narsanna of Jagadurthi .	North, No 310, east, No. 374 C, south, No 376, west, No 374 A.	·24
Do. No 313 E	Guttapati Narsanna and Kolikonda Venkayya, both of Jagadurthi	North, No. 310 A; east, No. 313; south, No 320, west, No 310 A.	·24
Do. No. 311 E ..	Guttapati Narsanna and Kolikonda Venkayya of Jagadurthi.	North, No. 311 A, east, No 313; south, No 311 C; west, No. 310.	·47
Do. No. 319 E ..	Pujaris Sayya of Kurlakunta	North, No 319; east, No. 312 C; south, No 311; west, No 312 A.	·36
Do. No 313 E ..	Vadla Obanna of Jagadurthi	North, No 312, east, No 313 C; south, No 310; west, No 312 A.	·40
		Total ..	31·23

Ootacamund, September 29, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·76 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for restoration of Tallanur tank; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Gooty, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Gooty, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			ACRE
Anantapur district, Tadpatri taluk, No 69. Kondamarthi village.			
Enfranchised service inam, dry, S. No. 381.	Channapally Narayana	North, No. 823; east, No. 399; south No. 384; west, No 223.	·10
Ryotwari, dry, S. No. 383.	Pokkar Yerrappa ..	North, No. 382, east, No 383; south, No 384; west, No. 381.	·35
Do. No 384 ..	Do. ..	North, No. 383; east, No. 385; south, No. 386; west, No 381	·24
Do. No. 385 A.	Ryapa Reddi, grandson of Jaga Reddi, manor, guardian mother Narayanamma.	North, No. 379, east, No 386; south, No. 385; west, Nos. 384, 380, 381 and 380	·02
Do. No. 386 B.	Ankal Reddi	North, No. 379; east, No. 386, south, No. 385; west, Nos. 381, 383, 382 and 380	·05
		Total ..	·76

F. E. MORGAN,
Under Secy. to Govt., P. W. D. (Irrigation Branch).

Ootacamund, October 6, 1914.

Under section 4, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·11130 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for station purposes at Ayyampet; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or patmash number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			ACRE.
Tanjore district, Papanasam taluk, extra inam Valanlur village.			
Inam, wet, No 348-55	Ramudayan land under the management of Thekkai Abdul Rahiman Rowther.	North and east, No. 349-59, south, Perumakkanallur, west, No. 348-53	00264
Do.	Mekkandar (melwaramdar) ..	Do. do.	..
Inam, puli peramboke	Mekkandar (do.) ..	Do. do.	·00449
Inam, chavadi peramboke.	Do. (do.) ..	Do. do.	·00667
Wet, No 348-59 ..	Sangamvala Pillai ..	North No. 348-53; east, No 348 61; south, Nos. 348-54 and 60; west, Nos 348 55 and 56.	·08190
Do. ..	Mekkandar (melwaramdar)	Do. do.	..
Do ..	Davoodan Rowthar	Do. do.	·01836
Do. ..	Mekkandar (melwaramdar) ..	Do do	00299
Do. ..	Mekkandar	Do. do.	..
		Total	·11130

D. MARSHALL,
Deputy Secretary to Government, P. W. D.

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS.

The following list of papers, placed at the disposal of the Press between 29th September and 6th October 1914, is published for general information :—

No. in the list.	Department.	G.O. No. and date.	Subject
		1914.	
1	Public ..	No. 1113, Sept. 9.	Investigation into dacoities.—Recording letter from the Surgeon-General submitting proposals regarding the subordinate staff, laboratory accommodation, etc., required for Dr. S. W. Patterson, and appointing the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal department, to take his place on the Chief Secretary on the Committee that will supervise the investigation.
2	Judicial ..	No. 1014, Sept. 15	Sub-Registry offices.—Directing publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and in the *Chingleput District Gazette* of a notification constituting a new registration sub-district at Ashurpakkam in the Chingleput district.
3	Marine ..	No. 319, Sept. 20	Sea routes.—Issuing a Press Communiqué requesting the editors of newspapers not to publish any news regarding the security or insecurity of — unless received as an official communiqué.
4	Public Works.	No. 428 L., Aug. 28	Mysore-Madras Canvery Arbitration.—Laying on the Editors' Table with the sanction of the Government of India certain papers connected with the —. [1 s.]
5	Educational ..	No. 1019, Sept. 1.	Scholarships.—Deciding to award annually six — of the value of Rs. 20 each per mensem, tenable by the natives of the Madras Presidency at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, for a period of four years, to enable them to undergo technical training there and calling for applications for the — for the next year. [1 s.]
6	Local and Municipal.	No. 1114 L., Aug. 15.	Report.—Reviewing the administration — of the Tinnevelly District Board for 1913-14. [2 as.]
7	Do.	No. 1402 L., Aug. 26.	Report.—Recording with remarks, the administration — of the South Canara District Board for the year 1913-14. [7 as.]
8	Do.	No. 1531 L., Sept. 1	Grant.—Distributing, with remarks, among certain District Boards and Municipal Councils a sum of Rs. 2,31 607 out of the provision of ten lakhs made in the Civil Budget Estimate for 1914-15 for the construction of medical buildings. [1 s.]
9	Do.	No. 1049 M., Sept. 1	By-law.—Approving and confirming the revised — No. 7 adopted by the Municipal Council of Dindigul prescribing a fee for the renewal of the registration number of a cart or the license for vehicles and animals, and directing that it should be brought into force three months after the date of its publication in the *Madura District Gazette*. [1 s.]

N.B.—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained, on payment of the price noted against each, on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 40.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 6, 1914. [Price, 2 as. 6 p.

Part I-A.—Local and Municipal.

APPOINTMENTS.

Gatacmund, October 6, 1914.

No. 1579.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint the Rev. Father J. Vande Westelaken to be a member of the District Board of Guntur.

No. 1580.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Malik Muhammad Sharif Sahib Bahadur to be a member of the District Board of Nellore.

No. 1581.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Peraprogada Venkateswarulu Pantulu Garu to be a member of the District Board of Ganjam.

No. 1582.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mohammad Khaja Sahib Bahadur to be a member of the District Board of Guntur.

No. 1583.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Kadankandi Kutti Ammu Haji Sahib Bahadur to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Cochin.

No. 1584.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain William Cowan Gray, I.M.S., to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Bellary.

No. 1585.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Rayaparam Malhariar Arogyaswami Modaliyar Avargal to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Cuddalore.

No. 1586.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Dr. Edmund Christopher Fenton to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Negapatam.

No. 1587.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Rajupudi Parasoji Garu to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Nellore.

No. 1588.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Vellanki Subrahmanya Ayya Garu to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Ongole.

No. 1589.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Illath Velappil Sivakanti Sahib Bahadur to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Palghat.

No. 1590.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Nagapudi Kappa-Swamiayya Garu to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Tirupati.

No. 1591.— NOTIFICATION

APPLICATION of the Coonoor Municipal Council for a loan of Rs. 40,500 from Government under the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1879.

The work for which the loan is required and an estimate of the cost of the work or such part of it as is proposed to meet from loan funds.	The amount which it is proposed to borrow.	The funds on the security of which it is proposed to borrow.	The law under which the said fund is formed. Yesterday or land	The period for which the loan is required the number and amount of the instalments, if any, in which it is proposed to pay the loan shall be taken, the dates proposed for receiving such instalments, and the instalments, if any, by which it is proposed to repay the loans	The rate of interest at which it is proposed to borrow.	A detailed account of the revenue and the expenditure of the local authority for the three last preceding years	All the existing prior charges upon the funds of the local authority
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Improvements to the present piped water supply. The sanctioned estimate for the work is Rs. 80,170.	Rs. (40,500) Forty-six thousand and five hundred only.	The Coonoor municipal fund	The Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884 and the Madras Hill Municipalities Act, 1907	The loan shall be taken in five equal instalments in 1914-15 and 1915-16 and re-paid in twenty annual instalments of Rs. 2,811 each, including interest.	Four per cent per annum.	Attached hereto.	Subsisting on 31st March 1914 of loans taken from Government for water-works as per G.O. No. 1369 M., dated 15th August 1894, and No. 824 M., dated 24th March 1899, for drainage extension as per G.O. No. 1369 M., dated 15th March 1894 and for construction of Club buildings of Hill Lovedale Hospital as per G.O. No. 2396 M., dated 22nd November 1911, Rs. 1,06,475-4-8

DETAILED account of the revenue and expenditure of the Coonoor municipality for the three years ending 1913-14.

	Actuals, 1911-12.	Actuals, 1912-13.	Actuals, 1913-14.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance brought forward	17,010	21,319	29,376
Tax on land	1,887	1,926	2,044
" on buildings	30,000	30,187	31,110
" on lands	1,2 6	1,248	1,271
Water and drainage tax on buildings and lands	18,237	18,362	20,158
Tax on animals	1,460	1,398	1,437
" on animals	780	798	822
" on carts	342	342	364
" on private musical and domestic male servants	2,760	2,805	2,946
Reclamations under special Acts	10	15	15
Rent of lands, buildings, etc., and sale-proceeds of lands, etc. ..	2,082	680	1,757
Conservancy receipts	180	2-5	810
Income from markets and slaughter-houses	21,5 9	20,021	20,287
License fees	601	602	678
Other fees	726	518	781
Fines under municipal and other Acts	264	479	304
Grants and contributions from Government towards the pay of medical establishment	252	180	180
Grants and contributions from Government for other purposes ..	47,806	26,940	26,924
Grants and contributions from local boards	1,100	1,100	1,100
Grants and contributions from other bodies	304	334	645
Receipts for services to private individuals	3,913	4,070	4,445
Miscellaneous	38	39	24
Total receipts ..	1,31,152	1,11,499	1,07,949
Loans	..	..	20,000
Advances recovered	289	67	34
Total income ..	1,31,971	1,01,539	1,27,983
Grand total ..	1,52,190	1,51,049	1,56,959

Detailed account of the revenue and expenditure of the Coonoor municipality for the three years ending 1913–14—*contd.*

	Actuals, 1911–12.	Actuals, 1912–13.	Actuals, 1913–14.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Charges.			
Grant 1—			
New works—			
Communications—From municipal funds		73	
Buildings { From loan or special funds	13,063	30,536	30,362
Buildings { From ward-fund funds	2,198	1,024	1,340
Drainage—From municipal funds			216
Water supply from municipal funds	463	148	231
Miscellaneous public improvements—From special funds	1,246	13,672	660
Repairs—			
Communications	10,185	10,291	10,307
Buildings	1,264	2,948	1,143
Drainage	1,483	2,274	1,643
Water-supply	6,181	4,187	4,972
Establishment	1,274	1,092	1,324
Tools and plant and other items	59	254	70
Total	38,461	66,573	51,867
Grant 2—			
Municipal schools		219	486
Grants-in-aid	1,000	1,090	1,502
Miscellaneous	675	496	252
Total	2,375	2,214	2,240
Grant 3—			
Hospitals and dispensaries—			
(a) Salary of medical subordinates whose pay is partly contributed by Government	1,161	1,749	1,854
(b) Other charges	8,330	8,284	10,147
Contributions	1–8	721	61
Vaccination	343	287	234
Registration of births and deaths	302	260	309
Sanitation	10,286	13,804	15,362
Plague charges	6,445	5,725	3,120
Total	17,627	23,030	31,764
Grant 4—			
Lighting	2,644	2,040	2,070
Markets and slaughter-houses	1,000	1,345	1,346
Public garden, survey of land, &c., pounds and other charges	2,004	3,368	3,644
Total	3,311	7,562	7,721
Grant 5—			
Supervision and management	3,617	6,893	6,886
Total charges	51,131	1,16,681	1,29,837
Extraordinary and debt—			
Repayment of debt	4,000	6,004	6,154
Interest on loan	4,177	3,043	3,055
Advances recoverable	1	61	141
Refunds	122	561	707
Total	10,240	10,670	10,752
Total disbursements	61,371	1,72,777	1,40,589
Balance	81,116	89,871	12,256
Grand total	1,42,490	2,62,648	1,52,853

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 1592.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 223 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for improvements to certain roads in the Nellore municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Nellore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Nellore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, fruit or pasturage, with survey or patnah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Nellore district, Nellore taluk, Nellore village.			
Village-site poramboke, Dykes road.	Sahib Khan	North, house No. 80; east, south and west, Dykes road.	Sq. ft. 223

No. 1393.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·16 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a rubbish depôt at Melmangalam village; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Periyakulam is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Periyakulam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pramboke, with survey or patta number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Madura district, Periyakulam taluk, 31, Melmangalam village.		
			acs.
Dry, No. 1159 B ..	Pattadar, Muttu Kayakar; usufructuary, Ramasami Servai.	North, S. No. 1160; east, S. No. 1159 B; south, S. No. 1158 B; west, S. No. 1159 A.	1·03
Do. No. 1036 B .	Pattadar and owner, Venkatasami Chettiyar.	North, ... Nos. 1036 A and 1031; east, S. No. 1031; south, S. Nos. 1160 and 1158 A; west, S. No. 1036 A.	·13
		Total ..	1·16

No. 1394.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2·01 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of huts for sanvengers in the Vaniyambadi municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Sub-Collector, Tiruppattur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Sub-Collector, Tiruppattur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pramboke, with survey or patta number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	North Arcot district, Tiruppattur taluk, Ambûrgal mitta village.		
			acs.
Zamindari (inam, dry) T S No. 515.	Haji Abdul Rahim Sahib ..	North, Vani pramboke, road, railway line; south, T S No. 874, Sayid Sultan Mahmud-din Kadiri land; west, T S No. 511, track road.	2·01

No. 1565.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of village-site in Mamidadoddi; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cocanada, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site proposed to be acquired is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Office, Cocanada, and is available for inspection during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pramboke, with survey or patta number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Godavari district, Cocanada taluk, Mamidadoddi village.		
Manual wet, zamindari assessed, S. No. 1-1.	Rangarathnam Viraraju, Chellayya, Narayanamurti, being minors, mother and guardian Adamma, maharanidar, the Raja of Pithapuram.	North, S. No. 6; east, S. No. 10; south, a portion of S. No. 1-1, west S. Nos. 8 and 6.	acs. 1

No. 1596.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 335 square feet, be the same a little more or less is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening lanes in Gravyor in the Trichinopoly municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Trichinopoly, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Trichinopoly, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puramah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Trichinopoly district, Trichinopoly taluk, Samayavaram village.			
Poramboke, T.S. No. 793.	Mariya Pillai	North, T.S. No. 793; east, T.S. No. 791; south, T.S. No. 793; west, T.S. No. 794.	Sq. yr. 16
Do. No. 795.	Do.	North, T.S. No. 795; east, T.S. No. 794; south, T.S. Nos. 797 & 795; west, T.S. No. 795.	34
Do. No. 805.	Karuppanna Chettiar and Lakshmayi.	North, T.S. No. 800; east, T.S. No. 800; south, T.S. No. 802; west, T.S. No. 805.	285
		Total .	335

No. 1597.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 4 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for construction of a public latrine in the Conjeevaram municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chingleput, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chingleput, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puramah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Chingleput district, Conjeevaram taluk, No. 78, Sirrarium Kanchipuram village.			
Garden, T.S. No. 1163-2.	Kudiyaramdar, Mahiswami Nayakar; melwaramdar, Tirumegudi Mudayanayya Avargal, managing director of Alwarayya's charities.	North, T.S. No. IV ward 1162-1; west, T.S. No. 1163-1; south, T.S. Nos. 1163-1 and 2163; west, T.S. No. 1149.	CENTS. 4

No. 1598.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 35 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for extending the backyards of certain houses in Shenbagam Pillai street in the Tinnevelly municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tinnevelly, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tinnevelly, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puramah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tinnevelly district, Tinnevelly taluk, Tenpatte village.			
Inam, wet, S No. 25	Tiruvadudurai Mutt	North, South Mount road, east, Uppatharian road, south, Mudathukal; west, vacant site in front of the Shenbagavinayagar temple.	CENTS. 35

No. 1599.—Under section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·0034 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the widening of the Vedanayakan Chetti lane in the Negapatam municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Negapatam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Negapatam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the plot required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tanjore district, Negapatam taluk, 24. Negapatam village.			ACRE.
Eyotwar ration, T.S. No. 698.	Adaikalam Amutam Chettiyar..	North, T.S. No. 704; east, T.S. No. 699; south, T.S. No. 697; west, T.S. No. 682.	·0015
Eyotwar cultivable, T.S. No. 699.	Ponnalai Chettiyar	North, T.S. No. 704; east, T.S. Nos. 700 and 701; south, T.S. No. 698; west, T.S. Nos. 696 and 697.	·0019
		Total ..	·0034

No. 1600.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·06 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a drain in the municipal hospital in the Nellore municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Nellore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Nellore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
Nellore district, Nellore taluk, Nellore village.			ACRE.
Dry, S. No. 1576-42 and old S. No. 223.	Subba Singh	North, old No. 222-A and R.S. No. 1576-42; east, No. 224; south, Nos. 225 and 1576-43; west, No. 222.	·06

No. 1601.—Under section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·29 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of latrines in Madigapalem, Stonehouspet in the Nellore municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Nellore is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Nellore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
Nellore district, Nellore taluk, Nellore village.			ACRE.
Inam, dry, No. 1576-269 E (468 old), T.S. No. 1007.	Kamesti Sundaramayya and Akula Punkalaiah.	North and east, No. 1576-269 A; south, Nos. 1576-269 C and 1576-272 B; west, No. 1576-268	·08
Govt., dry, No. 1576-272 B (467) old.	Do. do.	North, Nos. 1576-268 B and 1576-272 A; east and south No. 1576-272 C; west, Nos. 1576-272 A and 1576-274.	·33
		Total ..	·29

No. 1602.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring one acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of an elementary school at Northampatti, and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Dharmapuri, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Dharmapuri, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Salem district, Dharmapuri taluk, No. 23. Laligam village.		
Dry, S. No. 831 B ..	Patadar and enjoyer, Chandrasekara shar Venkatarama Gavundan, son of Ankeri Gavundan, Muthusampatti, hamlet of Laligam.	North, S. No. 831 B; east, S. No. 831; south, S. No. 832; west, S. No. 831 A.	ACRE. 1

No. 1603.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·10 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the sinking of a public well and for making a pathway leading to it; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Palghat is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Palghat, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Malabar district, Palghat taluk, Kottasari village.		ACRE.
Wet, S. No. 27-11 B.	Owner, Thiruvara Parawuan Utuma M.R.Ry Sekhari Varma Valia Rajah of Palghat, occupier, Valakkenalakath Kunhi Aahan Kanari.	North, S. Nos. 27-11 A and 27-11 B; east, south and west, S. No. 27-11 A.	·03
Do. No. 27-11 C	Do. do.	North, S. No. 42; east, S. No. 27-11 A; south, S. No. 27-11 B; west S. No. 27-11 A.	·07
		Total ..	·10

An. 1604.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 7·82 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Muhammadan and Christian burial grounds at Cocanada; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cocanada, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cocanada, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Godavari district, Cocanada taluk, Suryaraopeta village.		ACR.
Indra service, inam dry, No. 267	Annapurni Ramulu of Cocanada ..	North, S. No. 265; east, S. No. 749; south, S. No. 268; west, S. No. 264.	3·20
Blacksmith service, inam, No. 265	Paidipilli Venkatarattnam ..	North, S. No. 266; east, S. No. 269; south, S. No. 265; east, S. No. 262.	4·62
		Total ..	7·82

No. 1605.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 65 of an acre, be the same a little more or less is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a local fund board school; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Chingleput, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Chingleput, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or perumboke, with survey or poimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Chingleput district, Chingleput taluk, No. 182, Mahabalipuram Zemin village.			
Dry, P. Nos. 1538 to 1541.	M R Ry M Ramakrishna Mudaliyar Avargal, Zemindar.	North, vacant Gramanattham P. No. 1543 house-site of Jivanna Pillai and P. No. 1566 house-site of Varadaraja Pillai, east, P. No. 1537 Babu Nayak's choultry vacant site, P. No. 1536 house-site of Sundara Mudali and Lakshmana Mudali, P. No. 1535 house-site of Varadaraja Mudali and P. No. 1534 house-site of Rayappa's Mudali; south, Madavitti of Sri Sthalasayana Perumal temple, west, P. No. 1532 Shanmugaraya Mudaliyar's vacant site.	ACRE. ·65

No. 1606.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 177 square yards, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the road on the west of Powerpeta tank in E ward in the Ellore municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ellore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ellore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or perumboke, with survey or poimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Kistna District, Ellore taluk, Ellore village.			
Eruvaari, dry, T. S. No. 641.	Immuvana Guru Venkata Subba Rau	North, T. S. No. 642; east, T. S. No. 637; south, T. S. No. 640; west, T. S. No. 649.	sq. yds. 177

No. 1607.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·12 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for school site in Thennelpakam; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Chingleput, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Chingleput, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or perumboke, with survey or poimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Chingleput District, Chingleput Taluk, No. 14, Thennelpakam village.			
Dry, S. No. 99-32. ...	A. Vendavaraja Nayudu ...	North, Duraiswami Pillai's *pari* site; east, Eastern street, south, Chandavarayan Mudaliyar's house; west, Pillayar Koil street.	ACRE. 0·12

No. 1608.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2,607·44 square yards, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the

Vayalpad town, and, under sections 3 and 7 the revenue divisional officer, Madanapalle is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Madanapalle, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Chittoor district, Vayalpad taluk, Vayalpad village.	
			Rs. Ps.
Toti inam, wet land. S No. 1,200.	Varala Seshamma ..	North, lane; east, Narasamma's house; south, house of Varala Seshamma, west, Sahib Pir's and Mangayya's huts.	27
Village-site poramboke S. No. 1102 C.	Do. ..	North, lane; east, house of Varala Seshamma; south, P. Ramaswami's house west Sahib Pir's house.	1·34
Village site, poramboke.	Fakhir Sahib	North, Kasim Sahib's house, east, Kotera lane, south Taligi Venkatapatham's house; west, Vetti Malapalli lane.	21
Do. S. No. 1103 C.	Tajari Ramudu ..	North, east and south, lane; west, Talari Ramudu's waste land	4 44
Do.	Annamalsha Venkata Reddi.	North, east and south, lane; west, Annamalsha Venkata Reddi's site.	111
Do.	Devlasu Matsigadu ..	North, Boyabeda street; east, Chinnayya and Nanchar Ramanna's huts; south, lane, west, Devalasu Lakshmanna's house.	48
Do.	Seshadri Ramanna, ..	North, Yanimala Venkanna's house; east and south, lane; west, Gangamti Mavappa.	32
Do.	Do. ..	North, house of Seshadri Ramanna; east and south, lane; west, Muniyappa's house.	24
		Lane No. 1	
Do.	Mitai Lal Singh ..	North, Mitai Lakshmana Singh's hut, east, Malapalle, south, Mitai Lal Singh's house, west, lane from bazaar	1 87
Do.	Mitai Lakshmana Singh..	North, Balasa Rangayya's house, east, Malapalle; south, Mitai Lal Singhs' house, west, lane leading to Kesava.	2 32
Do.	Balasa Rangayya ..	North, Mitai Lal Singh's house; east, Malapalli; south, Mitai Lakshmana Singh's house; west, lane leading to Kesava.	5
Do.	Mitai Lal Singh ..	North, lane to Malapalle; east, Malapalle, south, Balasa Rangayya's house; west, lane leading to Kesava.	2 32
Do.	Chengala Garavada ..	North, Kovuri Gangadu's hut; east, Chengala Garavada's hut, south and west, lane.	32
Do.	Komma Gangadu ..	North, T. Venkataramanna's hut, east, Komma Gangadu's hut; south, Chengala Garavadu's hut; west, Muralapalya waste-site.	3 10
Do.	Timmapuram Chinna Venkataramanna.	North, B Venkatarayudu's vacant site; east, Chinna Venkataramanna's house; south, Komma Gangadu's house; west G. Subbayya's house.	48 67
Do.	Bayya Venkatarayudu ..	North, G Venkataramanna's house; east, corner's house, south, T. Venkataramana's house; west, Bayya Venkatarayudu's house	12 44
Do.	Gazula Venkataramanna..	North, Fakhir Sahib's house, east, Malapalle; south, Venkataramanna's house; west, Gazula Venkataramanna's house	2 32
Do.	Abbas Mirza Shamsuddin and Mohammad Sahib	North, Azeemulla's house, east, house of Abbas Mirza Shamsuddin and Muhammad Sahib, south, Malapalle, west, lane.	16
Do.	Qasim Sahib	North, lane; east, Abbas Mian's vacant site south, Fakhir Sahib's house; west, Qasim Sahib's house.	1 32
Do.	Azeemulla	North, Vapamani Munakshi's house, east, Azeemulla's house; south Abbas Miah's house, west, lane.	8
Do.	Vapamani Munakshi ..	North, Vapamani Munakshi's house; east, Azeemulla's house, south and west, Lane.	4·17
		Lane No. 2.	
Do.	Mahan Subbarayudu ..	North and east Sahala Papigadu's house; south, Mitai Lal Singh's house; west, Lane.	45·33
Do.	Sahala Papigadu ..	North, Sahala Papigadu's house; east and south Sivalapalli Garavadu's and Guttapalaiyam Gangadu's houses; west, Mahan Subbarayudu's house.	21 45
Do.	Sivalapalli Garavadu ..	North, Sivalapalli Garavadu's house, east, lane; south, Guttapalaiyam Chengadu's house; west, Sahala Papigadu's house.	15·11
Do.	Guttapalaiyam Gangadu.	North, Sivalapalli Garavadu's house; east, lane; south, G. Gangadu's house, west, Sahala Papigadu's house.	18·89
		Lane No. 3.	
Do.	Sivalapalli Garavadu ..	North, Pulligadu's hut; east, S. Garavadu's house; south, Wimudala Venkata Reddi's house; west, lane	7·16
Do	Guttapalaiyam Gangadu.	North, G Gangadu's house; east, lane; south, Talari Ramudu's house, west, G. Gangadu's house.	2 11
Do.	Ramula Pulligadu ..	North, Pedda Ranguduu house, east, K. Pulligadu house; south, Sivalapalli Garavadu's house; west, lane.	15·33

Description of land, wet or dry, loam or pannaikkal, garden or plantation.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
		Chittoor District, Tirupati taluk, Tiruchanur village—cont.	
		Lane No. 3—cont.	As. Ps.
Village-site, portion S. No. 1200-C	Gattupalaiyam Gangadu.	North Sivalapalli Gurravadu's house; east, lane; south and west, G. Gangadu's house.	0-32
Do.	Sivalapalli Gurravadu	North Tilari Ramudu's house, east, path; south, Gattupalaiyam Gangadu's, west, S. Gurravadu's house.	7
Do.	Medikalpeddu Rangadu	North, old lane, east, Munigadu's house, south, Pulligadu's house, west, lane.	17-36
Do.	Vayalpad Gangu	North, toti Ramudu; east, V. Gangi's house, south and west, lane	16-67
Do.	Toti Ramudu	North, east, east, toti Ramudu's house; south, Vayalpad Gangi's hut; west, lane	11-66
Do.	Tirumalagadu ..	North and east, Tirumalagadu's hut; south and west, lane.	10-67
Do.	Gandla Nagadu ..	South, G. Gandla Chinnigadu's hut, east, G. Nagadu's house, south Tirumalagadu's hut; west, lane.	14-22
Do.	Gandla Chinnigadu	North, Vayalpad Ramudu's house, east, G. Chinnigadu's house, south, Gandla Nagadu's house, west, lane.	14-67
Do.	Vayalpad Ramudu	North, Samanthigadu's house, east, V. Ramudu's house; south, Chinnigadu's house; west, lane	14-67
Do.	Vayalpad Samanthigadu	North, Vayalpad Rangadu's house, east, V. Samanthigadu's house, south, Chinni Ramudu's house; west, lane	27-33
Do.	Rangadu .	North, lane, east, Rangadu's house, south, Vayalpad Samanthigadu's house, west, lane	6
Do.	Vayalpad Rangadu .	North, path; east, Vayalpad Ramudu's house; south, V. Rangadu's house, west, lane	34-22
Do.	Vayalpad Ramudu ..	North and east, lane; south and west, V. Ramudu's house.	16
Do.	Gangayyagari Chinnagangadu.	North, Tallagadu's house; east and south, lane; west, V. Ramudu's house	14 67
		Lane No. 4.	
Do.	Pedda Munigadu .	North, Chinna Rangam Vandla Ramudu's house; east, Tallagadu's house, south, Chinna Gangadu's house; west, V. Ramudu's house.	17-78
Do.	Tallagadu . ..	North, well, east, Tallagadu's house, south, lane; west, Munigadu's house.	67-78
Do	Chinnarangam Vandla Ramudu.	North, Vayalpad Gangulagadu's house; east, Chenchugadu's house; south, Munigadu's house, west, C. V. Ramudu's house.	23 88
Do	Vayalpad Chenchugadu..	North and east, V. Chenchugadu's house; south, well, west, C. Ramudu's house.	23-89
Do	Vayalpad Gangulagadu	North, Latchigadu's house, east, Chenchugadu's house; south, C. Ramudu's house; west, V. Gangulagadu's house	23 22
Do.	Chenchugadu . ..	North, lane, east and south, Chenchugadu's house; west, Vayalpad Gangulagadu's house.	22 22
Do.	Vayalpad Latchigadu .	North Sivalingadu's house, east, lane; south, Vayalpad Gangadu's house, west, V. Latchigadu's house.	34
Do.	Sivalingadu .	North, waste land, east, wet land; south, lane, west, V. Samanthigadu's house	84 44
Inam land S. No. 1200.	Thota inam rajaiah, Pollalla Ramaswami	North, Boya Narasappa's house; east, wet land; south, Sivalingadu's house; west, P. Ramanna's house.	82-22
Village-site, portion S. No. 1205-C	Sahib Pir	North, lane; east, V. Seshayya's house, south, Sahib Pir's house, west, Mangamma's house	4-44
Do	Mangayya .. .	South, Sahib Pir's house, east, lane, south, Mangamma's house, west, Mangayya's house	4-67
Do	Husain Khan .	North and east, Saiyad Husain's house, south and west, lane.	4-67
Do.	Sahib Pir .. .	North and east, lane; south, Mangamma's house; west, Sahib Pir's house	4-67
Do.	Saiyad Husain .	North, Mosad Sahib's house, east, Saiyad Husain's house, south Husain Khan's house; west, lane.	4 67
Do.	Ghaus Khan . ..	North, Bellayya's house; east, Ghaus Khan's house; south and west, lane	4 33
Do.	.. Mitai Balaji .. .	North, Kovera road, east, Mitai Balaji's house; south, Ghaus Khan house, west, lane.	19
		Lane No. 5.	
Do. ..	Tubiji Venkatanarayana.	North, Raja Reddi's waste land, east, lane; south, Raja Reddi's waste land; west, Krishnayya's waste land.	28
Do.	Mangalappeda .	North and east, lane; south, Mangalappeda's house; west, lane.	11-11
Do	Mangalamputa Chengadu.	North, M. Chengadu's house; east and south, lane, west, M. Chengadu's house.	3-78
Do.	Kakati Lakshmikha .	North, Mangalamputa Chengadu's house; east, lane; south, Yellappa's house, west, M. Lakshmikha's house.	4-32
Do	Kandalagam Yellappa ..	North, Lakshmikha's house; east, lane, south, Narayana Reddi's house, west, K. Yellappa's house.	3-03
Do.	Gurrala Narayana Reddi.	North, Ellappa's house; east and south, lane, west, Narayana Reddi's house.	3 67
		Lane No. 6.	
Do.	Miran Sahib and Bandhi	North, east and south, lane; west, house of Miran Sahib and Bandhi.	20

Description of land, wet or dry, house or pasumboke, with survey or patta number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
		Chittoor district, Tirupati taluk, Tirupati village—cont.	
		Lane No. 6—*cont.*	
Village-site pasumboke, S. No. 1303 C.	Mirkin Sahib	North, Saiyid Mir's house, east and south, lane; west, Mirkin Sahib's house.	Rs. Cts. 24 67
Do.	Saiyid Mir	North, Haidar Sahib's house; east, lane, south and west, Mirkin Sahib's house.	19
Do.	Gyangi Haidar Sahib ..	North and east, lane, south, Saiyid Mir's house, west, Mirkin Sahib's house.	12
Do.	Kanchar Nagadu ..	North, D. Narangadu's house; east, M. Kadaigadu's house; south, lane; west, Mirkin Sahib's house.	50
Do.	Chintamani Nanamma ..	North, lane, east, Sahibulu's vacant site, south, O. Narasamma's site, west, Kadirappa's vacant site.	6
Do.	Chintamani Kadirappa.	North, lane, east, Narangadu's house; south, C. Narasamma's site; west, lane.	23
		Lane No. 7.	
Circar, dry, patta land, S. No. 1317.	Aramadaka Venkata Reddi.	North, Badigi Gaddi Viram Reddi's house, east, Venkata Reddi's vacant site; south, road, west, Venkata Reddi's vacant site.	128
Do.	Badigi Reddi Viram Reddi.	North, S. Subba Reddi's house, east, Manta Aswa-Dharu's vacant site; south, Aramadaka Venkata Reddi's house; west, Viram Reddi's house.	76·32
Do.	Sevara Subba Reddi ..	North, Kesari Gangulu's house; east, old police line; south, Badigi Reddi Viram Reddi's vacant site; west, S. Subba Reddi's house.	40·33
Do.	Kesari Gangulu ..	North, Ballaparam Subbanna's house; east, Ratnami Venkatappa's house; south, proposed lane; west, S. Subba Reddi's house.	11 67
Do.	Ballaparam Subbanna ..	North, Rayadurgam Venkatappa's house; east, Bojja Narasappa's house; south, Kesari Gangulu's house; west S. Subba Reddi's house.	11·50
Do.	Rayadurgam Venkatappa.	North, Rajapalli Nami Reddi's house; east, Uppu Subbanna's house; south, Ballaparam Subbanna's house; west, R. Venkatappa's house.	32·33
Do.	Rajapalli Timma Reddi ..	North, Ganga Rau's house; east, Uppu Rangayya's house, south, G. Venkatappa's house; west, R. Timma Reddi's house.	34·44
Circar, dry, Patta land, S. No. 1318	Bojja Venkatappa ..	North, lane; east, Kandukur Venkatasami's house; south, R. Timma Reddi's house; west, B. Venkatappa's house.	170·67
Do.	Javan Umal Sahib ..	North, Akula Subbakka's house; east, lane; south, east; west, Javan Umal Sahib's house.	31·67
Do.	Akula Subbakka ..	North and east, lane, south, Umal Sahib's house; west, Akula Subbakka's house.	26
Village-site pasumboke, S. No. 1303 C.	Saiyad Kasim	North, Kondamma's house, east and south, lane; west, Saiyid Kasim's house.	6·12
Do.	Kondamma and Rangappa died, purchased and enjoyed by Kasigana-hassu.	North and east, lane, south, Saiyid Kasim's house; west, G. Narayanaswami's house.	16 67
Do.	Salai Varadanna ..	North, Rachapalla Munappa's house, east and south, lane, west, Salai Varadanna's house.	16 67
Do.	Avula Sahib	North, Kari Mangakka's house; east, Avula sahib's house, south and west, lane.	5
Do.	Rachapalla Munappa ..	South, Murad Sahib's house; east, lane; south, Varadanna house; west, R. Munappa's house.	25
Do.	Mamped Murad Sahib ..	North and east, lane south, Rachapalla Munappa's house; west, M. Murad Sahib's house.	6·32
Do.	Dornisitta Ousan Sahib Janta Si	North, Faqir-ud-din Sahib's house, east and south, lane; west, house of Garnmatta Ousan Sahib Janta Si.	36
Do.	Gorammitta Faqir-ud-din.	North and east lane; south, Gorammitta Hasan Sahib's house west, Faqir-ud-din Sahib's house.	62
Do.	Gorammitta Mahi-ud-din Sahib	North, Murad Sahib's house, east, lane, south, Seshadri Ramanna's house west, G. Mahi-ud-din Sahib's house.	16
Do.	Murad Sahib	North, G. Haidar Sahib's house; east, lane; south, Mahi-ud-din Sahib's house, west, Murad Sahib's house.	36
Do.	Gorammitta Haidar Sahib.	North, Kalabeda Saiyad Sahib's house; east, lane, south, Murad Sahib's house, west, G. Haidar Sahib's house.	34
Do.	Kalabeda Saiyid Sahib ..	North, Ranga Lal's house, east, lane; south, G. Haidar Sahib's house; west, K. Saiyid Sahib's house.	18
Do.	Ranga Lal and Muhammad Sahib	North, Ghana Sahib's house, east, lane; south Kalabeda Saiyid Sahib's house; west, house of Ranga Lal and Muhammad Sahib.	36 11
Do.	Mirpakayala Ghana Sahib	North, Ghana Sahib's house; east, lane; south, Ranga Lal's house, west, M. Ghana Sahib's house.	24
		Lane No. 8	
Village-site pasumboke, S. No. 1303 C.	Nadiagiri Venkata Subbayya and Varadanna.	North, Salai Varadappa's house; east, lane, south, Mahi-ud-din Sahib's house, west, M. Subbakka's house.	26 67
		Lane No. 9.	
Village-site pasumboke, S. No. 1303-C	Pedda Sahib	North, east and south, lane, west, Chinna Diwan Sahib's house.	32
Do.	Chinna Diwan Sahib ..	North, Chinna Diwan Sahib's house, east, Pedda Diwan Sahib's house; south and west, lane.	38
Do.	Pedda Diwan Sahib ..	North and east, lane, south, Pedda Diwan Sahib's house, west, waste land	36·67

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or poramah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
Chittoor district, Vayalpad taluk, Vayalpad village—cont.			
		Lane No. 10.	
Village-site poramboke, S. No. 1383-C	Gurumukta Faqiruddin Sahib	North and east, lane; south, G. Faqiruddin Sahib's house, west, Pir Khan's house.	H. M. 7·53
Do	Pir Khan	North, lane; east, Faqiruddin's house; south, Pir Khan's house; west, Bhangi Sahib's house.	4·51
Do.	Bhangi Sahib	North, lane, east, Pir Khan's house, south, Bhangi Sahib's house, west, Shaikh Hussain's house.	2
Do.	Tsandravaripalle Shaikh Hussain	North, lane, east, Bhangi Sahib's house; south, T. Shaikh Hussain's house; west, Kanatam Kondappa's house.	3
Kanam, inam, dry, S. Nos. 1303-3 and 1321.	Kanatam Kondappa ..	North lane, east, Tsandravaripalle Shaikh Hussain's house, south K. Kondappa's house, east, Kanatam Subbanna's house.	14
Govt., dry, S. Nos. 1320 and 1321	Kanatam Subbayya ..	North, lane, east Kondappa's house, south, Kanatam Subbayya's house; west, Salamma's house	39
Do	Mahatti Salamma ..	North, lane; east, K. Subbayya's house, south, M. Salamma's house, west, Pula Narasanna's house.	23·32
Do.	Pula Narasanna ..	North, lane; east, Salamma's house, south, P. Narasanna's house, west, Settipalli Ramanna's house.	7 56
Do.	Settipalli Ramanna ..	North, lane; east, Pula Narasanna's house; south, S. Ramanna's house, west, lane.	29·35
Kanam, inam, dry, S. No. 1321.	Akula Palli	North, Akula Palli's house; east and south, lane; west, Sultan Sahib's house.	16
Govt., dry, S. No. 1320	Settipalli Ramanna ..	North, lane, east, S. Ramanna's house; south and west, lane.	18
Do. S. No. 1320-B.	Sokkaswami . Chenna Subbanna	North, lane; east, Baliyya's house; south, S Chinna Subbanna's house, west, lane.	12
		Total ..	2,867 64

No. 1609.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·08 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a latrine; and, under sections 8 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Madanapalle, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Madanapalle, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or poramah number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Chittoor district, Madanapalle taluk, Nimmanpalle village.			
Village-site poramboke, S. No. 214.	T. N. Narayana Reddi ..	North and east, S. No. 213, south and west, S No. 271-1.	ACRE. 09

No. 1610.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2·33 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a gravel quarry; and, under sections 8 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Karur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Karur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or poramah number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Trichinopoly district, Karur taluk, Manmangalam village.			
Ryotwari, dry, S F. No. 34 B.	Angamuttu Asari	North, S F. No. 33; east, local fund road No. 24; south, S F. No. 35 and road poramboke; west, S F. No. 34 A.	ACRE. 2·33

No. 1611.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·25 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a Board Panchama school; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tindivanam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tindivanam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the said Divisional Officer is directed to take possession of the land under section 17 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Arcot district, Tindivanam taluk, Endrapalipur village.			
Govt. dry, S. No. 134 F. 1-A.	Kalastri Naidi, Para. Kalvith Kulai, Chinnaswami, Kuttayan, Duraiswami, Kuppan and Subbarayan.	North, S. No. 134 E., Patta; east, S. No. 132, Betkai, south, S. No. 134, F. 1-E, Patta, west, S. No. 131, F. 2, Betkai.	ACRE. 0·25

No. 1612.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·01 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the rubbish depot of Kuruvikulam Union; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Koilpatti, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Koilpatti, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tinnevelly district, Sankaranainarkoil taluk, Kuruvikulam (South) village.			
Dry land, inam, Adangal No. 743.	M. R. Ry. P. N. Kandaiyaswami Nayaka Avargal, Kattukuthagaidar of Kuruvikulam	North, Adangal No. 743; east, Adangal No. 737; south, Adangal No. 734; west, Adangal No. 743.	ACRE. 1·01

No. 1613.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·13 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a Local Fund dispensary at Kamuthi; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ramnad, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ramnad, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Ramnad district, Mudukulattur taluk, Kamuthi village.			
Poramboke ..	Raja of Ramnad	North, Perumal Kovil platform, east, path to river Gunaur, south, road No. 33; west, natil marl.	ACRE. ·13

No. 1614.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 9,959 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening a conservancy lane in Tiruvallur; and that, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruvallur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruvallur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or patnam number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Chingleput district, Tiruvallur taluk, Tiruvallur village.	Sq. ft.
Natham pormboke ..	1. Jivaratnam Pillai ..	North, natham pormboke, Ponnatharammal's wet land and Ramayya's manram wet land; east, Ekkadu road; south, Jivaratnam Pillai's garden; west, Jivaratnam Pillai's backyard (item 2).	1,429
Do. ..	2 Do. ..	North, Ramayya's manram wet land; east, Jivaratnam Pillai's garden (item 1); south, Jivaratnam Pillai's backyard; west, Viraswami Nayudu's backyard (item 3).	425
Do. ..	3. Viraswami Nayudu ..	North, Ramayya's manram wet land; east, Jivaratnam Pillai's backyard (item 2); south, Viraswami Nayudu's backyard; west, backyard of Thayarmal and Narasimulu Nayudu (item 4).	151
Do ..	4. Thayarmal and Narasimulu Nayudu.	North, Ramayya's manjiyam wet land; east, Viraswami Nayudu's backyard (item 3); south, backyard of Thayarmal and Narasimulu Nayudu; west, backyard of Purushottama Nayudu and Duraiswami Nayudu (item 5).	185
Do. ..	5. Purushotama Nayudu and Duraiswami Nayudu.	North, Ramayya's manjiyam wet land; east, (4) backyard of Thayarmal and Narasimulu Nayudu, south, backyard of Purushottama Nayudu and Duraiswami Nayudu; west, (6) Kannayya Nayudu's backyard.	290
Do. ..	6. Kannayya Nayudu ..	North, Ramayya's manjiyam wet land; east, (5) backyard of Purushotama Nayudu and Duraiswami Nayudu; south, backyard of Kannayya Nayudu; west, (7) Jivaratnam Pillai's backyard.	225
Do. ..	7. Jivaratnam Pillai ..	North, Ramayya's manjiyam wet land, east, (6) Kannayya Nayudu's backyard; south, Jivaratnam Pillai's backyard, west, (8) Punniyakoti Chetti's backyard.	220
Do. ..	8 Punniyakoti Chetti ..	North, Ramayya's manjiyam wet land; east, (7) Jivaratnam Pillai's backyard, south, Punniyakoti Chetti's backyard, west (9) Seniyammal's backyard	225
Do ..	9. Seniyammal ..	North, Ramayya's manjiyam wet land, east, (8) Punniyakoti Chetti's backyard, south, Seniyammal's backyard; west, (10 and 10a) backyards of Muniyammal and Chenga Reddi.	215
Do. ..	10. Muniyammal and Chenga Reddi.	North, (10a) Raghava Mudali's patta land, east, (9) Seniyammal's backyard; south, (10) backyard of Muniyammal and Chenga Reddi, west, (11) Ramanujala Nayudu's backyard.	226
Wet, F. No 2 ..	10a. Raghava Mudali ..	North, Raghava Mudali's patta land; east, (9) Seniyammal's backyard; south (10) backyard of Muniyammal and Chenga Reddi, west, (11) Ramanujala Nayudu's backyard	41
Natham pormboke ..	11. Ramanujala Nayudu,	North, Raghava Mudali's patta land; east, (10 and 10a) backyards of Muniyammal and Chenga Reddi and Raghava Mudali's patta land, south, Kanna Naidu Nayudu's backyard; west, (12) Munuswami Nayudu's backyard.	358
Do.	12. Munuswami Nayudu.	North, Raghava Mudali's patta land; east, (11) Ramanujala Nayudu's backyard, south, Munuswami Nayudu's backyard; west, (13) Ethirajulu Chetti's vacant site.	353
Do.	13 Ethirajulu Chetti ..	North, Raghava Mudali's patta land; east, (12) Munuswami Nayudu's backyard; south, Ethirajulu Chetti's vacant site; west, (14) Chengalroya Chetti's vacant site.	144
Do.	14 Chengalroya Chetti..	North, Rangopal Reddi's patta land; east, (13) Ethirajulu Chetti's vacant site, south, Chengalroya Chetti's backyard; west, (15) Rajangal Reddi's patta land.	351
Do. ..	15. Do. ..	North, Rajangal Reddi's patta land; east, 13 Ethirajulu Chetti's vacant site; south, (14) Chengalroya Chetti's backyard, west, (16) Rogavalu Nayudu's backyard.	196
Do.	16. Ragavalu Nayudu ..	North, Rajangal Reddi's patta land, east, (14) Chengalroya Chetti's backyard, south, Ragavalu Nayudu's backyard, west, (17) Minatchiyammal's backyard.	235
Natham pormboke and inam, dry.	17. Minatchiyammal ..	North, Muragappa Reddi's manram land; east, (16) Ragavalu Nayudu's backyard, south, Minatchiyammal's backyard; west, Muragappa Reddi's manram land.	380
Inam, dry	18. Muragappa Reddi and Ragava Reddi.	North, Muragappa Reddi's manram land, east, (17) Minatchiyammal's backyard; south, Kannayya Nayudu's backyard; west, Chengalroya Nayudu's patta land	1,197

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Chinnapuram District, Tiruvallur taluk, Tiruvallur village —cont.		
Nathelu poramboke and inam, dry.	19 Kannayya Nayudu ..	North, (18) Muruguppa Reddi's manium land; east, Kannayya Nayudu's house and backyard; south, Kavarai street; west, Chengaiyya Nayudu's patta land.	Ac. Rs. 1,690
Do.	20. Rajavanneri ..	North, Venkatachala Reddi's patta land; east, Inam poramboke; south, Rajavanneri's backyard; west, (21) Chellappanneri's backyard.	130
Do.	21. Chellappa Asari ..	North, Venkatachala Reddi's patta land; east, (20) Rajavanneri's backyard; south, Chellapanneri's backyard; west, (24) Arumuganeri's backyard.	125
Do.	22. Arumuga Asari ..	North, Venkatachala Reddi's patta land; east, (21) Chellippaneri's backyard; south, Arumuganeri's backyard; west, (23) Pararaneri's backyard.	151
Do.	23. Parara Asari ..	North, Venkatachala Reddi's patta land; east, (22) Arumuganeri's backyard; south, Pararaneri's backyard; west, (24) Chinnappaneri's backyard.	143
Do.	24. Chinnappa Asari ..	North, Venkatachala Reddi's patta land; east, (23) Pararaneri's backyard; south, Chinnappaneri's backyard, west, (25) Subbaroyaneri's backyard.	166
Do.	25 Subbaraya Asari ..	North, Venkatachala Reddi's patta land; east, (24) Chinnappaneri's backyard; south, Subbaroyaneri's backyard, west, (26) Narayana Reddi's backyard.	128
Do.	26. Narayana Reddi ..	North, Venkatachala Reddi's patta land; east, (25) Subbaroyaneri's backyard, south, Narayana Reddi's backyard, west, Vannara Govindan's backyard (27)	276
Do.	27. Vannara Govindan, Krishnan, minor Kuppan Kandaswami, guardian Govindan.	North, Venkatachala Reddi's patta land, east, (26) Narayana Reddi's backyard; south, backyard of Vannara Govindan and three others; west, (28) backyard of Navitha Kuppan.	263
Do.	28. Navitha Kuppan ..	North, Venkatachala Reddi's patta land; east, (27) backyard of Vannara Govindan and three others; south, Navitha Kuppan's backyard; west (29) backyard of Annamalai Reddi and two others.	184
Do.	29. Annamalai Reddi, minor Vaithili Reddi, guardian Sami Reddi and Cellum Mattai Reddi.	North, Venkatachala Reddi's patta land; east, (28) Navitha Kuppan's backyard; south backyard of Annamalai Reddi and two others; west Kilapalayam betel	470
		Total ..	3,989

No. 1615.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 33·16 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the Tanjore town; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Tanjore district, Tanjore taluk, Pudupattanam village.		Acs.
Mukasa, inam, dry, T.S. No. 2992.	Nesudin Sahib, trustee of Mahamad Ali Kadha Thakkal	North, T.S. No. 2991; east, T.S. No. 2998; south, T.S. No 2994; west, T.S. Nos. 2993 and 2976.	8·43
Do. No. 2993.	Saiyid Mohidin Dewan, Alauddin Sahib and Saiyid Hussain trustees of Manjanee Thakkal.	North, T.S. No 2991; east, T.S. No 2992; south, T.S. No. 2994; west, T.S No 2981.	3·90
Do. No. 2998.	Saiyid Mohidin Dewan, Alauddin Sahib, saiyad Nasadin Sahib, Chetaraja Sahib and Seturam Sahib	North, T.S No 2991; east, T.S. No. 3010; south, T.S No. 2997; west, T.S. Nos. 2992 and 2994.	9·85
Do. No. 2994.	Chetaraja Sahib Mudaliar and Seturam Sahib of Ukor	North T.S. Nos. 2992 and 2993; east, T.S. No. 2998; south, T.S. No. 2997; west, T.S. No. 2990.	11·88
		Total ..	33·16

No. 1616.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·25 of an acre be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the formation of a village

road; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Chingleput, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Chingleput, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Chingleput district, Kadurantakam taluk, No. 246, Kavitthalam village.	acres.
Eyri west, dry, S. No. 436-3.	Nagappa Nayudu and Gopala Nayaru.	North, S. No. 436-3 of Kavitthalam and S No. 370 of Kaliyapettai; east, S. No. 440 Kosahal; south, S. No. 434-1 of Kavitthalam; west, S. No. 436-1 of Kavitthalam.	·17
		No. 254, Kaliyapettai village.	
Vahi inam, wet, S. No. 254.	Arumuga Mudali and Chinnaswami Mudali	North S. No. 261; east, S. No. 254-2; south, S. No. 270; west, S. No. 255-2	·04
Vedavathi inam, wet, S. No. 255-2.	Ramanuja Ayyangar	North, S No. 261; east S No. 254-2, south, S. No 255-2, west, S. No. 255-1	·02
Eyri wari, wet, S. No. 254-2.	K. Srinivasa Ayyangar ..	North, S. No 255-2, east, S. No. 254-1, south S. No. 260; west, S No. 255-1.	·92
		Total ..	·25

W. FRANCIS,
Jt. Secretary to Government.

Plague.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Octacamund, October 6, 1914.

No. 169-P.—In modification of notification No 165-P., published on pages 662—663 of Part I-A. of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 29th September 1914, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas and of notification stations are published :—

A.—PLAGUE-INFECTED AREAS.

I.—In the Madras Presidency.

District.	Taluk	Village or town.	District.	Taluk	Village or town.
Bellary	Bellary ..	Bellary	North Arcot.	Tirupattur	Alangayam.
		Sanjivarayanikota.			Kuricheddippattu.
	Hadagalli	Hampasagaram.			Honur
		Kalvi	Salem ..	Honur ..	Mathigiri.
	Siruguppa ..	Nallvi.			Onnalavadi.
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore ..	Singanallur.			Talli.
	Pollachi ..	Selavampalaiyam.	South Canara.	Mangalore ..	Mangalore.

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities.	Presidency or Province.	Infected localities.
	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.		Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
I. Mysore ..	The whole province.	II. Bombay —*cont.*	2. *Central Division*—
II. Bombay	1. *Northern Division*—		(a) Districts—
	(a) Districts—		East Khandesh.
	Ahmedabad.		Nasik.
	Surat.		Poona.
	Thana.		Satara.
	(b) Towns and ports—		(b) Town—
	Baroda.		Poona.
	Bhavnagar.		3. *Southern Division*—
	Bombay.		(a) Districts—
	Broach.		Belgaum.
	Surat.		Bijapur.

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency—cont.

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
II. Bombay—*cont.*	3. *Southern Division*—*cont.* (a) Districts—*cont.* Dharwar. Kolaba. (b) Town and port— Panvel. 4. *Sind*— (a) District— Hyderabad. (b) Town— Hyderabad. 5. *Political Charges*— (a) States and Agencies— Baroda State. Cutch State. Kathiawar Agency. Kolhapur and Southern Maharatta Country. Surat Agency. (b) Town and port— Porbandar.	VI. Burma.	(a) Districts— Amherst. Bassein. Hanthawaddy. Henzada. Insein. Kyaukse. Magwe. Meiktila. Myaungmya. Pegu. Prome. Pyapon. Thayawaddy. Thaton. Toungoo. (b) Towns and ports— Bassein. Moulmein. Rangoon.
III. Bengal..	Town— Calcutta.	VII. The United Provinces.	Districts— Azamgarh. Ballia. Basti. Fyzabad. Ghazipur. Gorakhpur.
IV. Bihar and Orissa.	Districts— Gaya. Monghyr. Muzaffarpur. Saran. Santhal Parganahs.	VIII. North West Frontier Province.	District— Peshawar.
V. The Punjab.	(a) Districts— Attock. Gujrat. Gurdaspur. Hoshiarpur. Jhelum. Jullundur. Ludhiana. Rawalpindi. Sialkot. (b) State— Patiala.	IX. Hyderabad State.	Districts— Bidar. Raichur.
		X. Central India.	State— Bhopal.
		XI. The Central Provinces.	Towns— Hoshangabad. Jubbulpore.

B.—NOTIFICATION STATIONS.

South Indian Railway.

Mangalore.	Singanallur.	Hosur.
Madukari.	Sulur.	Kelamangalam.
Podanur.	Coimbatore.	

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Bellary. | Bellary Cantonment.

Ootacamund, October 6, 1914.

No. 187-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Kattur in the Kudligi taluk of the Bellary district, if persons from the infested portions of the Bellary district, the Bombay Presidency, the Mysore and Hyderabad States and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Basaveswaraswami Kartigai festival:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 25th November to 2nd December 1914, inclusive, of persons from the said parts and further directs that between the said dates no tickets to travel by railway shall be sold at the stations of Bellary and Bellary Cantonment on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway for the station of Kattur on the same railway to any person intending or believed to be intending to be present at the said festival:

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Ootacamund, October 3, 1914.

No. 168-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Ramasagaram in the Hospet taluk of the Bellary district, if persons from the infected portions of the Bellary district, the Hyderabad State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Tirumandi Basaveswaraswami festival:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 27th October to 3rd November 1914, inclusive, of persons from the said parts and further directs that between the said dates no tickets to travel by railway shall be sold at the stations of Bellary and Bellary Cantonment on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway for the station of Daroji on the same railway to any person intending or believed to be intending to be present at the said festival.

All persons proceeding in the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, M.R.Ry. Pydighantam Sitaramaswami Pantulu Garu and M.R.Ry. Kumaru Ramamurti Pantulu Garu have been duly elected as members of the Taluk Board, Chicacole, in the district of Ganjam.

Ganjam Collector's Office,
14th September 1914.

N. MACMICHAEL,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, Kurnam Raghavendra Rao of Gundravula has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board of Karnool in the district of Karnool.

Karnool Collector's Office,
23rd September 1914.

H. A. B. VERNON,
Ag. Collector.

Under section 16 of the District Municipalities Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Chembil Veetil Narayana Menon Avargal has been duly elected as a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Calicut.

Malabar Collector's Office,
1st October 1914.

C. A. INNES,
Ag. Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Kasaragod Patnashetti Achuthaya Avargal has been duly elected as a member of the Puttur Taluk Board in the district of South Canara.

South Canara Collector's Office,
23rd September 1914.

M. E. COUCHMAN,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1884, M.R.Ry. Gopala Ayyar Ayyaswami Ayyar Avargal has been duly elected as a member of the Mannargudi Taluk Board in the district of Tanjore.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
29th September 1914.

R. B. WOOD,
Collector.

Under section 30 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Nallayappa Pillai Duraiswami Pillai Avargal has been duly elected member of the Palamcottah Municipal Council.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Srivaikuntam Kulatharayyar Subba Ayyar Avargal has been duly elected member of the Tuticorin Taluk Board in the Tinnevelly district, to represent the Srivaikuntam firka.

Tinnevelly Collector's Office,
26th September 1914.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Somasundaram Pillai Arunachalam Pillai Avargal and M.R.Ry. Sankara Ayyar Narayana Ayyar Avargal, have been elected members of the Tinnevelly Taluk Board in the district of Tinnevelly, to represent the Tinnevelly and Kadayanallur Circles respectively.

Tinnevelly Collector's Office,
2nd October 1914.

C. G. TODHUNTER,
Collector.

Under section 30 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Grandhi Hanumantha Rao Garu has been duly elected as a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Anakapalli in the district of Vizagapatam.

Vizagapatam Collector's Office,
27th September 1914.

R. W. DAVIES,
Ag. Collector.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Hathi Siva Rao Garu and Reddam Arunachala Rao Garu have been appointed as members of the Anantapur District Board by the Anantapur Taluk Board.

Under section 20 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Hathi Siva Rao Garu has been appointed, by election, as Vice-President of the Anantapur Taluk Board.

Anantapur District Board's Office,
30th September 1914.

S. W. G. I. MACIVER,
President.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. K. Virupakshu Reddi Garu has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Bellary District Board, by the Adoni Taluk Board.

Bellary District Board's Office,
24th September 1914.

A. F. G. MOSCARDI,
President.

Under section 20 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. D. S. Krishna Rao Avargal has been appointed, by election, as Vice-President of the Erode Taluk Board in the district of Coimbatore.

Coimbatore District Board's Office,
29th September 1914.

A. R. CUMMING,
President.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed, by election, members of the Godavari District Board by the Rajahmundry Taluk Board.

M.R.Ry. Telari Venkata Gopal Rao Nayudu Garu, B.A.
" Yerubachi Ramamurti Garu.
" Nadimpalli Bashi Venkatapathiraju Garu.

Godavari District Board's Office,
2nd September 1914.

E. B. ELWIN,
President.

The President, District Board, Kistna, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby re-appoints M.R.Ry. P. Trambaka Rao Pantulu Garu, to be a member of the Gudivada Taluk Board.

Kistna District Board's Office,
25th September 1914.

J. M. TURING,
President.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by His Excellency the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the President, District Board, Madura, hereby re-appoints the undermentioned gentlemen to be members of the Usilampatti Taluk Board :—

(1) The Tahsildar of Periyakulam.
(2) The Tahsildar of Tirumangalam.

Madura District Board's Office,
29th September 1914.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by His Excellency the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the President, District Board, Madura, hereby reappoints the undermentioned gentlemen to be members of the Melur Taluk Board :—

(1) Muhammad Ibrahim Rowther Sahib Bahadur.
(2) The Rev. M. S. Thiruthuvadasan.

Madura District Board's Office,
30th September 1914.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. C. Ponnuswami Nayudu Garu has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Madura District Board by the Dindigul Taluk Board.

Madura District Board's Office,
1st October 1914.

A. R. KNAPP,
President.

Under section 160 of the Local Boards Act, 1884, the President, District Board, Nellore, hereby appoints Rev. George Henry Brook of Kanigiri as a member of the Kandukur Taluk Board.

Nellore District Board's Office.
28th September 1914.

Under section 20 of the Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. V. Krishnaswami Rao Garu, has been appointed by election as the Vice-President of the Kovali Taluk Board in the Nellore district.

Nellore District Board's Office,
2nd October 1914.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
President.

The President, District Board, North Arcot, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council, under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby accepts the resignation tendered by M.R.Ry. Subbarayo Guruswami Ayyah Garu, of his membership of the Tiruvannamalai Taluk Board.

North Arcot District Board's Office,
25th September 1914.

F. B. EVANS,
President.

The President, District Board, South Arcot, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Vijiaraghavacharlu Avargal of Ariyur to be a member of the Tirukkoyilur Taluk Board.

South Arcot District Board's Office,
25th September 1914.

M. AZIZ-UD-DIN,
President.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, the President, District Board, Vizagapatam, hereby reappoints the undermentioned gentlemen to be members of the Taluk Board specified against their names :—

M.R.Ry. Vadlamani Seetharamiah Pantulu Garu, Deputy Tahsildar, Gajapatinagaram.
M.R.Ry. Vemulakonda Visvanatham Pantulu Garu, Deputy Tahsildar, Bimlipatam
} Vizianagram Taluk Board.

Vizagapatam District Board's Office,
1st October 1914.

R. W. DAVIES,
President.

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Regd. No. I—M.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 40.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 6, 1914. [Price, 1 a. 9 p.

Part I-B.—Educational.

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NOTIFICATION BY GOVERNMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Octacamund, October 6, 1914.

No 124.—Authors, publishers and others who may desire to present works to the British Museum are informed that the Registrar of Books, Madras, will arrange to forward presentation copies to the Trustees of the British Museum. Cases or parcels of books intended for despatch should be addressed to the Trustees of the British Museum, care of the Registrar of Books, Madras, accompanied by a letter stating the contents and requesting the Registrar to forward the cases or parcels.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

The privilege leave for twenty-five days granted to M.R.Ry. N. Swaminatha Ayyar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Georgetown Range, in the Director's notification, dated 1st September 1914, in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 9th September 1914, is extended by twenty days.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 1st October 1914.

J. H. STONE,
Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

The privilege leave granted to M.R.Ry. T. Venkatesa Ayyar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Sankaranayinarkoil, acting in the Nanguneri Range, in the Director's notification, dated 4th July 1914, published in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 7th July 1914, is extended by seven days.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 3rd October 1914.

J. H. STONE,
Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

The privilege leave for one month granted to M.R.Ry. C. M. Srinivasa Aduari, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Guntur district, in the Director's notification, dated 22nd August 1914, published in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 25th August 1914, is extended by ten days.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 2nd October 1914.

J. H. STONE,
Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to grant privilege leave for two months and nine days from the 11th September 1914 to M.R.Ry. R. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Rayadrug Range, acting in the Anantapur Range, and to appoint M.R.Ry. A. Lakshminarasimha Ayyar, Second Assistant, Model section of the Government Higher Elementary Training School for masters, Vizagapatam, and Sub, *pro tem*. Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Madapur, to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Anantapur Range (temporary), in the probationary class during the absence of the former on leave or until further orders.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, 28th September 1914. — J. H. STONE, *Ag. Director of Public Instruction.*

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to grant privilege leave for one month with effect from the date of his relief to M.R.Ry. N. Harihara Ayyar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Palladam Range (temporary), and to place M.R.Ry. N. Tyagaraja Ayyar, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Perundurai, in charge of the office of Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Palladam Range, during the absence of the former on leave or until further orders.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, 5th October 1914. — J. H. STONE, *Ag. Director of Public Instruction.*

APPOINTMENTS

M.R.Ry. N. Narayanaswami Nayudu, Third Assistant, Training section, Government Training School, Tinnevelly, will be considered to have acted as First Assistant of that section during the period from 31st December 1913 to 15th January 1914 in the probationary class of the order of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, 30th September 1914. — J. H. STONE, *Ag. Director of Public Instruction.*

M.R.Ry. N. A. Narasimha Achari, Third Assistant, Government Training School, Vizagapatam, and sub. *pro tem*. First Assistant, Model section of the Government Training School, Villupuram, will be considered to have acted as Headmaster, Government Training School, Chittoor, in the Probationary Class of the *cadre* of Sub-Assistant Inspectors for the period from 31st December 1913 to 21st January 1914 inclusive.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, 1st October 1914. — J. H. STONE, *Ag. Director of Public Instruction.*

APPOINTMENT AND TRANSFERS.

The Director is pleased to make the following appointment and transfers of Sub-Assistants in consequence of the retirement of M.R.Ry Srihatao Rothe, Acting Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Aska Range :—

(1) M.R.Ry. Gopisetha Panigrahi, Supervisor of Schools, Sarada Hill Range, Sub. *pro tem*, Sub-Assistant Inspector, Parlakimedi Range, to be Sub-Assistant, Aska Range, sub. *pro tem*, in the probationary class—to join on relief by No. (2).

(2) M.R.Ry. Y. Jogayya, Sub-Assistant Inspector, Ichapur Range, acting in the Tekkali Range (temporary), to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector, Parlakimedi Range, vice M.R.Ry. V. Bushiramayya on other duty or until further orders—to join on relief by No. (3).

(3) M.R.Ry. A. Suryanarayana Sastri, First Assistant, Government Training School, Parvatipur, to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector, Tekkali Range (temporary), in the probationary class—to join forthwith.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, 2nd October 1914. — J. H. STONE, *Ag. Director of Public Instruction.*

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS

SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATES.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION—1915

It is hereby notified that the following books are prescribed in addition to books previously notified as text-books in the languages noted below for the Public Examination of 1915; a *detailed knowledge of them will not be required* :—

Tamil

Kusakathaimani or the Ambitious Queen by T. K. V. Narasimh (published by P. V. Sundaramaiya, No. 9, Aradhanam Ramanswami Ayyar Street, Washermenpet, Madras).

Malayalam,

Sadyamalika, Part II (S. V. Press, Trivandrum)

Telugu,

Ramachandra Vijayamu by Chilukamarti Lakshmi Narasimham.

Canarese.

Srimad Rámáyana Bálakánda, Vol. I, the first 77 sargas excluding the footnotes, by Pandit Devasikhamani Alasingáchárya (published by R. Venkateshwar & Co., Madras).

Urdu (Hindustani).

Rafiul-Khiyal (Ahsul-Ula Press, Agra).

Uriya.

Bhimabhuina by Gopal Ballabh Das, M.A.

Note.—There will be no additional text-books in the other languages under Group C.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 24th September 1914. G. MADDOX, *Secretary, School-Leaving Certificate Board.*

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—APRIL 1915.

SHORTHAND (ELEMENTARY, INTERMEDIATE AND ADVANCED GRADES).

It is hereby notified that candidates coming up in Shorthand (Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced grades) on the Pitman's system should adopt the system according to the Centenary Edition of the Instructor.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 1st October 1914. G. MADDOX, *Secretary.*

SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATES.

ASSISTANT EXAMINERSHIPS—PUBLIC EXAMINATION—MARCH 1915.

Notice.

Applications are invited for appointment to Assistant Examinerships in the ensuing Public Examination in connection with the Secondary School-Leaving Certificates.

Persons who already applied on a previous occasion should submit applications *de novo*; those who were appointed Examiners or Assistant Examiners before may send in their applications.

Applications should be sent addressed to the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Madras. They should *not* be made, either personally or in writing, to the President or Members of the Board for the Award of Secondary School-Leaving Certificates. The applications of persons failing to comply with the rule will run the risk of being disregarded. Canvassing by applicants for examinerships will be regarded with disfavour.

Applications should be made in the accompanying form, copies of which will be supplied on application.

Applications should reach this office not later than the 1st November next. No covering letters—official or demi-official—are to be sent along with them.

Applicants not selected will not receive any reply to that effect.

Application for an Assistant Examinership—Public Examination (S.S.L.C.), 1915

1. Name.
2. Profession—Designation (in full) of office held at present.
   [If a teacher, whether principal or assistant (college), or headmaster or assistant (recognised high school).
   The name of the particular institution and the rank as assistant (first assistant or second assistant and so forth) should be stated.]
3. Address.
4. College or colleges where educated.
5. Academical or other distinctions, if any.
   (In the case of graduates, the subject and class in which the degree was taken should be given (with dates).]
   Authenticated copies of testimonials, if any, should be sent securely fastened to the application.
   N.B.—Testimonials submitted in original will not be returned.

Forms	Subject

6. Forms and subjects taught by applicant.
7. If applicant has been an examiner or an assistant examiner before, whether examiner or assistant examiner, the particular examination, subject and year.
8. Subject or subjects in which applicant is prepared to examine. [Not more than two subjects should be mentioned.]
9. Endorsement, if any, recommending the applicant.
   The official designation (in full) of the person recommending should be given.
10. Remarks, if any.

STATION

Date 1914. *Signature of applicant.*

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 1st October 1914. G. MADDOX, *Secretary.*

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—APRIL 1915.

Theory and Practice of Commerce and Banking.

It is hereby notified that, with reference to sub-heads Nos. 3 and 5 of the syllabuses for the Intermediate and Advanced grades, respectively, for Theory and Practice of Commerce and with reference to sub-head No. 4 of the syllabus for the Intermediate grade for Banking, candidates will be examined in the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 omitting sections 132 to 202 and 221 to 245; and with reference to sub-head No. 9 of the syllabus for the Advanced grade for Theory and Practice of Commerce, candidates will be examined in the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907 and the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act III of 1909.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 2nd October 1914. G. MADDOX, *Secretary.*

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS—OCTOBER 1914

Notice is hereby given that the Special Test Examinations will be held on Tuesday the 20th of October 1914 and eight following days. The statement below shows the hour at which each question paper will be given out and consequently the time when each candidate for the respective tests should be present:—

Date	Hour.	Subjects.	Test.
1914. Tuesday, 20th October	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. ..	Manuals of Village and Taluk Accounts and the Special Funds Code (with books).	Revenue Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
	2 P.M. to 5 P.M. ..	The Stamp, Income-tax and Excise Manuals (with books).	Revenue Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
Wednesday, 21st October.	10 A.M. to 12 noon .	Revenue Acts and Regulations—General Principles	Revenue Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. ..	The Civil Procedure Code, the Limitation Act and the Rules of Practice (Civil)—General Principles	Civil Judicial Test
	2 P.M. to 5 P.M. ..	Revenue Acts and Regulations—Detailed application (with books).	Revenue Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
		The Civil Procedure Code, the Limitation Act and the Rules of Practice (Civil)—Detailed application (with books).	Civil Judicial Test.
Thursday, 22nd October	10 A.M. to 12 noon ..	The Contract Act and the Negotiable Instruments Act	Civil Judicial Test.
		Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue—General Principles	Revenue Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
	2 P.M. to 3-30 P.M.	The Transfer of Property Act .	Civil Judicial Test.
	3 P.M. to 4 P.M. ..	Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue—Detailed application (with books)	Revenue Test, Higher and Lower Grades
	3-30 P.M. to 5 P.M. ..	The Provincial Insolvency Act—General Principles.	Civil Judicial Test.
Friday, 23rd October	10 A.M. to 12 noon ..	The Civil Account Code (with books) ..	Jail Test.
		The Indian Evidence Act	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. ..	The Indian Evidence Act—General Principles	Civil Judicial Test.
	2 P.M. to 4 P.M. ..	Laws, rules, regulations and orders relating to Jails.	Jail Test.
		The Indian Evidence Act—Detailed application (with books).	Civil Judicial Test.
	2 P.M. to 5 P.M. .	Medical Jurisprudence	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades
Saturday, 24th October.	10 A.M. to 11 A.M. ..	The Provincial Insolvency Act—Detailed application (with books).	Civil Judicial Test.
	10 A.M. to 12 noon ..	The Indian Penal Code	Jail Test
	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. .	The Indian Penal Code—General Principles.	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades
	11 A.M. to 1 P.M. ..	The Stamp Act, the Court Fees Act and the Suits Valuation Act—General Principles	Civil Judicial Test.
	2 P.M. to 4 P.M. ..	The Code of Criminal Procedure .	Jail Test.
		The Indian Penal Code—Detailed application (with books)	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
		The Stamp Act, the Court Fees Act and the Suits Valuation Act—Detailed application (with books)	Civil Judicial Test.
Monday, 26th October.	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. ..	The Code of Criminal Procedure—General Principles	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
	2 P.M. to 4 P.M. ..	The Code of Criminal Procedure—Detailed application (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
Tuesday, 27th October.	10 A.M. to 12 noon ..	The Civil Account Code (with books) ..	Account Test
	2 P.M. to 4 P.M.	The Civil Service Regulations ..	Account Test
Wednesday, 28th October.	10 A.M. to 12 noon ..	Translation from English into Vernacular	Translation Test, Lower Grade.
	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. ..	Translation from English into Vernacular	Translation Test, Higher Grade.
	2 P.M. to 4 P.M. .	Translation from Vernacular into English.	Translation Test, Lower Grade.
	2 P.M. to 5 P.M. .	Translation from Vernacular into English	Translation Test, Higher Grade.
Thursday, 29th October.	10 A.M. to 2 P.M. ..	Précis writing	Précis-writing Test.

2. Attention is drawn to the following rules:—

(1) No candidate will be allowed to enter the examination room unless he wears a clean and decent dress, and, in all cases where good manners require it, a suitable covering for the head, nor will he be allowed to keep his shoes on unless they are shoes of English pattern, and socks and trousers are worn also

No candidate suffering from any contagious disease will be admitted to the examination room.

(2) No candidate will be allowed to quit the examination room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination, and candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.

(3) No candidate will be allowed to re-enter the examination room during the hours of examination after once quitting it, nor to leave the room without finally giving up his answer papers.

(4) Any candidate detected in speaking to, or in any way communicating with, any other candidate will be at once removed from the room, and the circumstance reported to the Commissioner.

(5) Any candidate suspected of having had recourse to malpractice of any kind is liable to have his examination invalidated and also to be debarred from appearing again for any of the examinations under the control of the Commissioner for such term of years as the Commissioner may think fit; or, *if the Commissioner is not satisfied for any reason whatever as to the genuineness of his results*, he may be required to undergo a re-examination at some future date to be fixed by the Commissioner in any one or more of the subjects of the examination for which he appeared, his success or failure being determined on the results of such re-examination

(6) *No candidate will, on any account, be allowed to take into the examination room slates, books, manuscripts or papers of any kind* [In the case of candidates, however, coming up for the Account, Jail, Civil Judicial, Criminal Judicial and Revenue Tests, the use of books will be allowed in answering certain question papers.] Any one detected in the violation of this rule, or having recourse to any unfair practice, will be removed from the room, and the occurrence reported to the Commissioner.

(7) Candidates whose names are not in the printed list furnished to the Superintendents must submit a written declaration through the Superintendents, giving full particulars in regard to themselves and furnish such evidence as may be possible of their having applied for admission to the examination at the proper time and paid the prescribed fees. The answer papers of such candidates will not be valued unless it is clear that the omission of their names is due to no fault of theirs

(8) Candidates choosing to change their place of examination without previous permission, or appearing at any centre other than the one at which they ought to have appeared according to the notice published in the Gazette, must not expect to have their papers valued or their results published. In all cases where permission has been granted, the memorandum or letter permitting the change should be produced for the satisfaction of the Superintendents.

(9) A candidate having completed his paper will rise from his seat and remain standing until the Superintendent takes his answer papers. Any candidate wishing to ask any question of the Superintendent will pursue the same course, but will on no account leave his place.

(10) Any papers sent up without the candidate's name and number affixed will not be valued.

(11) Candidates will not be allowed to take any papers, except their question papers, out of the examination room

(12) Candidates are forbidden to tear up papers or to throw ink or papers on the floor All "spoilt copies, etc.," should be left on the desk where the candidate has been writing.

(By order)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 5th October 1914.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS—OCTOBER 1914.

ACCOUNT, JAIL AND REVENUE TESTS AND CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUDICIAL TESTS.

Notice.

Candidates should bring their own books with them for the purpose of answering those of the question papers for which the use of books is allowed.

In the case of the Account and Jail Tests, the use of the Civil Account Code and its index will be allowed

In the case of the Revenue Test (Higher and Lower grades), the following books as issued by the Superintendent, Government Press, may be used by candidates in the examination hall:—

(1) Board's Standing Orders,
(2) Revenue Regulations and Acts,
(3) Village and Taluk Manuals,
(4) Stamp Manual,
(5) Income-tax Manual,
(6) Excise Manual, and
(7) Special Funds Code.

In the case of the Civil Judicial Test, and the Criminal Judicial Test (Higher and Lower grades), the books used not necessarily be Government publications.

Note 1.—The use of books containing summaries will not be permitted, but notes made by candidates in their books will not be objected to, if they consist merely of corrections, amendments or generally any references, made for the purpose of facilitating study

Note 2.—The use of guides, digests, summaries, catechisms, etc., will not be allowed.

(By order)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 5th October 1914.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS—OCTOBER 1914.

NOTICE TO MADRAS CANDIDATES.

Candidates for the ensuing Special Test Examinations are informed that they will have to sit for the examination at the Senate House, Chepauk. A copy of the general list will be pasted at the entrance to the Senate House on Saturday the 17th October 1914, and the candidates are expected to learn their register numbers from this list.

No hall-tickets will be issued.

(By order)

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 5th October 1914.

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS, OCTOBER 1914.

NOTICE TO CANDIDATES FOR THE PRECIS-WRITING TEST.

The following instructions are published in order that candidates may know what is expected of them in this test:—

Instructions to candidates.

The object of a precis is that any one who has not time to read the original correspondence may, by reading the precis, be put in possession of all the leading features of what passed.

2. The candidate should begin by reading the whole of the correspondence carefully through without writing anything, so that he may clearly understand what passed and be in a position to decide what are the main heads under which the important facts should be arranged. He should then read through the paper again marking what is important.

3. The precis should begin with a brief and lucid introduction to the subject under treatment. This should be followed by a narrative in the past tense containing a brief and clear statement of the contents of the correspondence, not in the order of the papers one even necessarily in chronological order, but in *logical* order. An abstract of every paper in the correspondence or an index of its contents is not a precis.

4. The merits of a precis are—

(1) to contain all that is important in the correspondence and nothing that is unimportant;
(2) to present this in a readable and consecutive shape, expressed as intelligibly and distinctly as possible;
(3) to be as brief as is compatible with completeness and clearness;
(4) to present a strictly accurate and logically connected statement of the contents of the correspondence.

No candidate can expect to pass who omits any one of the more important points; marks will be deducted if unimportant points are included or if facts are repeated unnecessarily; e.g., it is not ordinarily necessary to give the date of every paper in the correspondence and the full name and designation of the writer or recipient of every letter; and if a fact is repeated in different papers it need not generally be noted more than once in the precis.

5. Grammar, spelling, style and handwriting will be considered in assigning marks; but it must be remembered that mere excellence in composition will not compensate for inaccuracy or incompleteness in the presentation of the facts of the correspondence.

(By order.)

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 5th October 1914.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

CONVOCATION, 1914.

NOTIFICATION.

A convocation for conferring Degrees will be held in the Senate House on Thursday, the 19th November 1914, at 4-30 P.M.

Applications from candidates for Degrees must be made so as to reach the Registrar *not later than* Saturday, the 7th November. Printed forms of application for the purpose can be obtained from the office of the Registrar on application made in person or by post, *specifying the degree for which he is a candidate.*

Applications not prepared in the prescribed form, or defective in any particular, or received after the prescribed date, will not be accepted. Candidates are advised as a safeguard against the miscarriage or non-delivery of applications, to submit the same much earlier than the prescribed date. Each application, if accompanied by an addressed post card, will be acknowledged by the return of the post card with the University stamp duly impressed thereon. Cards of admission to the convocation will be issued on the 10th November to the addresses given in the application forms. Candidates for Degrees who are not in receipt of the cards of admission are requested to communicate the fact *promptly* to the Registrar.

Candidates for Degrees are requested to be in attendance at the Senate House *not later* than 3 P.M. They are required by the regulations to wear the gowns and hoods pertaining to their respective Degrees.

The attention of candidates for Degrees is called to the following regulations:—

"(1) Any person who, having sent in his name to the Registrar as a candidate for a Degree at a convocation, fails to appear, shall, when he next applies for his Degree, be charged a fee of Rupees ten, unless he can furnish to the Syndicate a sufficient reason for his non-appearance.

"(2) A candidate for a Degree, who is not resident within the territorial limits of the University at the time, or who from some unavoidable cause is unable to be present in person at which is precluded from appearing in public, may, with the permission of the Syndicate and on payment of a fee of Rupees twenty-five, be admitted in absentia to that Degree at the annual convocation."

(By Order.)

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 6th October 1914.

EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY FOR WATER WORKS FITTERS.

Notice is hereby given that, under G O. No. 1438 M., dated 6th August 1912, an examination for Certificate of Competency for Water Works Fitters will be held at the Public Works Workshops near Seven Wells, Madras on the 7th and 8th December 1914 commencing at 9 A.M.

2 Candidates must send in their applications on printed forms so that they may reach the Sanitary Engineer's office on or before the 6th November 1914, after which date no application will be considered. Applications for admission to the Examination for Certificates of Competency must be drawn up in accordance with rule 9 of the Rules for grant of Certificates of Competency for Water Works Fitters published in Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th August 1912, pages 441 and 445, and must be supported by the accompaniments referred to in that rule.

3. The prescribed fee must be paid into a Government Treasury or, if at Madras, into the Bank of Madras on or before the 6th November 1914, and the receipt given by the Treasury Officer or the Bank of Madras must be securely fastened to the application together with other enclosures.

4. Each application should be sent direct to the undersigned post paid, superscribed and addressed as follows:—

[*Application for admission to the Examination for Water Works Fitters.*]

The Sanitary Engineer to Government of Madras and President, Board of Examiners,
Chepauk, Madras.

Insufficiently stamped covers will be rejected.

5. Candidates should fill in their applications legibly and write their names and address distinctly and in full and fill in the application form correctly to the best of their knowledge and belief. Any candidate who makes any false representation for the purpose of seeking admission to the examination will be prosecuted. Applications defective in any particular will be returned.

6 For any information that may be required candidates are referred to the rules published in Part I-A of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated 27th August 1912, pages 441 and 445.

7. Application forms and copies of the rules for the examination may be had on application to the undersigned,

W. HUTTON,
Superintending Engineer,
Sanitary Engineer to Government,
and President, Board of Examiners.

Office of the Sanitary Engineer to Government,
Chepauk, Madras, 23rd September 1914.

EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY AND SERVICE FOR ENGINE DRIVERS

Notice is hereby given that, under G O. No. 1420 M., dated 11th August 1904, the next Examination for Certificates of Competency and Service for Engine Drivers qualifying candidates for employment under Government will be held at the Public Works Workshops near Seven Wells, Madras, on the 16th and 17th November 1914 commencing at 9 A.M.

2. Candidates must send in their applications made out in English on printed forms so that they may reach the Sanitary Engineer's office on or before the 20th October 1914, after which date no application will be considered. Applications for admission to the Examination for Certificates of Competency must be drawn up in accordance with rule 9 of the Rules for grant of Certificates of Competency and Service for Engine Drivers published in Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 18th October 1904, pages 536 to 541, and must be supported by the accompaniments referred to in that rule, and those for admission to the Examination for Certificates of Service in accordance with rule 22.

3 The prescribed fee must be paid into a Government Treasury or, if at Madras, into the Bank of Madras on or before the 26th October 1914, and the receipt given by the Treasury Officer or the Bank of Madras must be securely fastened to the application together with other enclosures.

4 Each application should be sent direct to the undersigned post paid, superscribed and addressed as follows:—

[*Application for admission to the Examination for Engine Drivers.*]

The Sanitary Engineer to Government of Madras and President, Board of Examiners,
Chepauk, Madras.

Insufficiently stamped covers will be rejected.

5. Candidates should fill in their applications legibly and write their names and address distinctly and in full and fill in the application form correctly to the best of their knowledge and belief. Any candidate who makes any false representation for the purpose of seeking admission to the examination will be criminally prosecuted. Applications defective in any particular will be returned.

6. For any information that may be required, candidates are referred to the rules published in Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 18th October 1904, pages 536 to 541.

7. Application forms and copies of the rules for the examination may be had on application to the undersigned,

W HUTTON,
Superintending Engineer,
Sanitary Engineer to Government,
and President, Board of Examiners.

Office of the Sanitary Engineer to Government,
Chepauk, Madras, 20th September 1914.

MADRAS VETERINARY COLLEGE.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that selection of candidates for admission into the Madras Veterinary College will be made in January 1915.

2. Candidates are eligible for admission without distinction of caste or nationality. They must not be under 18 years of age at the commencement of the term for which admission to the college is

desired. Students* are admitted to the college by selection which will be made by the Principal. Applications for admission should be made in writing in the prescribed form given below, and they should be submitted so as to reach the Principal not later than the 5th December next.

3. In the event of a candidate being selected, he will be served with a special notice informing him of the particular day and hour when, and the place at which, he should present himself for personal selection. Candidates when admitted will be considered to be on probation for the first two months of the course and may be removed if found to be not satisfactory.

4. The tuition shall be free to all students who execute an agreement binding themselves to serve Government for five years, if required, after completing their course in the college satisfactorily. All others will be required to pay tuition fees in advance of each term at the rate of Rs 240 per annum. A fee of Rs. 2 is also payable by each student, whether free or paying, to meet the cost of sports.

5. Government ordinarily allot 20 scholarships in each class annually, two of the monthly value of Rs. 20 each which will be reserved for graduates of a University, preferably those who have taken a Science degree, and the remaining eighteen of the monthly value of Rs 10 each, but they reserve the right to decrease the number or alter their value if necessary. Scholarships in the first year will be awarded by the Principal on the results of the first three monthly examinations. Scholarships tenable in the second and third years are ordinarily allotted on the results of the monthly and annual examinations. A student already in the enjoyment of a scholarship from a local body or a private person is not eligible for a Government scholarship. All scholarships are conditional on the good behaviour of the holders. Students who are in the enjoyment of the Government scholarships are required to refund the amount which they have received as stipends and also to pay tuition fees at the rate of Rs. 240 per annum, if they leave the college without sanction or are expelled for misconduct.

6. Graduates of the college are eligible for appointment to the following posts in the Provincial and Subordinate service of the Civil Veterinary Department in the Madras Presidency.

Deputy Superintendent on	.. ..		Rs. 200—25—400
Lecturer and Assistant Principal of the College on pay varying from			
		Rs 80—4—120 to Rs	200—25—400
Veterinary Inspector (first grade) on	.. .. ..	Rs	100— 4—120
Do. (second ,,) on	.. .. ..	Rs.	85— 3—100
Veterinary Assistant (first ,,) on	.. .. ..	Rs.	75— 2— 85
Do. (second ,,) on	.. .. ..	Rs.	50— 5— 75
Do. (third ,,) on	.. .. ..	Rs	30— 4— 50

Note.—The intermediate figure in each case represents the amount of annual increment.

Veterinary Assistants when holding independent charge of hospitals and dispensaries whether maintained by Government or by local boards and municipalities will be paid a local allowance of Rs 10 per mensem each. While so employed they will also be provided with free quarters or granted in lieu thereof a house-rent allowance not exceeding Rs. 4 per mensem.

Itinerating Veterinary Assistants are paid a local allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem each. The Itinerating Veterinary Assistant posted to work on the Nilgiris gets an allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem. All the above posts are pensionable. Veterinary graduates have, in addition, fair prospects of employment as Municipal Cattle Inspectors and as Assistants, in charge of veterinary dispensaries established by local bodies, private proprietors and Native States. It will be the duty of the Principal to render all reasonable assistance to passed students in securing suitable employment.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION INTO THE MADRAS VETERINARY COLLEGE.

(To be submitted so as to reach the Principal on or before 5th December of each year.)

1. Name of the candidate in full.
2. His occupation.
3. Name of the parent or guardian.
4. Residence.
5. Occupation of parent.
6. School and class last attended.
7. Highest examination passed and date of passing.
8. Age.
9. Religion.
10. Whether Hindu (Brahmana or non-Brahman), Muhammadan, Indian Christian, Eurasian or European, etc.
11. Stature and chest girth.
12. Candidate's present address.

Date of application. *Signature of the candidate.*

[*N.B.*—The application should be accompanied by the certificate (1) *of age*, (2) *of physical fitness* from a qualified medical practitioner and *moral character* from the head of the school, college or office and (3) that the applicant has passed the Matriculation Examination of an Indian University or that he has obtained 40 per cent of marks in English and 35 per cent in other subjects in the School Final Examination except in the case of Europeans and Eurasians who may be admitted though unpassed at the discretion of the Principal.]

D. A. D. AITCHISON, M.R.C.V.S., L.C.V.S.,
Principal, Madras Veterinary College.

Madras, 10th September 1914.

NOTICE.

Managers and heads of institutions (public and private) in which Kanapathia Pillai Vaithambal, an ex-student of the Government Secondary and Training School, Triplicane, Madras, and whose descriptive roll is given below is employed, are requested to be good enough to give information as to her whereabouts to the Superintendent, Government Secondary and Training School, Triplicane,

* In ordinary circumstances no person over 22 years of age will be admitted as a free student.

Madras, so as to enable her to take measures for the recovery of the amount drawn by the ex-student as stipend, etc., while under training :—

Name of ex-student	Kanapathia Pillai Vadivambal.
Nationality and caste	Hindu.
Date of birth	28th August 1893
Native town or tribe	Egmore, Madras.
Examination passed with place, class and a year or the class up to which she has studied	VII Standard. 1912-13. Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Madras.
Vernacular	Tamil.
Grade for which trained	Elementary Higher.

Old College, Nungambakkam, Madras,
12th September 1914.

M. A. SUBBENIVASSA,
Ag. Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle.

BENGAL AND MADRAS SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

The following notice is published for information :—

Notice.

The Bengal and Madras Service Family Pension Fund which is provisionally managed and assisted by Government has for its object the provision of monthly pensions for the maintenance of the widows and children of subscribers and is open, with certain exceptions, to all native and pensioned members of the Uncovenanted Service of Government (except those serving under the Government of Bombay) and to local fund servants earning pensions from Government. Some of the special features of the fund are (1) that widowed daughters incapable of re-marriage or children labouring under such mental or bodily infirmities as incapacitate them from earning their livelihood or preclude the possibility of marriage (in case of a daughter) are admitted to its benefits ; and (2) that subscribers to the widows' and daughters' branches are entitled to a refund of 30 per cent. of the premia paid, should the nominees predecease them after five years of admission. The fund is now of ten years' standing and has a balance of over three and half lakhs with Government on four per cent. interest. For forms of applications and rules of the fund apply to the Comptroller, Ind.a Treasuries, Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Calcutta.

THE MADRAS STUDENTS' ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

President :

The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras (*Ex-officio*)

Vice-President :

The Director of Public Instruction, Madras (*Ex-officio*).

Members :

The Resident at Hyderabad (*Ex-officio*).
The Resident in Mysore (*Ex-officio*).
The Raja of Kollengode.
Mr. F. F. Davies, M.A., Cochin.
L.r. A. W. Bishop, Travancore.
Mr Muhammad Qasim Nawab Khan Sahib, Khan Bahadur.
Mr. Vengail Kunhi Raman Nayanar, Cannanore.
Mr. R. Narayana Rau, B.A., B.L.
The Hon'ble Mr J. H. Stone, M.A.
The Rev. G. Pittendrigh, M.A.
Mr. S. Ranganadha Mudaliar, M.A.
Mr. S. E. Ranganathan, M.A.

Secretary :

Mr. Arthur Davies, M.A.

The main functions of the Committee are—

(1) To furnish information and advice to Indians who contemplate going to England.

(2) To circulate in India to colleges and other institutions the Educational, Financial, and Social information collected by the Central Bureau in London.

(3) To communicate with the Central Bureau on behalf of students before they start, or on behalf of their parents when they are in England

Students of the Madras Presidency and of Native States whose colleges are affiliated to the Madras University, who contemplate going to England, and the relatives and friends of those who are going or are already gone, are invited to correspond with Mr. Arthur Davies, Secretary to the Madras Committee at Kalmeath, Nungambakam High Road, Madras, from whom all necessary information can be obtained.

Letters from Madras students to the Educational Adviser in London or to other Educational authorities in Great Britain are forwarded to the Madras Secretary for disposal and much delay will therefore be saved by *direct* correspondence with the latter. The regulations for entering the higher grades of public service in India and also the calendars and syllabuses of Universities and Colleges and the other Educational Institutions of Great Britain are kept by the Secretary and may be consulted by arrangement with him.

Law College, Madras,
16th December 1913.

A. DAVIES, *Secretary,*
Madras Students' Advisory Committee

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Acting Inspector of Schools, Third Circle, is pleased to sanction the following renewed and increased scholarships tenable in the second and higher forms of secondary schools in the circle with effect from 1st July 1914 up to the end of June 1915 under the scholarship notification of July 1914.

2 These scholarships are debitable to the head Government Scholarships—Secondary Schools.

3 The instructions contained in the sanction regarding the grant of casual and other leave to scholarship holders and the maintenance of the scholarship register should be closely followed. The scholarships are payable monthly and in advance.

List of renewed and increased scholarships tenable in the second and higher forms of secondary Schools sanctioned by the Acting Inspector of Schools, Third Circle, for the school year 1914–15, *viz.*, 1st July 1914 to 30th June 1915.

Number.	Name of pupil.	Institution in which tenable.	Name of correspondent or headmaster who will draw the amount.	Form in which the renewed scholarship is tenable.	Amount of scholarship sanctioned.	Number and date of last years' sanction.
					Rs.	
1	Nabi Rasul	I.M. High School, Ooty.	M.R Ry. S. Venkatarama Ayyar, Headmaster	Second Form.	3	R.C. No. 296-Gl., 12th Sept. 1913
2	Lakkundi Ramachandra Rao.	Board High School, Harpanahalli.	M.R.Ry. P. Venkatramayya, Headmaster	Do.	3	Do.
3	Fathan Abd-ul-karim Khan	S.P.G High School, Santyal.	M.R.Ry G Gurupadam Headmaster	Do.	2	Do.
4	Dallas Yesudas * ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	2	R.C. No. 296-Gl., 12th Oct. 1913
5	L. Abd-al-ghafar ..	Edward Coronation Incomplete Secondary School, Hindupur.	M.R.Ry M. Sanjeevachar, Headmaster.	Do.	3	R.C. No. 296-Gl., 12th Sept. 1913.
6	Abd-al-ghafar ..	Municipal High School, Bellary.	M.R.Ry A. Bhimachar, Headmaster.	Do.	3	Do.
7	N. Tippayya ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	3	Do.
8	Chandrasekhara Rao †	Do.	Do.	Do.	3	R.C. No. 296-Gl., 12th Oct, 1913.
9	A. Vyasa Pater ..	Cole's Memorial High School, Kurnool.	Rev. Henry Heminge, Correspondent.	Do.	2	R.C No. 296-Gl., 12th Sept. 1913.
10	Gaddala Abraham ..	Do.	Do	Do.	3	Do.
11	Okhai George ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	3	R.C. No 296-Gl., 8th Oct, 1913.
12	V. Ananthacher ..	Municipal Incomplete Secondary School, Hospet.	M.R.Ry L. Narayana Rao, Headmaster.	Do.	3	R.C. No. 296-Gl., 12th Sept. 1913.
13	Tirupati Kamakshi Setturam Varadachar.	Devasanam Hindu High school, Tirupati	M.M.Ry. V. Raghunatha Rao, Headmaster	Do.	3	R.C. No. 296-Gl., 4th Sept. 1913.
14	V. Subrahmanyam ..	A.A.M. High School, Madanapalle	M.R.Ry. A Perumya, Headmaster.	Do.	3	R.C. No. 293-Gl., 4th Sept 1913
15	P Ramanadha Rao ..	Municipal High School, Anantapur.	M.R.Ry A S. Arumugham Ayyar, Headmaster	Do.	3	R.C. No. 293-Gl., 12th Sept. 1913.
16	P. Raghavendra Rao.	Do.	Do.	Do.	3	Do
17	Joseph Reddi Endurdis.	St. John Incomplete Secondary School, Bellary	Rev. Klendschneider, Correspondent.	Do	2	Do.
18	G Soni Reddi ..	L.M. High School, Ooty.	M.R.Ry S. Venkatarama Ayyar, Headmaster.	Third Form..	3	R.C. No. 296-Gl., 12th Sept. 1913.
19	A. Rangaswamachari.	Board High School, Harapanahalli.	M R Ry P. Venkatramayya, Headmaster.	Do. ..	2	Do.
20	Bodiga Prabhaiya ..	S.P.G. High School, Santyal.	M.R.Ry. G. Gurupadam, Headmaster	Do. ..	2	Do.
21	P. Ekambaram ..	Edward Coronation Incomplete Secondary School, Hindupur.	M R Ry. M. V. Sanjeevachar, Headmaster.	Do. ..	2	Do
22	M. Abd-al-rahman	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	3	R.C. No. 293-Gl., 7th Nov 1913.
23	K J Shamachari ..	Municipal High School, Bellary.	M.R.Ry A. Bhimachar, Headmaster.	Do. ..	3	R.C. No 296-Gl., 12th Sept. 1913
24	H Sathagiri Rao ..	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	3	Do.
25	C Seshagiri Achar ..	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	3	Do.
26	Rathapudi Pramagi ..	Cole's Memorial High school, Kurnool.	Rev. Henry Heminge, Correspondent.	Do ..	3	Do.
27	Jannalapadu Irish ..	Do	Do.	Do. ..	3	Do.
28	W. L. Narayana Rao ‡	Municipal Incomplete Secondary School, Hospet.	M.R.Ry. L. Narayana Rao, Headmaster	Do. ..	3	Do.
29	Bandari Samuel § ..	S.P.G High School, Nandyal	M.R.Ry. Ga Gurupadam Headmaster.	Do. ..	3	Do.
30	Subrahmanyam, J. ..	Municipal High School, Cuddapah	M.R.Ry S. Sarvabhuma Rao, Headmaster	Do. ..	3	Do.

* Renewal of special scholarship awarded last year.
† Special scholarship received.
‡ Transfer of scholarship sanctioned for K Srinivasa Rao last year.
§ Transfer of scholarship sanctioned for Gaddala John Emmanuel last year.

Number.	Number of pupil	Institution in which tenable.	Name of correspondent or headmaster who will draw the amount.	Form in which the renewed scholarship is tenable.	Amount of scholarship sanctioned.	Number and date of last year's sanction
31	C. Nanjundayya ..	Wardlaw High School, Bellary.	Mr J. P. Cottingam, Principal.	Third Form .	Rs. 3	R. C. No. 296-G1., 13th Sept. 1913.
32	K. Venkataramayana.	Municipal High School, Anantapur.	M.R.Ry. A. S. Arunachala Ayyar, Headmaster.	Do. ..	3	Do.
33	Jumalu Sahib ..	Municipal High School, Kurnool.	M.R.Ry. T. R. Srinivasamurti, Headmaster.	Do. ..	3	Do

Renewal and increase of scholarships tenable in the fourth form.

34	Kasturi Prabhudas ..	S.P.G. High School, Nandyal	M.R.Ry. G. Gurupatam, Headmaster.	Fourth Form.	6	R. C. No. 296-G1., 14th Sept. 1913.
35	Sajjad Yaqub Saiah .	Do.	Do.	Do.	6	Do.
36	A. Venugopala Rao.	Municipal High School, Bellary.	M.R.Ry. A. Bhimachar, Headmaster.	Do. ..	6	Do.
37	Muhammad Ibrahim Khan	Do.	Do.	Do.	6	Do.
38	Anantapur Seshagiri Rao.	G.M. High School, Kurnool.	Rev. Henry Hunin-ga.	Do. ..	6	Do.
39	Appayya, B ..	Municipal High School, Cuddapah.	M.R.Ry. S. Sarvotha-ma Rao, Headmaster.	Do. ..	6	Do.
40	Sayid Imam.	Do	Do.	Do.	6	Do.
41	P. Anjaneya* ..	Wardlaw High School, Bellary.	Mr. J. P. Cottingam, Principal.	Do. ..	6	Do.
42	Chagalamari Appayya.	L.M. High School, Gooty.	M.R.Ry. S. Venkata-rama Ayyar, Head-master.	Fifth Form. ..	6	R.C. No. 296-G1 19th Sept. 1913.
43	K. Bhima Rao , ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do. ..	6	R.C. No 296-G1., 7th Nov. 1913.
44	Tombak Abdur Sahman.	Hosri High School, Harpanahalli.	M.R.Ry P. Venkata-ramayya, Headmaster	Do. ..	6	R.C No. 296-G1., 25th Sept 1913.
45	Vithya Hanumantha-char.	Do	Do ..	Do. ..	6	Do.
46	Alluri Samuel .	S.P.G. High School, Nandyal.	M.R.Ry. G. Gurupa-dam, Headmaster	Do ..	6	Do.
47	Bonam Devaraja ..	Do	Do. ..	Do. .	6	Do.
48	Sajid Lazarus .	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	6	Do.
49	Jamil Moses † ..	Do	Do. ..	Do. ..	6	Do.
50	R. Ramakrishnayya †	Municipal High School, Bellary	M.R.Ry. A. Bhima-char, Headmaster.	Do. .	6	R.C. No. 296-G1., 4th Oct. 1913
51	G Lakshmanachar ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	6	Do.
52	Muhammad Ghaus ..	Cole's Memorial High School, Kurnool.	Rev. Henry Huhi, Correspondent.	Do. ..	6	R.C. No. 296-G1., 7th Nov. 1913.
53	Tiruvaltur Narayana-swami.†	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	6	R.C. No. 296-G1., 12th Sept. 1913.
54	Rama Rao, V. ..	Municipal High School, Cuddapah.	M.R.Ry. S. Sarvotha-ma Rao, Head-master.	Do. .	6	R.C. No. 296-G1., 4th Oct. 1913
55	E Somashara ..	Wardlaw High School, Bellary.	Mr. J. P. Cottingam, Principal.	Do. ..	6	R C No 296-G1., 12th Sept. 1913.
56	E. Virabhadra Rao .	Do	Do.	Do. ..	6	Do.
57	K. Hanumantha Rao.	Municipal High School, Anantapur.	M.R.Ry A. S. Arunachalam Ayyar, Head-master.	Do ..	6	Do.
58	P. Venkatabhima Rao	Do.	Do.	Do .	6	Do.
59	Jambunyla Viswana-thar †	Municipal High School, Kurnool.	M.R.Ry T. R. Srini-vasamurti, Head-master.	Do. ..	6	R.C. No 296-G1., 7th Nov. 1913.
60	K. Madhavachetti ..	L.M.H. School, Gooty	M.R.Ry S. Venkata-rama Ayyar, Head-master.	Sixth Form ..	6	R.C. No. 296-G1., 12th Sept. 1913
61	Madanapalle Venkata-char.	Board High School, Harapanahalli.	M.R.Ry. P. Venkata-ramayya, Head-master	Do. ..	6	Do.
62	Nagesa Rao, L. ..	Municipal High School, Cuddapah	M.R.Ry. S. Sarva-thama Rao.	Do.	6	R.C. No 296-G1., 7th Nov. 1913.
63	M. Natesan ..	Wardlaw High School, Bellary	Mr. J. P. Cottingam, Principal	Do. ..	6	R.C No 296-G1. 12th Sept 1913
64	L. Krishna Rao ..	Municipal High School, Anantapur.	M.R.Ry A. S. Aru-nachala Ayyar, Headmaster.	Do. ..	6	Do.
65	Cuddapah Narasim-hulu.	Municipal High School, Kurnool.	M.R.Ry T. R. Srini-vasamurti, Head-master.	Do. ..	6	R.C. No 296-G1., 7th Nov. 1913.

* Transfer of scholarship sanctioned for D. Srinivasa Rao last year in the third form.
† Renewal of special scholarship awarded last year.

Bellary,
27th September 1914.

D. A. HOBDAY,
Ag. Inspector of Schools, Third Circle.

The Acting Inspector of Schools, Third Circle, is pleased to sanction the following renewed and increased scholarships tenable in the sixth and seventh standards of Higher Grade Elementary Schools in the circle with effect from 1st July 1914 up to the end of June 1915 under the scholarship notification of July 1914.

2. These scholarships are debitable to the Head "Government scholarships — Elementary schools."

3. The instructions contained in the notification regarding the grant of casual and other leave to the scholarship holders and the maintenance of the scholarship register should be closely followed. The scholarships are payable monthly and in advance.

Name of pupil.	Institution in which tenable.	Name of correspondent.	Standard in which the renewed scholarship is tenable.	Amount.	Number and date of last year's sanction.
				Rs. a. p.	
Kadampalli Mark	L.M. Boarding School, Gooty.	Rev. F. Lionel Marler.	VI Standard ..	2 8 0	R.C. No. 736-Gl., 2nd October 1913.
Kannadi Adam ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	2 0 0	Do.
Chandramathi * .	P.W.C. Higher Elementary School, Vayalad.	M.R.Ry. A. K. Lakshmana Rao, Headmaster.	Do. ..	2 0 0	Dis. No. 283-Gl., 1st September 1913.
Ramachandrish, Rayadrugam. †	Do. ..	Do. .	VII Standard ..	3 0 0	Dis No. 327-Gl., 10th September 1913.
Devarikkavani ..	L.M. First grade Elementary School, Cuddapah.	M.R.Ry. P. Gopaliah, Headmaster.	Do. ..	3 0 0	Dis. No. 327-Gl., 11th September 1913.

* Transfer of scholarship sanctioned for P. Bheema Rao.
† Transfer of scholarship sanctioned for T. Venkatesam of the sixth standard.

Office of the Inspector of Schools, Third Circle, Bellary, 23rd September 1914.

D. A. HOBDAY,
Ag. Inspector of Schools, Third Circle.

VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Graduates who are Licentiates in Teaching for the post of First Assistant, Government Training School, Mercara Coorg, on a salary of Rs. 80—5—75. Those whose Vernacular is Canarese and who have been trained in recent years will have preference. The candidate selected will have fair chances of promotion if he gives satisfaction in his work. Applications furnishing the following particulars should be submitted to the undersigned so as to reach him by the 10th October next. Copies of testimonials should accompany the applications.

(1) Name; (2) Age; (3) Present appointment with salary; (4) General Education qualifications with date of passing the B.A. Degree Examinations and the year of passing the L.T. Degree, and (5) Vernacular languages known.

T. O. HODGES,
Inspector of Schools, Ninth Circle.

Camp Somwarpet, 18th September 1914.

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified women teachers for the posts of First and Second Assistants, Government Girls' High School, Cannanore, on Rs. 80—4—100 and Rs. 70—2—80 respectively.

Applications with copies of certificates and testimonials should be sent to the undersigned immediately.

A. D'ROZARIO,
Ag. Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Southern Circle.

Coimbatore, 22nd September 1914.

WANTED a Moral Philosophy Graduate (L.T.) to act as Seventh Assistant, Government College, Mangalore. Salary Rs. 80. Apply stating age, experience and qualifications, and enclosing copies of testimonials to

H. MALIM,
Principal, Government College, Mangalore.

Mangalore, 26th September 1914.

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified teachers for the post of Drawing Instructor attached to the Government Muhammadan Elementary Schools in Madras on a salary of Rs. 20—1—25 (increment biennial). The applications which should furnish the following particulars should be accompanied by testimonials, if any, and reach the undersigned not later than the 21st October 1914. A satisfactory knowledge of *Urdu* is indispensable.

(1) Name; (2) Age; (3) Present appointment with salary; (4) General Educational qualifications; (5) Technical certificates held and their grade.

ABDUR RAHIM SAHIB,
Sub-Asst. Inspr. of Schools, Madras Muhammadan Range.

Royapettah, Madras, 1st October 1914.

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THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

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Part II.—Miscellaneous Notifications.

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APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

REGISTRATION.

Promotions.—The following promotions of Sub-Registrars are ordered :—

From the second to the first grade.

M.R.Ry. Mangalore Narayana Rao, with effect from 16th February 1914.
M.R.Ry. Chelukuri Venkatakrishna Rao Nayudu, with effect from 7th March 1914.
Muhammad Yaqub Sahib, with effect from 1st April 1914.
M.R.Ry. Chimalakonda Bachchu Sastri, with effect from 1st April 1914.
M.R.Ry. Balayya Chetti Rajagopala Chetti, with effect from 1st April 1914.
M.R.Ry. Mulki Baba Rau, with effect from 22nd April 1914.
M.R.Ry. Ramachandra Rau Ranganatha Rao, with effect from 1st June 1914.
M.R.Ry. Thoppur Nageswara Ayyar, with effect from 19th August 1914.
M.R.Ry. Ellamchetti Venkataswami Nayudu, with effect from 20th August 1914.
M.R.Ry. Nagapatam Sivajnana Mudaliyar, with effect from 26th August 1914.

From the third to the second grade.

M.R.Ry. Mylapur Subbarayar, with effect from 13th February 1914.
M.R.Ry. Tanjore Krishnaswami Subrahmanya Ayyar, with effect from 7th March 1914.
M.R.Ry. Kalyanarama Ayyar Apaduddharana Ayyar, with effect from 1st April 1914.
M.R.Ry. Anantanarayani Annoji Rao, with effect from 1st April 1914.
M.R.Ry. Venkatachala Ayyar Subbaraya Ayyar, with effect from 1st April 1914.
M.R.Ry. Popanad Durnivasami Ayyangar Srinivasaraghava Ayyangar, with effect from 22nd April 1914.
M.R.Ry. Sirvella Srinivasa Rao, with effect from 8th May 1914.
M.R.Ry. Kumbakonam Srinivasa Ayyangar Raghava Aiheri, with effect from 1st June 1914.
M.R.Ry. Veuparla Venkatasubbayya, with effect from 19th August 1914.
M.R.Ry. Karakal Chandapilla Varghese, with effect from 20th August 1914.
M.R.Ry. Kavari Chiranjiri, with effect from 26th August 1914.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

Ordered, 3rd October 1914.

Postings.—The following postings of Sub-Registrars are ordered :—

M.R.Ry. Arumuga Mudaliyar Melavalam Sivakaruniya Mudaliyar, from Vayalpad (North Arcot district) to Mummidivaram (Godavari-Vizagapatam district).

M.R.Ry. Immaneni Venkateswara Rao Nayudu, from Mummidivaram (Godavari-Vizagapatam district) to Vayalpad (North Arcot district).

Madras, 29th September 1914.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. Thondikulam Subrahmanya Ayyar Krishna Ayyar, Registrar of Assurances, North Malabar, privilege leave for one month from date of relief under article 290 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Appointment.—M.R.Ry. Kamkail Chandapilla Varghese, Joint Sub-Registrar, Tellicherry, to be in charge of the Registrar's office, North Malabar, during the absence of M.R.Ry. Thondikulam Subrahmanya Ayyar Krishna Ayyar on leave or until further orders.

Madras, 5th October 1914.

C. M. SCHMIDT,
Inspector-General of Registration.

JUDICIAL.

No. 54—Posting.—M.R.Ry. Krishnama Chettiyar Sundaram Chetti Avargal, District Munsif, on relief as Subordinate Judge at Coimbatore, is posted to Coimbatore (Principal).

No. 57—Transfer.—The following transfer of a District Munsif is ordered by the High Court :—

M.R.Ry. Camillo Damien Joseph Pinto Avargal, from Puttur to Trichinopoly (Additional). *To join forthwith.*

No. 58—Appointment and Posting.—M.R.Ry. Coimbatore Raghavendra Krishna Rao Avargal, B.A., B.L., First-grade Pleader practising at Coimbatore, is appointed to act as District Munsif, Fourth Grade, and is posted to Puttur. *To join forthwith.*

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
2nd October 1914.

No. 59—Transfers.—The following transfers of District Munsifs have been ordered by the High Court :—

(1) M.R.Ry. Somanchi Neelakantam Pantulu Garu from Proddatur to Bezwada (Principal). *To join forthwith.*

(2) M.R.Ry. Tavarath Krishnan Nayar Avargal from Vriddhachalam to Nadapuram. *To join forthwith.*

No. 60—Appointment and Posting.—(1) M.R.Ry. Manyu Venkataramayya, Garu, B.A., B.L., First-grade Pleader, practising at Kurnool, is appointed to act as District Munsif, Fourth Grade, and is posted to Proddatur. *To join forthwith.*

(2) M.R.Ry. Avarapalli Seshagiri Rao Avargal, B.A., B.L., First-grade Pleader practising at Cuddalore, is appointed to act as District Munsif, Fourth Grade, and is posted to Vriddhachalam. *To join forthwith.*

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
5th October 1914.

Appointment.—The Honourable the Officiating Chief Justice has been pleased to make the following appointment to the Rule Committee under the provisions of section 123 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, viz :—

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Conjeeveram Krishnaswami Rao Avargal, Sub. *pro tem.* Judge of the Presidency Court of Small Causes, Madras, to be a member of the Committee in the place of M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur S. Ramaswami Ayyangar Avargal, retired.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
29th September 1914.

C. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE.

Leave.—Under article 290, Civil Service Regulations, the Board grants privilege leave for fifteen days to M.R.Ry. S. V. Devadasan Avargal, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Chittoor, from or after 16th October 1914.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Madras, 29th September 1914.

W. G. McFARLAND,
Secretary.

SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Posting.—M.R.Ry. Swaminatha Ayyar Muthuswami Ayyar, Assistant Inspector, is recalled from leave and posted to the charge of the Tellicherry Circle, *vice* Mr. George Wilson, Inspector, on other duty. To join expeditiously.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 29th September 1914.

Transfer.—Ghulam Muhiuddin Sahib, Acting Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Karaa to the Vattenam Circle, *vice* M.R.Ry. Angelo Prakasa Rama Rao, Assistant Inspector, granted leave. To join urgently, on relief.

The cancels his reversion ordered in Board's Notification, dated 15th September 1914, published on page 1734, Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 22nd September 1914.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 30th September 1914.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. Karumanangudi Vaidyanatha Ayyar Venkataruma Ayyar, Assistant Inspector, is granted privilege leave, for two months and fifteen days, from date of relief.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 2nd October 1914.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. Muvara Casaravalli Kelu Nambiyar, Assistant Inspector, is granted privilege leave for one month from or after 11th October 1914.

Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. Sesha Raghava Achari, Assistant Inspector, is granted privilege leave for two months from or after 6th October 1914.

Appointment.—M.R.Ry. B. L. Somayajula, Sub-Inspector, First Grade, is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector and posted to the Northern Distillery Circle (Rentgunta Distillery), *vice* M.R.Ry. Muvara Casaravalli Kelu Nambiyar, Assistant Inspector, granted leave. To join on 11th October 1914.

Transfer and Appointment.—M.R.Ry. Ananta Achari Gopala Achari, Acting Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Adirampatnam to the Southern Customs Circle (Tuticorin Sea Customs), *vice* M.R.Ry. Sesha Raghava Achari, Assistant Inspector, granted leave. To join urgently on relief.

M.R.Ry. R. Ramadoss Rao, Sub-Inspector, Third Grade, is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector and posted to the Adirampatnam Circle. To join expeditiously.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 3rd October 1914.

H. H. F. M. TYLER,
Secretary.

Indian Finance Department.

Sub-Accounts Service (Public Works Branch).

Acting Promotions and Reversions,

From 20th August 1914 to 3rd September 1914.

Mr. V. Ramaswami Dikshitar, having proceeded on privilege leave for fifteen days Mr. K. Krishnamurti Chetti, B.A., Clerk, Executive Engineer's office, Guntur, to act as Accountant, Seventh Grade, on Rs. 30.

Messrs. K. Sanjeeva Rao, B.A., and A. S. Ramanathan, M.A., are appointed as Temporary Accountants on Rs. 30 (on probation) from 3rd September 1914 and 11th September 1914, respectively, the date on which they joined the office.

From 11th September 1914.

Mr. A. Thamburaj, B.A., Acting Accountant on Rs. 80, to revert to clerk on Rs. 40, sub. *pro tem.*, the date on which Mr. A. S. Ramanathan, M.A., joined the office.

From 28th September 1914, the date on which Mr. C. V. Rama Ayyangar proceeds on privilege leave for one month, Mr. A. Thamburaj, B.A., to officiate as Accountant, Seventh Grade, on Rs. 80.

K. L. DATTA,
Accountant-General.

6th October 1914.

Forest.

Transfers.—The following transfers are ordered:—

(1) Ranger M.R.Ry. N. O. Mahadevan from the Guntur district to the Chingleput district for the charge of Tiruvallur Range—to join on expiry of his leave.

(2) Ranger M.R.Ry. V. P. Narayana Menon from the Chingleput district to the East Godavari district for the charge of the new Chintvel range—to join on relief by No. (1).

Madras, 3rd October 1914.

Posting.—On relief of the Chittoor District Forest office by Mr. A. B. Jackson, M.R.Ry. S. V. Dora Dasan, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, is posted to Nellore district to work under the orders of the District Forest Officer.

H. B. BRYANT,
Ag. Conservator of Forests, Central Circle.

Madras, 1st October 1914.

Appointment.—The following are appointed as Rangers, Fourth Grade, on probation for six months:—

(1) J. A. F. Vas.

(2) M. Kothandapani Mudaliyar.

J. S. BATTIE,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

Trichinopoly, 1st October 1914.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. T. S. Venkataramma Ayyar, Overseer, Second Grade, Madura Special division, is granted, under article 260, Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for one month with effect from 16th September 1914 afternoon.

C. MILDRED,
Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.

Trichinopoly, 2nd October 1914.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for one month is granted to M.R.Ry. T. S. Vasudeva Ayyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate, Tholudur Project division, with effect from 15th October 1914 or date of relief.

A. V. RAMALINGA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, VII Circle.

Madras, 30th September 1914.

MEDICAL.

Leave.—M.R.Sy. U. Ananthaya Garu, M.B. & C.M., Sanitary Assistant to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Godavari, is granted privilege leave for fourteen days from 17th September 1914 to 30th September 1914.

E. B. ELWIN,
President.

Godavari District Board's Office,
28th September 1914.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Leave.—The Rev. Allayne Fitz Herbert Lys, Chaplain of South Georgetown, Madras, has been granted privilege leave for three months from the 20th September 1914, under article 592 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, Fifth Edition.

L. E. COX,
Archdeacon of Madras and Commissary in charge of the Diocese.

Madras, 30th September 1914.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICES OF THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC ROOM, OPEN 11 A.M. TO 4 P.M.; SATURDAYS, 11 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.*—The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs nor their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. Applications for patents in countries other than India should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in cash and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of law in British India for their registration.

6. *Printed specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

Ahmedabad—R C Technical Institute.
Allahabad—Public Library
Bangalore—Indian Institute of Science.
Bombay—Record Office.
" Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
" The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sassoon Road, Parel.

Calcutta—Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
" Office of the Director General of Commercial Intelligence.
" Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
Cawnpore—Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
Chinsurah—Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
Chittagong—Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
Dacca—Office of the District Board, Dacca.
Delhi—Office of the Chief Commissioner.
Hyderabad—Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
Jalpaiguri—Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
Karachi—Office of City Deputy Collector.
Lahore—Punjab Public Library.
London—The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
Madras—Record Office, Egmore.
" College of Engineering.
Mysore—Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
Nagpur—Victoria Technical Institute.
Poona—College of Engineering.
Rangoon—Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
Roorkee—Thomason College.
Sholapur—Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

	Price. Rs. A. P.
(a) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911	0 10 0
(b) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi) each	0 2 0
(c) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912	0 2 0
(d) Weekly Notifications (Extract from the *Gazette of India*) ..	0 1 0
Annual subscription with postage	3 0 0
(e) Inventions (consolidated subject-matter index 1900—1908 and chronological lists 1900—1904)	2 0 0
(f) Inventions and Designs. Annual indexes for the years 1905, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911 .. .. .. each	1 0 0
(g) Patent Office Journal (issued quarterly) .. .. .. "	0 8 0
(h) Patent Office Journal, 1912	1 0 0
(i) Specifications of inventions .. .. each	0 8 0

H. G. GRAVES,
Controller of Patents and Designs.

PATENTS.

The following printed specifications of applications for patents, which have been accepted under section 5 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act of 1911, have been published and can be inspected free of charge at the Madras Record office, Egmore. Copies of these specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, at the price of eight annas per copy.

Directions for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller of Patents and Designs.

1269. C. W. Roberts & D. W. Cooper. Improvements in and relating to portable closets or commodes for use in mines and the like.
1570. Allgemeine Gesellschaft für chemische Industrie m. b. H. An improved method of freeing solid paraffin hydrocarbons from liquid admixtures.
1598. W. E. Monte - Improvements in the treatment of waste silk or other fibres to facilitate spinning.
1658. Govind Prasad Mistri. Single tine harrow.
1676. N. Singh. Improvements in perpetual calendars.
1696. H. E. Curtis. Improvements in or relating to surgical corsets.
1703. C. Reid. The process and apparatus for coagulating and curing rubber latex by breaking up or atomising it and spraying it by pressure evenly in thin layers on the surface of a drum or drums or other suitable surface or surfaces revolving or stationary in smoke or other fumes or gases.
1714. T. L. Watson and C. W. Beatty. An improved method of building with concrete and the like.
1722. Dudhat Ram Bimbhat. An improved roaster and drier for green tea.
1723. L. Pap and J. Trattner. Improvements in sounboards.
1726. S. P. Kapadia. Improvements in incandescent oil burners.
1728. B. R. Brisoe. An improved umbrella holder.
1734. Steele Motorplug G. m. b. H. Improvements in or relating to steering mechanism for motor ploughs.
1749. E. Rieggert. Automatic lubricating device for compressors.
1749. R. S. Luard. Improvements in or relating to couplings for flexible pipes.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

Ootacamund, 6th October 1914.

NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given that the annual cattle fair at Kulgunda in the village of Subramanis of the Uppinangadi taluk, South Canara district, will be held as usual from 2nd November 1914 and will last till the 17th of that month.

Revenue Divisional Office, Puttur,
14th September 1914.

P. SITARAMAYYA,
Revenue Divisional Officer.

All publications and communications, etc., intended for the Office of the Land Records Superintendent, Group No. I, Waltair, may, in future, be addressed to *Vizagapatam* as the office is now located in the old Collector's Cutcherry.

Office of the Superintendent of Land Records,
8th September 1914.

K. S. GOPALA AYYAR,
Superintendent of Land Records.

The Sub-Registry office hitherto known as "Uttaramallur" in the Madras-Chingleput district will be the future be designated "Uttiramerur".

Madras, 23rd September 1914.

C. M. SCHMIDT,
Inspector-General of Registration.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under section 4 of Act VI of 1878, that the undermentioned treasure was found by one Aejalu, while repairing the pial of her rented house situated in Survey field No. 76 A-1 measured as 'Nethan' and belonging to Sithirama Ayyar and Lakshmi Ammal, 71, Kothenur village, Nannilam taluk:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Whole rupees 15	15	0	0
Dollars 2	3	4	0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure, or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office on the 11th January 1915, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
3rd August 1914.

R. B. WOOD,
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 4 of Act VI of 1878 that the undermentioned treasure was found by one Srinivasa Nayudu while removing earth in Survey Field no 10-B, a dry plot of land, in Agara Eswarapadi, hamlet of Vadakkupanaiyur village, Negapatam taluk, belonging to Srinivasa Nayudu.

	Weight.		Value		
	MDI	SEERS	RS.	A.	P.
1. Rama	2	25	180	0	0
2. Lakshmana	1	37	117	8	0
3. Sita	1	23	94	15	0
4. Anjanayar	0	28	38	2	0
5. Varada rajaperumal	1	1	62	8	0
6. Sridevi	0	10	29	1	0
7. Budevi	0	10	29	1	0
8. Narayanaperumal	0	22	33	7	0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office on the 1st February 1915, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
12th September 1914.

R. B. WOOD,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 8 of the Act VI of 1878 (India), that the undermentioned treasure was found on 13th July 1914 by the Manager, Madura, etc., Devasthanam, Madura, while removing earth from the inside of Karimanikka Perumal Koil situated south of North Aadi Veedhi, Madura.

2. All persons claiming the treasure or a part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the undersigned at Madura on the 15th February 1915 (at 2-30 P.M.)

Description	Value. Rs.	A.	P.
A pair of drum bottoms one of copper and the other of brass (copper weighing 58 lb. and brass 60 lb.)	39	12	0

Madura Collector's Office,
23rd September 1914.

A. R. KNAPP,
Collector.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency containing 20,000 inhabitants and upwards and in the Cotacamund Municipality for the week ending 13th September 1914.

Municipalities.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	Births: Class. Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Other Classes.	Total Births. M.	F.	Total.	Deaths: Class. Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Other Classes.	Total Deaths. M.	F.	Total.	Causes of Death. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Bowel Complaints not Diarrhœal.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Rate per 1,000 of population per annum. Total Births.	Total Deaths.
Madura ..	134,130	3	100	7	..	54	56	110	1	91	6	..	59	59	98	..	13	..	31	11	..	..	53	42·4	36·1
Trichinopoly ..	123,512	6	68	13	6	48	43	86	5	59	12	6	31	35	66	..	6	..	2	16	..	..	51	36·3	29·1
Calicut ..	79,417	3	24	16	1	26	21	44	1	23	13	1	21	19	40	..	..	..	1	9	2	..	28	29·6	22·6
Kumbakonam ..	64,647	..	26	..	..	13	15	28	..	26	..	..	15	11	26	..	..	..	1	7	2	..	16	42·8	21·0
Tanjore ..	60,341	1	40	6	..	23	21	44	3	24	2	..	15	14	29	2	..	..	2	5	..	..	20	38·0	29·1
Negapatam ..	60,168	2	17	7	..	16	10	26	..	21	7	..	16	10	26	..	3	..	..	6	1	1	15	22·5	39·0
Salem ..	60,163	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Cuddalore ..	58,574	1	34	1	..	17	19	36	..	44	3	..	26	21	47	..	..	..	5	6	2	1	31	32·1	48·3
Coconada ..	51,110	..	28	..	..	16	13	28	1	20	..	..	16	21	46	..	..	..	11	6	2	..	21	27·0	58·5
Conjeeveram ..	53,804	..	56	..	..	28	32	60	1	40	6	..	28	21	44	4	..	..	1	6	3	1	28	58·1	42·6
Vellore ..	49,749	1	32	12	..	26	16	45	1	16	7	..	17	10	27	..	1	..	2	6	..	..	19	47·2	28·3
Rajahmundry ..	48,417	..	24	..	..	17	6	23	1	31	1	..	17	16	33	1	7	..	9	4	..	..	12	24·8	68·5
Mangalore ..	48,412	7	6	2	..	10	7	17	10	22	4	..	15	21	36	2	..	..	6	6	1	1	23	18·3	39·6
Coimbatore ..	47,007	..	28	1	..	12	18	30	2	27	1	..	13	17	30	..	..	..	..	6	5	..	19	33·3	33·3
Palamcottah ..	44,008	2	22	9	..	16	17	33	..	28	7	..	20	7	27	..	..	..	2	7	4	2	12	38·5	31·5
Tinnevelly ..	44,806	1	31	5	..	19	18	37	..	22	1	..	11	12	23	..	2	..	..	3	2	..	17	43·1	26·8
Palghat ..	44,319	3	19	11	..	13	21	33	..	20	6	..	17	11	28	..	..	..	7	4	..	..	17	38·8	32·3
Vizagapatam ..	43,413	..	27	..	..	16	11	27	..	16	..	..	4	12	16	..	..	..	4	4	2	1	7	32·4	19·2
Masulipatam ..	42,123	..	26	3	..	16	17	33	..	28	6	..	17	17	34	4	..	..	8	3	..	..	16	26·6	42·1
Guntur ..	40,522	1	28	12	..	18	24	42	1	30	10	..	21	20	41	2	..	..	6	5	1	..	28	54·0	52·8
Tuticorin ..	40,185	7	7	..	..	9	5	14	6	14	1	..	14	7	21	..	..	..	2	6	4	..	12	16·2	27·2
Ellore ..	37,810	..	34	7	..	26	15	41	1	31	9	1	25	26	51	7	4	6	24	5	..	..	56	56·5	64·1
Vizianagram ..	37,550	..	11	..	..	6	5	11	..	12	..	..	7	5	12	..	..	..	6	0	..	..	1	16·8	16·7
Bellary ..	34,966	2	10	10	..	14	8	22	2	87	45	..	62	73	134	40	..	6	5	19	9	..	40	32·8	199·8
Nellore ..	33,240	2	12	4	..	10	8	18	1	11	5	..	7	11	18	2	6	..	4	3	..	..	8	28·2	28·2
Burwada ..	32,867	1	20	4	..	12	13	25	..	19	5	..	16	8	24	..	..	..	3	4	4	1	13	39·7	89·1
Adoni ..	31,645	..	18	9	..	13	13	26	..	16	13	..	16	11	29	..	..	..	2	9	..	2	23	42·2	47·9
Berhampur ..	31,558	..	26	1	..	11	16	27	..	15	1	..	7	9	16	..	..	..	2	4	3	..	7	44·6	29·5
Tellicherry ..	29,258	1	9	6	..	8	7	15	..	13	7	..	13	7	20	..	..	..	6	6	4	1	8	28·7	35·6
Srivilliputtur ..	28,086	1	19	..	..	13	7	20	2	10	..	..	3	9	12	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	7	35·9	21·5
Cannanore ..	28,927	1	6	6	..	8	11	16	1	5	13	..	11	8	19	..	..	..	6	3	1	..	10	29·6	34·6
Mayaveram ..	27,121	..	20	1	..	11	10	21	..	16	..	..	6	6	13	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	9	40·4	25·0
Kurnool * ..	26,040	6	10	..	..	6	10	16	..	16	10	..	14	9	23	..	..	..	6	8	..	..	14	66·0	46·1
Dindigal ..	23,052	4	16	2	..	10	14	24	2	11	2	..	8	7	15	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	12	60·0	31·2
Ootacamund ..	18,329	6	2	1	6	8	4	12	..	6	1	2	3	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	38·2	16·8
Total ..	1,603,450	66	859	156	9	556	632	1,091	42	887	208	6	595	556	1,133	60	46	7	156	181	60	6	616	35·0	37·6

* Not received.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
3rd October 1914.

N. ANNAJI RAO, *Manager and Assistant,*
Office of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Districts of the Madras Presidency during the month of April 1914.

Population according to Census of 1911.	Districts.	Population for which returns were received.	BIRTHS.									DEATHS.																		
			Class.						Total Births.			Class.						Total Deaths.			Causes of Death									
			Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahommedans.	Other Classes.				Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahommedans.	Other Classes.				Cholera.		Small-pox.		Plague.		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	
									M.	F.	Total.							M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
2,221,292	Ganjam ..	1,819,654	..	..	1	4,742	16	1	2,467	2,287	4,754	1	..	..	3,896	10	2	2,004	1,785	3,789	148	146	19	20	..	..	1,266	1,163	124	86
3,183,811	Vizagapatam ..	2,760,670	..	..	12	8,874	18	6	3,259	3,021	6,307	..	..	6	3,575	18	14	1,840	1,747	3,613	45	47	20	20	..	..	1,047	1,036	97	89
1,862,859	Godavari ..	1,654,859	1	..	12	4,782	46	4	2,203	2,082	4,285	..	..	6	2,403	27	..	1,280	1,169	2,449	1	..	47	26	..	..	911	..	47	43
1,997,535	Kistna ..	1,997,535	..	..	106	4,911	170	4	2,787	2,645	5,432	..	..	55	2,799	112	3	1,594	1,418	3,009	..	..	39	48	..	..	696	684	46	28
1,697,561	Guntur ..	1,697,561	..	..	286	4,149	418	37	2,451	2,424	4,875	..	..	160	2,408	180	6	1,428	1,356	2,787	..	..	168	140	..	..	826	678	42	40
1,328,102	Nellore ..	1,328,102	..	1	98	2,311	170	28	1,301	1,265	2,566	..	..	93	1,432	101	19	936	749	1,685	1	..	48	53	..	..	461	354	19	18
518,560	Madras ..	518,560	3	17	89	1,103	104	..	690	619	1,309	6	20	69	1,287	305	..	778	788	1,566	..	..	1	7	1	..	98	104	913	397
1,408,008	Chingleput ..	1,105,008	..	9	21	3,096	73	7	1,612	1,533	3,145	2	1	24	2,327	69	16	1,183	1,258	2,433	..	..	20	16	..	..	136	139	121	127
1,542,680	South Arcot ..	1,262,856	..	..	48	3,726	69	3	1,922	1,916	3,837	..	..	36	3,111	53	61	1,784	1,737	3,521	..	..	..	..	..	..	198	240	173	172
2,818,916	Trichinopoly ..	2,107,029	..	1	187	4,434	167	28	2,398	2,305	4,703	..	..	127	2,793	94	26	1,593	1,537	3,130	58	26	44	33	..	..	681	656	81	89
2,381,689	Tanjore ..	2,382,689	..	2	187	4,406	331	16	2,375	2,340	4,715	..	..	116	3,324	289	6	1,762	1,648	3,410	30	24	27	16	2	..	218	246	81	96
1,935,832	Madura ..	1,936,832	..	..	104	3,727	179	31	2,057	2,014	4,101	..	..	66	2,352	100	13	1,224	1,227	2,451	13	12	79	51	..	..	359	308	70	70
1,655,483	Ramnad ..	1,656,153	..	1	98	2,262	282	16	1,469	1,457	2,926	..	..	63	1,668	177	7	948	832	1,780	42	24	11	15	..	..	269	238	65	67
1,790,619	Tinnevelly ..	1,790,619	..	..	417	4,289	333	11	2,673	2,628	5,301	..	..	265	2,676	161	6	1,290	1,428	3,018	112	0	21	14	..	..	390	471	69	71
174,843	Karnool ..	935,199	..	2	24	1,905	211	14	1,164	1,102	2,266	..	1	76	1,918	303	91	1,162	1,171	2,333	..	..	248	202	..	..	355	409	81	19
893,298	Cuddapah ..	893,198	..	..	47	1,851	235	20	1,109	1,065	2,174	..	..	18	1,111	118	14	654	631	1,285	1	..	28	33	..	..	324	285	27	25
882,962	Bellary ..	882,962	..	..	8	2,104	252	19	1,263	1,187	2,450	..	..	12	2,207	268	19	1,152	1,074	2,226	..	..	339	283	8	4	147	151	89	80
863,225	Anantapur ..	863,225	..	..	9	2,361	198	11	1,284	1,245	2,529	..	..	8	2,468	239	10	1,269	1,282	2,551	268	216	141	161	..	..	131	124	55	48
1,880,990	North Arcot ..	1,960,988	..	..	48	3,909	271	28	2,214	2,097	4,311	..	..	31	3,416	128	20	1,918	1,568	3,486	48	27	29	27	18	16	148	187	271	181
1,238,748	Chittoor ..	1,238,748	..	..	2	2,526	123	6	1,322	1,340	2,662	..	..	1	1,660	94	..	847	808	1,655	34	41	47	24	..	..	221	201	40	65
1,766,686	Salem ..	1,766,686	..	1	83	4,126	96	4	2,048	2,285	4,330	..	..	10	2,219	84	6	1,201	1,188	2,389	3	1	69	42	1	1	977	933	88	47
2,110,364	Coimbatore ..	2,110,364	2	4	39	5,003	66	23	2,911	2,943	5,774	..	1	23	2,904	67	6	1,483	1,120	2,603	..	2	52	63	3	2	170	202	100	108
118,618	The Nilgiris.	118,618	4	2	24	321	10	38	142	17	314	1	3	11	152	10	28	110	150	260	..	..	1	1	..	..	47	84	27	44
1,197,227	South Canara.	1,195,227	3	1	950	3,745	545	27	2,327	2,370	4,697	1	..	124	1,479	173	9	991	903	1,894	..	..	28	41	16	8	270	297	76	71
3,013,491	Malabar ..	3,010,991	..	7	109	7,913	3,613	8	5,802	6,348	11,150	1	8	310	9,535	1,756	4	2,889	2,729	5,618	61	64	8	4	..	..	933	887	340	313
41,879,160	Total	40,046,351	15	60	3,481	90,847	9,149	380	61,870	48,947	101,410	19	37	1,468	69,556	4,749	275	33,417	32,108	65,525	1193	942	1013	1568	69	33	10,790	10,314	3,326	3,102

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Districts of the Madras Presidency during the month of April 1914—*cont.*

Population according to Census of 1911	Districts	Population for which Returns were received.	DEATHS—*cont.* Causes of Death—*cont.* Respiratory diseases.	Injuries. Suicides	Wounds or Accidents	Snake-bite.	Killed by Wild Beasts.	Rabies.	All other Causes	Still-birth or born dead.	Rates per mille of population per annum. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers	Dysentery and diarrhœa	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Births	Deaths.	Where Madras Act III of 1899 has been in force. Births	Deaths	Where Madras Act III of 1899 has not been brought into force. Births	Deaths	Average rate per mille of population per annum of the corresponding months of the previous five years ending 1913. Births	Deaths.
			M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.																
3,221,292	Ganjam ..	1,878,896	28 11	3 3	6 6	1 1	5 1	1 ..	185 16	18 2	0·3	0·0	..	15·0	1·4	0·2	0·1	2·2	30·8	24·1	26 1	10·1	31·9	24·8	22·7	18·8
3,169,421	Vizagapatam.	2,159,870	22 26	1 1	7 6	2 ..	.. ..	.. ..	124 95	15 7	0·3	..	..	17·8	0·4	0·3	0·1	1·3	35·4	26·3	23 1	18·1	30·8	23·2	23·7	19·8
1,452,259	Godavari ..	1,452,259	40 32	1 ..	12 6	2 ..	.. ..	.. ..	496 462	8 1	0·03	..	..	8·7	0·7	0·4	0·2	1·1	33·6	25·9	25 9	16·4	42·8	17·9	26·6	18·6
1,997,536	Kistna ..	1,997,536	103 103	2 ..	12 3	2 ..	.. ..	1 ..	632 688	16 16	..	..	..	9·3	0·7	0·4	0·2	1·2	34·0	19·5	26 4	10·8	36·2	19·7	27·7	16·1
1,697,561	Guntur ..	1,697,561	61 45	3 ..	6 2	7 3	4 1	2 ..	341 472	23 23	0·01	..	..	4·7	0·3	0·4	0·3	0·8	24·0	14·6	26·2	12·3	33·2	14·2	21·6	10·6
1,378,152	Nellore ..	1,378,152	35 41	.. ..	6 ..	3 1	1 ..	.. ..	261 267	8 1	0·01	..	..	7·3	0·6	0·2	0·1	1·0	32·8	20·7	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	23·8	20·0
818,580	Madras ..	818,580	169 131	2 1	7 ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	264 326	21 17	..	..	..	4·2	1·0	0·3	0·3	1·0	37·2	31·1	.. ..	.. ..	38·7	28·2	21·8	17·2
1,406,903	Chingleput ..	1,406,903	84 48	.. 3	12 11	2 ..	.. ..	.. ..	703 645	28 18	..	..	..	4·8	0·6	0·3	0·1	1·0	31·3	19·3	34·3	14·3	38·4	26·1	25·3	18·0
2,382,584	South Arcot ..	2,382,584	70 48	1 ..	4 3	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	1,097 1,000	3 3	..	..	..	4·2	1·0	0·4	0·4	1·0	31·4	17·4	29·4	17·4	29·4	17·4	29·7	18·7
6,518,116	Trichinopoly ..	6,518,116	221 162	3 3	22 18	16 ..	4 ..	.. ..	962 993	17 11	0·4	..	..	4·2	1·0	0·4	0·4	1·0	34·3	19·8	32·4	17·2	37·0	17·2	28·0	20·4
7,952,659	Tanjore ..	6,952,659	68 31	3 2	11 6	3 ..	1 ..	.. ..	1,932 1,465	85 80	0·3	0·05	..	4·4	1·1	0·5	0·2	1·2	34·5	24·5	34·5	16·5	36·3	19·0	27·4	15·4
1,932,832	Madura ..	1,932,832	18 15	3 ..	8 7	2 ..	.. ..	.. ..	708 700	16 18	0·3	..	..	4·2	1·0	0·5	0·2	0·8	35·0	23·8	30·8	12·8	34·3	12·8	†	†
1,858,153	Ramnad ..	1,858,153	43 32	3 ..	13 ..	2 ..	.. ..	.. ..	480 450	17 2	0·3	..	..	4·6	0·7	0·4	0·2	1·0	34·3	20·6	37·0	20·0	38·3	20·2	32·0	19·1
1,790,819	Tinnevelly ..	1,790,819	43 24	1 4	13 13	2 1	.. ..	.. ..	1,029 939	30 30	1·0	..	..	4·8	0·7	0·4	0·2	1·4	34·3	23·2	33·4	24·8	35·4	20·3	29·2	19·0
874,813	Kurnool ..	853,123	32 32	10 3	3 1	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	265 218	8 12	..	..	..	16·1	0·7	1·4	0·3	0·1	31·3	23·2	17·8	32·8	18·1	28·3	17·3	24·1	13·7
803,996	Cuddapah ..	803,996	32 41	3 2	8 12	.. 1	1 ..	.. ..	183 125	12 7	0·3	..	..	3·6	1·1	0·3	0·3	0·1	28·8	25·0	30·0	23·1	30·3	24·7	30·8	22·1
982,963	Bellary ..	982,963	80 63	3 4	8 3	3 2	2 ..	.. ..	891 898	2 3	..	..	..	3·2	1·4	0·3	0·3	0·1	27·6	23·6	34·4	42·7	33·1	32·2	26·7	24·1
963,223	Anantapur ..	963,223	112 85	3 4	8 3	3 2	2 ..	.. ..	758 712	11 5	0·3	..	..	3·2	1·4	0·3	0·3	0·1	27·6	16·4	34·0	16·1	37·2	15·1	26·6	16·0
1,640,986	North Arcot.	1,640,986	65 57	.. ..	20 16	12 4	.. ..	.. ..	820 881	28 39	0·3	..	..	4·6	1·2	0·4	0·3	1·1	32·1	19·1	37·1	19·1	37·4	17·1	†	†
1,238,762	Chittoor ..	1,238,762	84 67	.. ..	11 23	2 ..	.. ..	.. ..	328 466	10 5	0·7	..	..	4·6	0·8	0·5	0·2	1·0	34·0	30·2	34·0	19·0	32·7	15·3	30·8	18·1
1,768,980	Salem ..	1,768,980	47 31	3 ..	13 10	2 ..	.. ..	.. ..	725 718	16 19	0·05	..	..	3·1	1·4	0·3	0·3	1·0	32·3	18·6	33·4	16·0	33·4	16·0	30·8	18·8
2,116,644	Coimbatore ..	2,116,644	105 122	3 4	18 13	3 1	1 ..	.. ..	913 220	.. ..	0·01	..	0·03	2·1	0·7	0·4	0·3	0·7	27·6	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	29·6	17·2	40·1	23·9
118,818	The Nilgiris	118,818	11 24	.. ..	2 ..	.. ..	1 1	.. ..	81 41	3 3	..	..	..	0·1	1·2	1·2	0·3	0·3	17·2	.. ..	49·8	18·2	35·1	20·6	38·8	20·4
1,193,227	South Canara ..	1,193,227	84 42	3 ..	16 3	5 4	1 ..	.. ..	418 476	26 27	0·7	..	..	7·2	2·7	1·4	0·4	1·6	40·1	33·2	44·8	22·8	38·8	24·8	38·8	24·8
3,018,991	Malabar ..	3,018,991	194 142	6 3	23 18	13 4	1 1	.. ..	1,391 1,288	190 193	0·7	..	..	6·4	1·4	0·9	0·3	1·6	40·3	29·0	39·9	18·1	41·8	19·6	38·0	18·8
47,970,150	Total ..	46,840,553	1,900 1,424	60 60	270 190	101 43	19 10	2 3	15,810 15,336	683 680	0·3	0·0	0·03	5·4	1·1	0·6	0·3	1·1	33·3	22·9	35·1	18·1	34·8	19·0	29·0	18·8

* Madras Act III of 1899 is not in force in this District.

† Being a newly formed district, the information is not available.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.
27th July 1914.

W. A. JUSTICE, Major, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency exclusive of Zamindari villages during the month of April 1914.

Population according to Census of 1911.	Districts.	Population for which returns were received.	BIRTHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahommedans.	Other Classes.	Total Births. M.	F.	Total.	DEATHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahommedans.	Other Classes.	Total Deaths. M.	F.	Total.	Causes of Death. Cholera. M.	F.	Small-pox. M.	F.	Plague. M.	F.	Fevers. M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1,473,879	Madras ..	1,473,879	..	..	117	2,722	329	17	1,537	1,448	3,035	..	..	68	1,833	85	16	995	992	1,987	15	11	61	17	..	..	219	242
713,748	Rammad ..	713,748	..	..	18	1,110	66	..	568	586	1,154	..	..	3	684	18	..	385	317	702	11	9	8	5	..	..	70	72
2,187,626	Total ..	2,187,626	..	..	135	3,832	395	17	2,105	2,034	4,189	..	..	66	2,517	94	30	1,380	1,309	2,689	24	20	76	22	..	..	289	314

Population according to Census of 1911.	Districts.	Population for which returns were received.	DEATHS—cont. Causes of Death—cont. Dysentery and diarrhœa. M.	F.	Respiratory diseases. M.	F.	Injuries. Suicides. M.	F.	Wounds or Accidents. M.	F.	Snake-bite. M.	F.	Killed by wild beasts. M.	F.	Rabies. M.	F.	All other causes. M.	F.	Still-born or born dead. M.	F.	Ratio per mille of population per annum. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Births.	Deaths.
			30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
1,473,879	Madras ..	1,473,879	59	61	31	25	1	..	5	6	7	2	.	1	..	..	667	587	14	18	0·2	1·1	..	2·6	1·0	0·5	2·1	5·5	25·1	19·4
713,748	Rammad ..	713,748	35	26	9	4	2	2	5	1	1	5	.	..	..	..	236	180	4	7	=0·3	0·2	..	0·7	1·3	0·5	0·3	7·8	19·7	13·0
2,187,626	Total ..	2,187,626	94	87	40	30	3	2	11	6	8	6	..	1	..	..	903	777	18	22	0·3	0·8	..	2·5	1·5	0·4	0·2	5·9	23·2	16·6

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
27th July 1914.

W. A. JUSTICE, Major, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of April 1914.

District.	Municipal Town.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS. Class. Europeans	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Classes.	Total Births. M.	F.	Total	DEATHS. Class. Europeans	Kurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Classes.	Total Deaths. M.	F.	Total.	Cause of Death. Cholera. M.	F.	Small-pox. M.	F.	Plague. M.	F.	Fevers. M.	F.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Ganjam	Chicacole	17,862	..	..	..	47	..	..	55	16	69	..	..	..	60	1	..	25	16	41	..	..	..	1	..	..	8	3	7	7
	Berhampur	31,445	..	..	..	81	4	..	64	56	120	..	..	..	81	2	..	40	49	89	..	..	14	15	..	..	12	14	8	8
	Parlakimedi	18,570	..	..	..	46	..	..	23	24	47	..	..	..	46	..	..	9	10	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	10	1	2
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	45,413	..	..	6	60	6	..	43	36	80	..	..	3	73	..	..	45	34	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	4	4
	Bimlipatam	9,814	..	..	..	25	..	..	12	13	25	..	..	..	15	..	..	9	8	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Vizianagram	31,858	..	..	4	75	3	..	44	37	81	..	..	..	63	..	..	32	24	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	14	2	2
	Anakapalle	20,625	..	..	..	60	..	..	29	31	60	..	..	..	41	3	..	16	23	39	..	..	3	4	..	..	9	9	4	4
Godavari	Cocanada	54,110	..	..	1	85	3	..	45	40	85	..	..	2	73	1	..	43	34	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	5	4
	Rajahmundry	48,417	..	..	1	211	4	..	68	60	128	..	..	1	104	6	..	80	49	129	..	..	15	6	..	..	37	18	6	4
	Pithapuram	37,945	..	..	4	146	12	..	96	74	170	..	..	..	110	17	..	95	43	138	..	..	8	12	..	..	13	10	6	6
Kistna	Masulipatam	42,123	..	..	..	98	10	..	54	49	103	..	..	1	67	12	..	32	18	50	..	..	2	1	..	..	8	8	2	2
	Bezwada	31,887	..	..	2	70	7	..	38	41	79	..	..	..	74	13	..	32	43	75	..	..	5	7	..	..	5	5	1	1
Guntur	Guntur	40,625	..	..	6	52	50	..	44	47	91	..	..	..	53	1	..	17	11	28	..	..	1	3	..	..	3	3	..	..
	Ongole	13,280	..	..	1	32	7	..	20	16	40	..	..	..	25	1	..	15	16	31	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
	Tenali	16,305	..	..	2	46	7	..	26	26	53	..	..	..	68	20	..	31	23	54	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2	1	1
Nellore	Nellore	23,246	..	..	9	79	16	..	60	43	103	..	..	..	267	105	..	175	105	280	..	..	5	7	1	..	99	104	32	37
Madras	Madras	516,580	6	27	60	1,103	204	..	820	580	1,400	4	20	50	1,267	195	..	1,536	1,312	2,848	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,536	1,312	157	157
Chingleput	Conjeeveram	59,864	..	..	1	147	9	..	80	80	160	..	..	..	115	1	..	49	65	114	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	3	3
	Chingleput	11,026	..	..	6	34	3	..	19	20	39	1	..	1	24	2	..	11	20	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	2	2
South Arcot	Cuddalore	30,674	..	..	6	123	4	..	69	68	137	..	..	..	115	4	..	65	64	129	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	25	31	17
	Chidambaram	21,321	..	..	..	61	3	..	33	23	56	..	..	..	38	1	..	13	20	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	2	2
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	123,512	..	..	23	308	32	15	145	136	282	..	..	21	164	39	5	127	127	254	..	..	10	11	..	..	13	21	9	9
	Srirangam	24,799	..	..	..	60	..	..	32	29	61	..	..	..	47	..	..	20	22	42	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	6	2	2
	Karur	12,874	..	..	..	41	..	..	26	18	44	..	..	..	24	6	..	13	14	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lalgudi	68,243	..	..	20	144	9	..	84	80	164	..	..	24	149	19	..	71	62	133	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	17	12
Tanjore	Kumbakonam	64,567	..	..	..	141	8	..	81	68	149	..	..	1	158	14	..	70	70	140	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	10	6	5
	Mayavaram	27,121	..	..	6	58	3	..	30	33	63	..	..	1	72	..	..	21	14	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	2	2
	Negapatam	60,168	..	7	3	72	23	..	54	50	104	..	..	5	79	16	..	53	55	108	2	1	..	..	2	..	3	1	..	..
	Mannargudi	21,456	..	..	..	64	1	..	37	30	67	..	..	..	42	5	..	22	24	46	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Madura	Madura	134,196	..	..	10	302	22	..	174	151	325	..	..	18	310	10	..	174	165	339	2	4	24	55	..	..	45	56	14	14
	Periyakulam	19,715	..	..	2	40	2	..	24	20	44	..	..	3	31	1	..	25	10	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	5	5
	Dindigul	24,852	..	..	12	61	13	..	43	47	90	..	..	6	46	6	..	27	34	61	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	1	5	..
	Palni	13,211	..	..	..	40	7	..	28	29	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	15	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	Kodaikanal	2,906	..	..	3	..	..	4	7	3	10	..	..	3	..	1	5	9	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(Continued on next page.

Returns showing the deaths and Births registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency during the month of April 1914—*cont.*

Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	DEATHS—*cont.* Causes of Death—*cont.*																Still-birth or Born dead.		Ratio per mille of population per annum.								Average ratio per mille of population for the corresponding months of the previous five years ended 1913	
			Respiratory diseases.		Smallpox.		Injuries. Wounds or Accidents.		Snake-bite.		Killed by wild beasts.		Rabies.		All other causes.						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.												
			31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
Ganjam	Chicacole	17,812														10	9						7·8	9·5			37·3	37·9	32·6	31·8
	Berhampur	31,466	1					1								10	11				0·7		10·1	12·8		10·3	32·9	33·3	33·3	31·7
	Parlakimidi	18,370														6	3				1·2		12·6	7·6		11·2	30·5	30·6	24·8	31·3
	Vizagapatam	43,413	4													16	14						7·0	9·3		12·1	27·4	29·7	33·8	27·4
Vizagapatam	Bimlipatam	9,814																								16·4	32·7	19·5	29·1	17·4
	Vizianagram	57,050	1	1										1		7	5						2·8	10·7			28·7	21·2	27·8	21·6
	Anakapalle	20,618														3	4						10·4	15·6			32·6	23·7	27·8	20·9
God vari	Cocanada	64,111	2	2												18	17						7·5	9·3			30·4	43·7	32·2	24·6
	Rajahmundry	88,437														23	16						9·6	13·6			35·4	17·3	26·8	27·6
	Ellore	37,818														33	32						4·8	7·6			30·1	17·8	39·5	21·4
Kistna	Masulipatam	42,123														21	25						4·8	6·6			29·4	41·5	21·9	28·1
	Bezwada	32,807	3	4				1								23	25						1·6	2·8			28·7	22·8	28·6	32·9
Guntur	Guntur	40,579	2	1												23	23						1·6	2·8			29·2	34·7	31·6	32·3
	Ongole	13,286	6	3				1								9	7						1·2	1·6			28·6	22·8	30·3	28·5
Nellore	Tenali	16,195	4	3												6	6						1·2	1·6			35·8	36·8	26·2	21·8
	Nellore	33,245														27	40						1·2	1·6			30·7	30·7	33·3	28·1
Madras	Madras	518,660	330	251			1	1								224	238	21	17		0·4		0·8	0·8			27·3	32·8	33·3	36·0
Chingleput	Conjeeveram	53,864	5	16												20	32						0·2	0·2			32·8	48·7	33·3	36·0
	Chingleput	11,828														6	13						1·1	1·1			33·0	26·7	31·0	27·1
South Arcot	Cuddalore	48,474	8	6												30	43						1·0	1·0			40·8	32·4	36·5	27·2
	Chidambaram	21,327		1												11	16				0·2		1·0	1·0			23·6	38·6	31·6	23·0
	Trichinopoly	123,512														78	78						0·4	0·7			25·7	21·1	26·0	30·2
Trichinopoly	Srirangam	24,789														10	16						0·8	1·4			37·8	24·0	32·8	33·7
	Karur	11,874		1				1								11	6						0·8	0·8			32·3	29·4	27·7	24·2
	Tanjore	60,341														53	63						1·1	1·1			33·2	29·6	31·9	19·8
Tanjore	Kumbakonam	61,647	7	8												46	46						0·4	0·4			23·6	35·1	37·5	23·6
	Mayavaram	27,121														22	26						0·4	0·4			34·7	31·0	29·8	23·6
	Negapatam	83,148	2													32	34						0·8	0·8			30·4	26·3	33·3	21·2
	Mannargudi	21,298					1									15	20						0·8	0·8			31·3	21·0	33·4	31·9
Madura	Madura	131,130	1	1				1								37	83						0·8	0·8			37·0	28·0	30·5	27·8
	Periyakulam	16,715	4	1												4	14						1·1	1·1			29·5	30·7	33·9	23·7
	Dindigul	23,052														18	12						0·4	0·4			45·3	22·7	41·8	33·2
	Palni	10,211														12	14						0·8	0·8			43·7	29·8	48·9	38·1
	Kodaikanal	3,903														2	1						0·8	0·8			24·9	32·4	46·2	33·8
																											12·5	61·9	23·7	60·6	38·9

DIGITIZED BY TAMIL VIRTUAL UNIVERSITY

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of April 1914—*contd.*

District.	Municipal Town.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahommedans.	Other Classes.	Total Births M.	F.	Total.	DEATHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahommedans.	Other Classes.	Total Deaths. M.	F.	Total.	Causes of Death. Cholera. M.	F.	Small-pox M.	F.	Plague. M.	F.	Fevers. M.	F.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Ramnad ..	Sivagiripattai ..	29,858	..	..	..	86	8	..	44	45	89	..	..	1	47	2	..	31	19	50	..	..	..	1	..	..	30	4	..	..
Tinnevelly ..	Tinnevelly ..	44,805	..	..	6	121	12	..	61	78	139	..	..	..	50	4	..	41	44	85	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	6	2	4
	Palamcottah ..	44,909	..	..	6	86	43	..	66	66	132	..	..	..	46	12	..	41	29	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	11	7
	Tuticorin ..	40,185	..	..	40	74	8	..	46	51	125	..	..	61	83	6	..	42	38	80	17	8	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	3
Kurnool ..	Kurnool ..	26,040	..	..	..	36	44	..	39	10	70	..	..	..	49	15	..	42	43	85	..	..	..	3	..	..	25	11	9	6
	Nandyal ..	16,230	..	..	2	16	11	..	13	12	25	..	..	1	36	26	..	22	83	60	..	..	13	13	..	..	6	11	..	..
Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah ..	11,901	..	..	1	14	17	4	21	15	36	..	..	..	9	5	..	14	13	27	..	..	2	4	..	..	1	1	..	..
	Rajampet ..	8,956	..	..	1	72	61	1	64	67	131	..	..	6	101	71	..	108	81	189	..	..	17	13	..	..	3	2	2	1
Bellary ..	Adoni ..	32,648	..	..	..	70	39	..	55	49	104	..	..	..	49	26	..	42	33	75	..	..	2	1	..	..	4	2	1	1
	Hospet ..	17,071	..	..	..	34	4	..	20	16	36	..	..	..	46	15	..	32	31	63	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	1	..	..
Anantapur ..	Anantapur ..	8,167	..	..	..	18	5	..	13	7	19	..	..	..	14	1	..	6	5	11	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot	Vellore ..	49,745	..	..	2	106	47	..	80	74	154	..	..	3	77	13	..	45	66	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	3	1
	Gudiyattam ..	28,390	..	..	1	68	10	..	34	35	69	..	..	..	34	8	..	22	20	42	1	1	3	3	..	..	1	3	2	1
	Walajapet ..	9,362	..	..	..	30	3	..	16	16	36	..	..	..	21	8	..	13	10	23	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
	Tiruvannamalai.	11,246	..	..	..	67	6	..	40	32	72	..	..	..	45	4	..	27	23	50	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tirupattur ..	10,670	..	..	..	30	9	..	14	14	28	..	..	1	31	4	..	5	11	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Vaniyambadi ..	20,608	..	..	..	16	28	..	13	29	42	..	..	..	12	11	..	6	15	21	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Chittoor	Chittoor ..	16,701	..	..	..	36	6	..	16	26	42	..	..	..	32	3	..	12	16	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	10	12
Salem ..	Salem ..	59,158	..	..	..	260	38	..	198	145	343	..	..	2	114	15	..	62	64	126	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	14	15
Coimbatore ..	Coimbatore ..	47,607	..	..	..	139	6	..	72	80	152	..	1	1	126	4	..	76	73	149	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	10	12
	Erode ..	15,701	..	..	3	46	2	..	28	27	55	..	..	..	31	5	..	16	21	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	4
Nilgiris, The	Ootacamund ..	16,679	2	2	12	16	8	26	27	42	69	1	6	11	8	4	59	32	28	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
South Canara.	Coonoor ..	9,933	1	1	7	14	1	..	11	12	23	..	..	2	12	2	..	5	14	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mangalore ..	48,412	1	..	31	75	16	..	64	54	118	1	..	21	46	16	..	43	50	93	..	..	1	..	10	9	..	..	..	..
	Tellicherry ..	22,226	..	..	2	84	55	..	70	48	118	1	1	6	38	28	..	46	117	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	7	3
Malabar ..	Calicut ..	78,417	..	3	12	340	126	4	122	183	305	..	1	3	56	20	2	65	85	150	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	3	14	6
	Palghat ..	44,319	..	1	5	147	23	..	100	76	176	..	..	5	91	8	..	46	61	110	2	1	..	..	..	..	11	6	4	4
	Cochin ..	20,023	..	2	20	13	14	..	32	20	52	..	..	45	26	74	..	73	69	142	2	46	..	..	..	..	7	3	2	2
	Cannanore ..	29,967	..	..	14	66	68	..	67	50	126	..	..	1	4	16	10	33	29	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	8	8
	Total .	2,610,696	12	50	272	3,736	1,118	52	3,728	3,664	7,392	3	25	205	5,032	949	34	3,165	3,217	6,415	78	66	150	147	16	23	416	317	327	316

[*Continued in next page.*

Returns showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency during the month of April 1914—*cont.*

District.	Municipal Town.	Population according to the Census of 1911	DEATHS—*cont.* Cases of Death—*cont.* Injuries: Suicide. M.	Suicide. F.	Injuries: Accidents or Accidents. M.	Accidents or Accidents. F.	Snakebite. M.	Snakebite. F.	Killed by wild beasts. M.	Killed by wild beasts. F.	Others. M.	Others. F.	All other causes. M.	All other causes. F.	Still-births not included. M.	Still-births not included. F.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Births.	Deaths.
			32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	44	45	42	67	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
Ramnad ..	Sivagiripatnam	22,068	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	16	1	2	..	..	..	5·9	..	..	0·9	14·2	27·2	20·9
Tinnevelly ..	Tinnevelly ..	84,864	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	32	2	..	..	0·5	..	1·1	..	..	0·5	18·3	26·2	22·3
	Palamcottah ..	44,969	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	18	..	..	7·9	..	..	0·6	..	..	0·5	11·1	26·8	18·4
	Tuticorin ..	40,185	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	18	..	..	..	..	..	2·7	..	..	0·2	10·2	30·7	27·2
Kurnool ..	Kurnool ..	36,040	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	6	..	..	..	..	..	3·3	..	..	..	7·5	36·5	42·5
	Nandyal ..	16,770	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	1	..	..	..	1·2	..	..	..	9·0	21·4	41·9
Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah ..	17,507	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	2·9	..	..	..	11·0	28·6	19·4
Bellary ..	Bellary ..	34,056	13	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	40	1	1	..	..	..	0·7	..	..	..	12·0	28·6	24·8
	Adoni ..	31,046	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	41	..	..	..	..	..	2·9	..	..	0·3	33·4	45·0	61·0
	Hospet ..	17,071	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	18	..	..	..	..	..	1·2	..	..	0·7	22·8	38·4	28·8
Anantapur ..	Anantapur ..	9,487	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	10	1	..	..	..	..	4·8	..	..	..	20·5	26·3	43·1
North Arcot	Vellore ..	48,746	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	6	..	..	..	..	..	2·9	..	..	0·2	13·0	27·3	24·6
	Cudiyattam ..	23,300	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	4	1	2	..	4·2	..	3·0	..	..	0·8	20·2	32·7	32·7
	Walajapet ..	9,942	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	3·0	..	..	1·0	6·0	21·7	21·6
	Tiruvannamalai.	21,214	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	16	1	..	..	..	..	4·7	..	..	1·4	15·9	46·0	38·1
	Tirupattur ..	10,470	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	4·0	..	..	..	21·0	41·9	28·6
	Vaniyambadi ..	20,406	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	13	..	..	..	..	..	3·0	..	..	1·0	18·2	27·7	22·3
Chittoor ..	Tirupati ..	14,701	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	10	..	..	..	..	..	4·0	..	..	..	10·1	24·4	13·7
dalem ..	Salem ..	50,170	6	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	47	44	..	2	..	..	..	2·5	..	..	0·7	13·1	30·8	18·2
Coimbatore ..	Coimbatore ..	47,097	6	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	43	49	..	..	..	0·6	..	3·8	..	..	0·6	18·3	58·2	27·4
	Erode ..	16,701	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	10	..	2	..	0·7	..	2·5	..	..	0·2	26·4	39·3	46·2
Nilgiris, The	Ootacamund ..	14,629	7	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	19	..	1	..	..	..	0·7	..	..	0·7	11·7	48·1	46·6
	Coonoor ..	9,832	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	1·4	..	..	..	13·6	46·6	31·7
South Canara.	Mangalore ..	48,413	9	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	31	6	..	..	0·9	2·8	1·6	..	..	0·7	12·8	29·8	23·4
	Tellicherry ..	29,258	14	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	12	10	..	..	..	..	4·6	..	..	0·3	13·7	46·2	34·3
	Calicut ..	78,417	12	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	66	2	..	..	0·9	..	0·9	..	..	..	10·5	44·3	23·2
Malabar ..	Palghat ..	44,816	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	48	2	12	0·8	..	..	3·1	..	..	0·6	17·3	48·1	30·4
	Cocanada ..	20,623	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	6	12	61·4	..	..	7·3	..	..	..	6·7	35·2	32·5
	Cannanore ..	28,057	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	21	6	..	..	..	..	2·8	..	..	0·8	10·7	52·5	31·8
	Total ..	2,319,698	94	274	6	3	30	13	9	2	..	1	2	1,589	1,658	110	58	0·7	1·4	0·1	4·6	4·8	2·7	9·5	16·9	31·1	22·6	23·1	22·2

District.	Municipal Town.	Average rate per mille of population per annum of the corresponding months of the previous five years ending 1913	
		Births.	Deaths.
		58	59
Ramnad ..	Sivagiripatnam	31·1	24·2
Tinnevelly ..	Tinnevelly ..	28·4	24·2
	Palamcottah ..	26·6	22·6
	Tuticorin ..	23·7	24·8
Kurnool ..	Kurnool ..	18·6	21·7
	Nandyal ..	26·7	26·2
Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah ..	24·2	24·8
Bellary ..	Bellary ..	29·8	26·7
	Adoni ..	37·5	41·1
	Hospet ..	*	*
Anantapur ..	Anantapur ..	28·3	31·6
North Arcot	Vellore ..	37·3	26·9
	Cudiyattam ..	31·7	23·2
	Walajapet ..	38·3	25·2
	Tiruvannamalai.	37·8	23·4
	Tirupattur ..	43·4	31·7
	Vaniyambadi ..	28·8	27·4
Chittoor ..	Tirupati ..	42·4	26·0
dalem ..	Salem ..	28·6	24·0
Coimbatore ..	Coimbatore ..	36·7	28·5
	Erode ..	41·1	30·1
Nilgiris, The	Ootacamund ..	19·7	25·2
	Coonoor ..	20·8	31·5
South Canara.	Mangalore ..	23·3	20·8
	Tellicherry ..	25·5	19·5
Malabar ..	Calicut ..	37·4	29·8
	Palghat ..	40·9	26·6
	Cocanada ..	30·4	29·0
	Cannanore ..	26·1	34·0
	Total ..	40·0	28·9

* Being a new municipality, the required information is not available.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
27th July 1914.

W. A. JUSTICE, Major, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Statement showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1898 to 3rd October 1914.

Districts.	First period (August 1898 to June 1899).		Second period (July 1899 to June 1900)		Third period (July 1900 to June 1901).		Fourth period (July 1901 to June 1902).		Fifth period (July 1902 to June 1903)		Sixth period (July 1903 to June 1904).		Seventh period (July 1904 to June 1905).		Eighth period (July 1905 to June 1906).		Ninth period (July 1906 to June 1907).		Tenth period (July 1907 to June 1908).		Eleventh period (July 1908 to June 1909).		Twelfth period (July 1909 to June 1910).		Thirteenth period (July 1910 to June 1911).		Fourteenth period (July 1911 to June 1912).		Fifteenth period (July 1912 to June 1913).		Sixteenth period (1st July 1913 to June 1914).		Seventeenth period (1st July 1914 to 3rd Oct. 1914).		Grand Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Anantapur	195	164	8	6	3	3	23	20	140	140	1,888	1,864	1,776	1,744	3	3	13	7	362	179	54	30	7	3	10	10	490	486	307	305	60	60	—	—	4,750	4,470
Bellary	855	573	119	80	4	3	3,852	2,566	3,881	3,866	8,402	7,994	10,973	8,506	2,000	2,130	366	227	2,764	2,302	710	187	8	4	1,000	656	12,000	10,140	486	340	207	201	233	176	44,722	44,130
Cuddapah	8	4	4	4	2	2	7	4	11	8	16	10	8	3	3	3	—	—	14	14	6	6	3	3	6	4	3	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	101	87
Chittoor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	334	324
Coimbatore	4	1	48	38	—	—	500	500	737	690	6,977	5,196	9,011	9,111	937	944	3	3	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	—	1	1	310	300	—	—	1	1	23,140	17,960
Nilgiris	3	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	8	8	103	106	95	79	9	9	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	23	20
Dindigul	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	50	4	4	—	—	1	1	3	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	7	6	1	1	—	—	76	68
Ganjam	3	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Godavari	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Guntur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,861	993
Kistna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	134	134
Kurnool	173	148	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	371	318	365	170	8	8	—	—	1	1	3	3	4	4	7	7	4	4	1	1	4	4	6	6	1,359	1,191
Madras City	11	11	2	2	11	7	7	4	14	10	10	10	—	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1	1	1	1	—	—	1,365	1,350
Madura	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	9	9	9	9	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	15	9
Malabar	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	7	31	9	47	45	38	38	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	4
Nellore	4	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,008	3,814
Salem	6	6	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	3	8	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	980	973	82	79	212	208	139	136	60	60	100	100	90	84	85	83	27	19	13,441	10,894
Malabar, Tellicherry	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	31	200	200	113	39	—	—	—	—	1	1	240	91	163	158	139	99	10	8	145	104	2,407	1,810	2,363	2,000	1,753	1,753	—	—	9	3
South Arcot	228	111	14	13	10	10	14	1,013	1,150	1,150	816	1,096	1,430	776	661	61	68	13	6	76	61	33	33	10	8	145	104	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,000	11,000
Tanjore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,402	1,126	202	204	204	146	204	20	13,000	11,000
Salem	201	196	61	61	207	2,000	1,172	1,074	1,201	1,200	6,000	1,700	912	2,634	1,000	194	84	207	201	1,000	916	651	581	196	114	6,116	4,734	60	76	1	1	—	—	—	—	897	154
South Arcot	—	—	—	—	4	3	3	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	67	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	6,408	3,700
South Canara	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1,110	900	800	670	910	45	800	179	195	115	126	109	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	2	1	1	1	101	101	202	100
Tanjore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	24	24
Tinnevelly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	991	91
Trichinopoly	7	6	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	4	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	70	62	3	3	—	—	—	—	84	9
Vizagapatam	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	1	4	3	17	9
Cocanada Block	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	12
Bezoda Block	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Travancore State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ramnad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	9,200	8,000	1,311	856	1,340	1,172	9,884	9,400	17,000	14,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	8,000	8,000	911	679	6,000	6,640	2,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	10,000	8,000	15,000	13,000	3,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	600	500	130,000	110,000

STATEMENT showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for three weeks ending 3rd October 1914.

District and place.	Reported during the week ending 12th September 1914.						Reported during the week ending 19th September 1914.						Reported during the week ending 3rd October 1914.					
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Kanhangad Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bellary district	1	1	3	3	4	4	—	—	23	23	23	23	1	1	31	31	32	32
Cuddapah Town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chittoor district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coimbatore district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Godavari district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kurnool district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madras Town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malabar district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Nilgiris	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Arcot district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salem district	—	—	11	10	11	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Canara district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mangalore Town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tanjore district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trichinopoly Town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagapattam Town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tinnevelly district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuticorin port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vizagapatam port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sandur State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bastar district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	1	14	13	15	14	0	0	23	23	23	23	1	1	31	31	32	32

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
5th October 1914.

W. A. JUSTICE, Major, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PROCLAMATION.

Madras to wit

By virtue of a Precept to me directed by His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Madras I hereby proclaim and give notice that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery is and for Fort Saint George the Town of Madras and the local limits thereof and the places and factories subordinate thereto will be holden at the Court House of the Court at Madras aforesaid on Monday the 2nd day of November ensuing the date hereof at eleven o'clock in the forenoon for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed within Fort Saint George or the Town of Madras at the local limits thereof and places and factories subordinate thereto and dependant thereon.

And also that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed on the High Seas

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions or in anywise concerned therein to attend at the time and place abovementioned and not to depart without leave.

GOVINDOSS CHATHOORBHOOJADOSS,
Sheriff of Madras.

Dated this 11th day of September 1914.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Under section 28 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, as amended by section 6 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1885, and further amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to invest M.R Sy. Vettakorumakan (Kna) Samu (Pattar) Narayana Ayyar Avargal, Principal District Munsif of Trichinopoly in the Trichinopoly district, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts arising within the local limits of his jurisdiction up to the amount of Rs 200 (Two hundred).

2. The powers given by this notification are personal and will be exercised by the District Munsif only so long as he continues to be District Munsif of the said Court.

3. This notification will have effect from the date of its publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
29th September 1914.

C. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

NOTIFICATIONS

Under the provisions of Part X of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and with the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor in Council the High Court has made the following addition to the orders in schedule I of the said Code :—

After Order XXVI, read the following order XXVI A :—

Order XXVI A. (1) The Court may in any suit issue a commission to such persons as it thinks fit to translate accounts and other documents which are not in the language of the Court.

(2) The report of the Commissioner shall be evidence in the suit and shall form part of the record

(3) Before issuing any commission under this Order, the Court may order such sum (if any) as it thinks reasonable for the expenses of the commission to be, within a time to be fixed, paid into Court by the party at whose instance or for whose benefit the commission is issued.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
2nd October 1914.

C. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

In modification of the notification, dated 20th July 1913 published at page 2250 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 22nd July 1913, the Acting District Judge of Kistna hereby assigns the following local jurisdictions to the Subordinate Judges' Courts in the Kistna district, with effect from 1st October 1914.—

(1) Court of the Subordinate Judge of Bezwada shall have and exercise original jurisdiction within the local limits of the jurisdictions of the District Munsifs of Bezwada (Principal and Additional) and of Ellore (Principal and Additional) except over Molugumadu (a village in the Nandigama taluk) and over Kalaparru, a zamindari village in the Ellore taluk.

(2) Court of the Temporary Subordinate Judge of Bezwada shall have and exercise original jurisdiction over Kalaparru, a zamindari village in the Ellore taluk.

(3) Court of the Temporary Subordinate Judge of Masulipatam shall have and exercise original jurisdiction over the village of Molugumadu in the Nandigama taluk.

(4) Court of the Subordinate Judge of Ellore shall have and exercise original jurisdiction within the local limits of the jurisdictions of the District Munsifs of Kavur, Tenali, Narsapur and Bhimavaram.

The District Court of Kistna, Masulipatam, will therefore exercise original jurisdiction within the local limits of the jurisdictions of the District Munsifs of Masulipatam (Principal and Additional) and Gudivada.

District Court, Kistna, Masulipatam,
23rd September 1914.

E. A. JENKINS,
Ag. District Judge.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 2 of 1914 in the Court of the District Judge, Ganjam.

Sheik Madina and another .. .. *Petitioners.*
Sheik Vahed Sahib and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioners aforesaid have applied to this Court to be declared insolvents and that the 30th day of October 1914, has been fixed for the hearing of the application.

(By order.)

District Court, Ganjam, Berhampore,
2nd October 1914.

Ag. Sheristadar.

No. 5 of 1913 (No. 12 of 1913 on the file of the Court of Official Receiver, Chingleput) in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Chingleput.

S. Petha Reddiar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Subba Reddiar and six others .. .. *Counter petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication passed against the petitioner Petha Reddiar on 11th October 1913 by the Official Receiver is hereby annulled under section 42 of the Provincial Insolvency Act on the recommendation of the Official Receiver who reported that the creditors proved by statements that their debts have been paid in full.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Chingleput,
26th September 1914.

S. RAGHAVA AYYANGAR,
Principal District Munsif.

No. 2 of 1914 in the Court of the Temporary Subordinate Judge, Guntur.

Tadikonda Garudayya .. .. *Petitioner.*
Maddi Venkatasubbayya and fifteen others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause 7, of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated the 29th September 1914, and the further hearing of the matter is adjourned to 26th October 1914. The creditors should prove their claims on or before that day.

Temporary Sub-Court, Guntur,
30th September 1914.

T. VARADARAJULU NAYUDU,
Subordinate Judge.

No. 3 of 1914, in the Court of the Temporary Subordinate Judge, Guntur.

Tanuluri Gopalakrishnayya .. .. *Petitioner*
Yerikalapudi Sitaramayya and ten others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause 7, of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 29th September 1914, and the further hearing of the matter is adjourned to 25th October 1914. The creditors should prove their claims on or before that day.

Temporary Sub-Court, Guntur,
30th September 1914.

T. VARADARAJULU NAYUDU,
Subordinate Judge.

Nos. 14 to 16 of 1914 in the Court of the District Judge, Guntur.

Potti Venkata Subbarayudu .. .. *Petitioner (Creditor).*
Sheik Hussain Bee and sixty one others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner named above has applied to this Court that (1) Bandla Eapaiah, debtor in I.P. No. 14 of 1914, (2) Pinjala Subbarayudu, debtor in I.P. No. 15 of 1914 and (3) Pinjala Thothayya, debtor in I.P. No. 16 of 1914, may be adjudged insolvents and that the petitions stand posted to 16th October 1914.

2. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said petitioner may do so either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Court, Guntur,
28th September 1914.

J. C. FERNANDEZ,
District Judge.

No. 17 of 1914 in the Court of the District Judge, Guntur.

Kongalla Venkataratnam .. .. *Petitioner.*
Pulusetti Butchayya and thirty-seven others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner named above has applied to this Court for being adjudged an insolvent and that the petition stands posted to 21st October 1914

2. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said petition may do so either in person or by pleader on the said date.

J. C. FERNANDEZ,
District Judge.

District Court, Guntur,
29th September 1914.

No. 11 of 1914 in the Court of the District Munsif, Karur.

Venkatachalam Ayyar, son of Venkatarama Ayyar, Panjai Kadamba-karuchi, Karur .. .. *Petitioner*
Padmanabha Chetti and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 30th September 1914. All his creditors are required to prove their claims, as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly,
1st October 1914.

C. KUMARACHARAVARTI AYYANGAR,
Official Receiver

No. 12 of 1914 in the Court of the District Munsif, Karur.

Subbayyan *alias* Sri ramania Ayyar, Pudu Street, Karur .. .. *Petitioner.*
Muthuswami Ayyar and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Whereas the abovenamed petitioner has applied to the District Munsif's Court of Karur to be adjudged an insolvent and the said Court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 23rd October 1914.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly,
1st October 1914.

C. KUMARACHARAVARTI AYYANGAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 68 of 1914 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Kistna.

Konakalla Ramam .. .. *Petitioner.*
Pelluri Venkatasubbayya and forty-four others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner Konakalla Ramam of Ellore has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 30th October 1914.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 11 A.M. on the said date.

BH. SRIRAMULU,
Official Receiver.

Official Receiver's Court, Kistna, Masulipatam,
29th September 1914.

No. 1 of 1914 in the Court of the District Munsif, Narasapur.

Gadiraju Venkataju of Polavaram .. .. *Petitioner.*
Baruri Poturaju and nine others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by this Court on 15th September 1914 and that the case has been transmitted to the Official Receiver of the district for further action.

District Munsif's Court, Narasapur,
30th September 1914.

C. VARADARAJULU PANTULU,
District Munsif.

No. 5 of 1914 in the Court of the District Munsif, Narasapur.

Pinni Ramappa of Palacole .. .. *Petitioner.*
Mamidi Venkata Sivayya and nine others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that the petition stands posted to 23rd October 1914 for hearing.

District Munsif's Court, Narasapur,
30th September 1914.

C. VARADARAJULU PANTULU,
District Munsif.

No. 56 of 1914 (No. 7 of 1914 on the file of the District Court of North Arcot) in the Court of the Official Receiver, North Arcot.

Hussain Rowther Babu Sahib, son of Hussain Rowther Kadir Baksha Sahib, aged about 60 years, residing at Kuniyamuthur, Walajah Pet .. .. *Petitioner.*

Under sect on 12 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, notice is hereby given that the above petitioner has applied to be adjudged an insolvent and that his application is posted to the 21st day of October 1914 for hearing the objections of the creditors, if any, in the matter.

Official Receiver's Court, North Arcot, Chittoor,
26th September 1914.

V. SRINIVASARAGHAVACHARIAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 3 of 1914 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Peddapur.

Vadapalli Papayya .. .. *Petitioner*
Sethu Narayana Rajee, Jalluri Satyanandam, Sirraju China Satti-raju and Kolipaka China Pattayya .. .. .. *Counter-petitioners*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and that the said petition stands posted to 28th October 1914 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Peddapur, 1st October 1914. B. VENKATESWARA RAO, *Principal District Munsif.*

No. 4 of 1914 in the Court of the District Judge, Ramnad, at Madura.

In the matter of Chidambaram Chetti.

Muthuli Achi and another .. .. *Petitioners (Creditors)*
Chidambaram Chetti .. .. *Respondent (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 18 of Act III of 1907, that Chidambaram Chetti, son of V. E. N. K. R. M. Nagappa Chetti, residing at Amaravathi Pudur, Uluvangottai taluk, has, by an order of this Court, dated 18th day of August 1914, been adjudged an insolvent and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver of this district an affidavit in Form 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

District Court, Ramnad, at Madura, 23rd September 1914. W. L. VENKATARAMIAH, *District Judge.*

No. 3 of 1914 in the Court of the District Judge, South Canara.

Sheriff Muhammad Mira Saiba, son of Sheriff Moidin Saiba, residing in the town of Mangalore .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Pandit Ananda Rao and twenty-four others .. .. .. *Creditors*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner above named was adjudged an insolvent by this Court on 24th September 1914, under clause 7, section 18 of Act III of 1907, and the creditors are required to prove their debts in this Court by delivering or sending by post affidavits verifying their debts on or before 29th October 1914, to which date the case stands posted.

District Court, South Canara, Mangalore, 25th September 1914. E. L. THORNTON, *District Judge.*

No. 4 of 1914 in the Court of the District Munsif, Srirangam.

Veeraraghava Ayyangar .. .. *Petitioner.*
S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar and eight others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under clause 7 of section 18 of the Provincial Insolvency Act No. III of 1907, is hereby given that one Veeraraghava Ayyangar, son of Krishnaswami Ayyangar, residing at North Uttara Street, Srirangam, Trichinopoly taluk, the petitioner above named has been adjudged an insolvent by the Court on the 22nd day of September 1914 and that creditors should prove their claim as soon as possible and that a claim may be proved by delivering or by sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver an affidavit in form No. 3.

District Munsif's Court, Srirangam, 2nd October 1914. N. SUNDARA AYYAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 6 of 1914 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Tanjore.

Ponnusamy Kandiyan, son of Kolandai Kandiyan, residing at Avarampatti, Tanjore Mussafi .. .. *Petitioner.*
Veerappudayan and sixteen others .. .. *Respondents.*

Under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, notice is hereby given that the aforesaid petitioner Ponnusamy Kandiyan has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent, and that his application is posted to 20th day of October 1914 for hearing.

Sub-Court, Tanjore, 28th September 1914. P. O. TIRUVENKATACHARIAR, *Ag. Subordinate Judge.*

No. 49 of 1914 (No. 5 of 1914 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Mayavaram) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Vadivelu Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Saravana Padayachi and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Vadivelu Pillai, son of Dhesi Valambal, residing in Thiruvidaikali, Mayavaram taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 31st October 1914. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Tanjore, 28th September 1914. O. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 53 of 1914 (No. 11 of 1914 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Kumbakonam) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Goenda Rayar .. .. *Petitioner.*
S. V. L. Lakshmana Chettiyar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Goenda Rayar, son of Ranganatha Rayar, residing in Kasba Kumbakonam has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 31st October 1914. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Tanjore, 25th September 1914. O. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 55 of 1914 (No. 3 of 1914 on the file of the Subordinate Court, Mayavaram) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Chokkalinga Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Nagasadha Ayyar and others .. .. *Respondents*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Chokkalinga Pillai, son of Singaravelu Pillai, residing in Karkathi, Nannilam taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 31st October 1914. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Tanjore, 25th September 1914. O. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 3 of 1914 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Trichinopoly.

Balaguruswami Nayudu, son of Pothu Nayudu, Melur village, Trichinopoly .. .. *Petitioner.*
Dasu Nayudu and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 30th September 1914 and his further examination takes place on 23rd October 1914. All his creditors are required to prove their claims, as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly, 1st October 1914. C. KUMARACHAKRAVARTI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 9 of 1914 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Trichinopoly.

T. B. Rajaratnam Chetti, son of Balagurunathi Chetti, Big Bazaar Street, Trichinopoly .. .. *Petitioner.*
Vellayyan Chetti and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

All persons claiming themselves to be the creditors of the abovenamed petitioner are required to tender proof of their claims on or before 21st November 1914. If they fail to do so, a dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly, 1st October 1914. C. KUMARACHAKRAVARTI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 12 of 1914 in the Court of the District Judge, Trichinopoly.

Menachem Pillai, son of Vythilingam Pillai, Tennur, Trichinopoly .. *Petitioner.*
T. R. M. T. Subramaniam Chetti and others .. .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 25th September 1914. All his creditors are required to prove their claims, as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly, 26th September 1914. C. KUMARACHAKRAVARTI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 20 of 1914 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Trichinopoly.

S. K. Ramaswami, son of Chinna Krishna Nayudu, Krishnapuram, Trichinopoly .. .. *Petitioner.*
Narayana Pillai and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Whereas the abovenamed petitioner has applied to the Sub-Court of Trichinopoly to be adjudged an insolvent and the said Court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 23rd October 1914.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly, 1st October 1914. C. KUMARACHAKRAVARTI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 11 of 1914 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tuticorin

S. Sivagurunatha Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
sor. Cr. *of* to Cr. *of* Lakshmanan Chetty and seven others .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under clause 7 of section 26 of Act III of 1907, that Sivagurunatha Pillai, son of Nammalvayara Pillai, residing at Kumarar street, Melur, Tuticorin, Srivaikuntam taluk, Tinnevelly district the petitioner abovenamed was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 22nd September 1914 and the creditors are required to prove their debts before the Official Receiver, Tinnevelly, as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 9 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

District Munsif's Court, Tuticorin,
29th September 1914.

G. J. QURAISHI SAHIB,
District Munsif.

No 12 of 1914 in the Court of the District Munsif, Vellore.

Notice, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that A. Subjan Sahib, son of Samasudin Sahib, residing in Periamma Mudali Street, Vellore, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 31st October 1914.

District Munsif's Court, Vellore,
25th September 1914.

T. A. NARASIMHA ACHARIYAR
District Munsif.

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATION.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 3RD OCTOBER 1914.

Liabilities.		Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up		75,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		70,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office .. Rs. 76,33,000-15-8				
Public Deposits at Branches .. Rs. 30,81,611-16-11		1,07,14,920	16	7
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		8,93,63,677	0	10
Bank Post Bills, etc.		1,16,428	1	11
Sundries		14,03,891	11	5
Total ..		10,60,99,917	0	1

Assets.		Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities		1,20,25,324	3	9
Other authorised Investments ..		....		
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities		3,23,97,902	14	10
Accounts at credit on Government and other authorised Securities ..		2,67,88,879	14	10
Bills discounted and purchased ..		1,18,55,856	4	2
Balances with other Banks		13,53,761	4	9
Bullion		12,927	8	9
Dead Stock		8,64,381	14	7
Stamps		27,423	0	5
Sundries		1,80,558	3	9
		8,53 65,020	9	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches *		2,07,33,900	14	
Total ..		10,60,98,920	8	1

* Includes 71,164 sovereigns or Rs. 10,67,457-8-0.

(By Order of the Directors.)

H. K. HOLMES,
Chief Accountant.

G. W. BLACE,
Ag. Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans—5 per cent.

Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand, 55·53.

Bank of Madras, Madras, 5th October 1914.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, The King's Own Regiment of Infantry, dated at Lebong, this 24th day of September 1914.

Number, rank and name, 10101, Corporal John Ernest Atherton; age, 23 years 8 months, height, 5 feet 5 inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair brown; eyes, grey; trade, Cycle and Motor Repairer; date of enlistment, 2nd July 1909; place of enlistment, Lancaster; parish and county in which born, St. Ignatius Preston Lancashire; date of desertion or absence, 24th September 1914; place of desertion or absence, Lucknow; marks, birth mark right cheek; slight fair moustache, front teeth decayed; probably dressed in green striped suit, rather stiff walk; employed as Clerk, 8th Division office, Lucknow; reported to have absconded with a comrade with Rs. 7,000 of public money; under six years' service.

A. R. S. MARTIN, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding 2nd Battalion, The King's Own (R.L. Regiment).

Right of a deserter or absentee with or leave from the 2nd Battalion, The King's Own Regiment (Infantry, dated at Lalbag, the 20th day of September 1914

Number rank and name, 10-8A, Lance Corporal Albert Edward Denby; age, 23 years 5 months; height 5 feet 6 inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, light brown; eyes, blue; trade, fitter; date of enlistment, 4th June 1908; place of enlistment, Ashton under Lyne; parish and county in which born, A coats, Manchester; date of desertion or absence, 24th September 1914; place of desertion or absence, Lucknow; marks, clean shaved; stern look and slovenly walk; good set of teeth; probably dressed in brown shoes, pepper and salt sporting coat and flannel trousers, employed as Clerk, 8th Division office, Lucknow, reported to have absconded with a constable with Rs. 7.00 of public money; under six years' service

A. R. S. MARTIN, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding 2nd Battalion, The King's Own (R.L. Regiment).

CLAIMANTS WHO HAVE ATTAINED THEIR MAJORITY.

It is hereby notified that claims from the undermentioned individuals on account of the patrimony due to them should be submitted to the Controller of Military Accounts, Bolaram, through the Staff Officer of the station at which each claimant may be residing:—

Names of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers deceased	Claimants.
Brooks, John, Sergeant, Infantry Veteran Company	Caroline Brooks (daughter). Dennie Brooks (son).
Brandon, John, Gunner, European Artillery, Veteran Company ..	John Brandon (son).* Charles Brandson (son).
Clarkson, Samuel, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer	Ann Clarkson (daughter).
Carroll, J., Sergeant, 2nd European Light Infantry	Elizabeth Carroll (daughter). Joseph Carroll (son) Agnes Carroll (daughter).
Cosser, J., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	John Cosser (son).
Crawley, Sergeant	George Wellington Crawley (son).
Doyle, T., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Madras Artillery	James Doyle (son).
Danford, S., Gunner, 3rd Battalion, Madras Artillery	Amelia *alias* Emma Danford (daughter).
Furlong, J., Corporal, 3rd Madras European Regiment	John Furlong (son).
Flynn, J., Corporal, 1st Madras Fusiliers	James Flynn (son). William Flynn (son). Joseph Flynn (son).
Grimstone, R., Sergeant, 3rd Madras European Regiment ..	Perquira Grimstone (daughter). Richard Grimstone (son).
Hawkins, Richard, Private, European Infantry, Veteran Company.	Jeremiah Mitchell Foster Hawkins (son). George Hawkins (son).
Hunsley, W., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department ..	Charles Hunsely (son).
Hutchins, James, Gunner, 2nd Battalion Artillery	George Henry Hutchins (son)
Healey, P., Hospital Sergeant	Edward Healey (son) Frank Healey (son).
Keleker, I. T., Bombardier, 3rd Battalion, Artillery	Mary Keleker (daughter).
Knowles, W. S., Bugler, D. Company, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery	Andrew James Knowles (son).
McDonald, R., 2nd Corporal, Sappers and miners	James McDonald (son).
McGuire Michael, Staff Barrack Sergeant, B. Company, 4th Battalion, Artillery.	Andrew McGuire (son).
McManus, J., Foreman, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Corps ..	Agnes Maude McManus (daughter) Mary Elizabeth McManus (daughter). Ruth McManus (daughter). Patrick John McManus (son)
Murphy, L., Private, 3rd Madras European Regiment	James Murphy (son)
Nicholson, T., Shoeing Smith	Arabella Hannah Nicholson (daughter).
Rothe, E., Corporal, 2nd European Light Infantry	Catherine Rothe (daughter).
Scully, F., Sub-Overseer	Eleanor Scully (daughter). John Scully (son).
Smith, Michael, Colour-Sergeant 1st Madras Fusiliers	Mary Ann Smith (daughter).
Smithes, E., Sergeant, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	Henry Smithes (son).
Sheppard, J., Sergeant, 23rd Brigade Royal Artillery	John Sheppard (son). Ellen Sheppard (daughter).
Wallace, J., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Artillery	John Wallace (son). Thomas Wallace (son).
Wiggins, R., Gunner, Madras Artillery	John M. Wiggins (son).

* Claim received, but claimant has not yet appeared to receive payment.

Office of the Controller of Military Accounts,
Sub (Secunderabad) Division, Bolaram,
1st October 1914.

A. W. DALDY, Capt.,
Controller of Military Accounts.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

BAY OF BENGAL.

No. 329-C.

Notice has been received from the Port Officer, Pondicherry, that the lights at Pondicherry and Karikal have been resumed from October.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
1st October 1914.

W. B. HUDDLESTON, Commander, R.I.M.,
Presidency Port Officer.

No. 1758/336-C.

BAY OF BENGAL.

Rangoon river.

The following telegram, dated the 5th October 1914, from the Principal Port Officer, Rangoon, is published for general information :—

"All lights Rangoon river entrance lighted from fifth October."

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
6th October 1914.

H. S. BROWN,
for *Presidency Port Officer.*

List of SHIPPING in the MADRAS ROADSTEAD with their DESTINATION, ETC., as at 6 a.m. 3rd October 1914 as reported by Commanders or agents at this office.

Ships' names.	Tonnage.	Commanders.	Destination.	When to sail.	Agents.
S.S. "Chanda" ..	3280	F. R. Gun Cunningham	Bombay ..	1914 ..	Government.
S.S. "Lightning" ..	2122	C. H. Lane	Singapore *viâ* Negapatam	3rd October ..	Moore Rimy & Co., Ltd.
S.S. "Zaida"	1301	L. J. Glendenning	Rangoon *viâ* Coast Ports.	3rd do. ..	Do.
S.S. "Catherine Apear".	1720	A. Madsen ..	Singapore ..	3rd do. ..	Do.

RETURN of VESSELS arrived at and departed from the PORT OF MADRAS from the 29th September to the 3rd October 1914.

ARRIVALS.

Date arrived.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Commander's name.	Where from	When left.
1914 29th Sept. .	S.S. "Shirala"	3400	B.	J. K. Galgey ..	Semarang *viâ* Penang	1914. 14th September.
30th " ..	S.S. "Rona"	2886	N.	Harold Berg ..	Gothenburg *viâ* Bombay.	24th July.
1st Oct. ..	S.S. "Rahudai"	2256	B.	E. M. Dooley ..	Bombay *viâ* Negapatam	30th August.
2nd " ..	S.S. "Lightning" ..	2122	"	C. H. Lane ..	Penang *viâ* Negapatam.	26th September

DEPARTURES.

Date sailed.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Commander's name.	Whither bound.
1914. 2nd Oct ..	S.S. "Chuyra"	3362	B.	W. C. Morrison ..	Calcutta.
2nd " ..	S.S. "Rona"	2886	N.	Harold Berg ..	Do.
2nd " ..	S.S. "Shirala"	3400	B.	J. K. Galgey ..	Do.
2nd " ..	S.S. "Rahudai"	2256	"	E. M. Dooley ..	Do.
2nd " ..	S.S. "Cylindware" ..	3207	"	C. H. Hanley ..	Calcutta *viâ* Cocanada.
2nd " ..	S.S. "Glen Ferguson" ..	3167	"	E. C. Jones ..	Calcutta.

Port Office, Madras,
2nd October 1914.

A. S. BALFOUR, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Commander of the Port.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATION.

NOTIFICATION

The undermentioned boats are lying abandoned at Papanchavady Wharf and at mile 10/3 of South Buckingham Canal. The owners has desired to remove them paying up all dues to Government within thirty days from the date of publication of this notice. In default the boat will be sold in public auction under Rule 7 of the Madras Act No. II of 1890 :—

(1) Boat No. 51 P of 7 tons at Papanchavady.
(2) Boat No. 209-C/S-T of 8 tons at mile 10/3 of South Buckingham Canal.

R. A. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Chengleput Division.

Guindy, 22nd September 1914.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The following person has been granted a certificate of approval under the mining rules :—

Number.	Designation and address.	Date of order granting the certificate.	Area in which the person proposes to prospect or mine.
1	M. K. Ry. P. Arumugam Pillai, No. 6, Kunnadi Street, Palam town.	1st October 1914 ..	Madras Presidency.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Madras, 1st October 1914.

W. G. McFARLAND,
Secretary.

Under section 7 of the Madras Salt Act IV of 1889, the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue delegates his power under section 32 of the said Act as follows :—

To Assistant Commissioners, within their sub-divisions, power to sanction, under section 32, the execution, by the Salt Department, of the works specified in section 31, in the case of repairs entered in the budget up to a limit of Rs. 50.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 2nd October 1914.

H. H. F. M. TYLER,
Secretary.

JANMAM REGISTRATIONS.

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1896, it is notified hereby that an enquiry into the janmam title to S. No. 10/10 of Triprayar desam, Nattika amsom No. 433 of Ponnani taluk, which was treated as unregistered and unassessed at the time of settlement but a portion of which is now found to be occupied, will be held by the Palghat Divisional Officer in order that the name of the janmi may be registered.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are required hereby to apply to the Divisional Officer in person or by duly authorised agent under section 3 of the aforesaid Act on or before 7th January 1915 to have their names registered as such.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,
1st October 1914.

C. A. INNES,
Ag. Collector.

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1896, it is notified hereby that an enquiry into the janmam title to S. No. 241/18 of Talikkulam desam No. 430 of Ponnani taluk, which was treated as unregistered and unassessed at the time of settlement but a portion of which is now found to be occupied, will be held by the Palghat Divisional Officer in order that the name of the janmi may be registered.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are required hereby to apply to the Divisional Officer in person or by duly authorised agent under section 6 of the aforesaid Act on or before 7th January 1915 to have their names registered as such.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,
2nd October 1914.

C. A. INNES,
Ag. Collector.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF TIMBER PIECES.

It is hereby notified that the following timber pieces will be sold by public auction on the afternoon of the dates and at the places noted against them by the Range Officer, Kodur. The intending bidders are requested to attend the sale.

2. All bidders shall deposit Rs. 50 with the Range Officer before the commencement of the sale.

Description of timber.	Number.	Place of sale.	Date of sale.
1. *Redwood uprights	20 posts	Kodur	10th October 1914.
2. *Redwood, first class	30 ,,	Do.	Do.
3. *Redwood, second class	40 ,,	Do.	Do.
4. *Miscellaneous timber pieces	200 ,,	Do.	Do.
5. Chandys, etc., beams, large	72	Peddapad	31th October 1914.
6. Chandys, etc., beams, small	90	Do.	Do.
7. Yagi beams	2	Do.	Do.
8. Dimensum logs for spokes and felloes	37	Do.	Do.
9. Dimensum logs for Kandala	19	Do.	Do.
10. Miscellaneous dandala	300	Do.	Do.
11. Reel	12,800 c. ft.	Do.	Do.
12. Redwood patials	4	Do.	Do.

*Note.—The above timber pieces have been extracted from Kodur Redwood tree plantation.

Cuddapah Collector's Office, East Forest Branch,
20th September 1914.

A. QADIR,
District Forest Officer.

TENDER FOR FURNITURE REQUIRED FOR THE MAIN BUILDING OF THE FOREST COLLEGE AT COIMBATORE.

Tenders for "Furniture required for the Main Building of the Forest College at Coimbatore" are hereby called for. The tenders should be sealed and sent by registered post addressed to the Executive Engineer, Coimbatore, and superscribed "Tender for Furniture required for the Main Building of the Forest College at Coimbatore."

Tenders will be received up to and including 10th October 1914.

2. Each tenderer must specify the rate at which he will execute each item in the schedule and the time required by him for supply and placing the furniture in position.

3. Schedule of the furniture and detail plans can be had on application to the Manager of the office of Executive Engineer, Coimbatore Division, at Coimbatore.

4. Any tender which merely specifies estimate rates or a percentage above or below estimates will be rejected.

5. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit 5 per cent. of the amount of his tender as security for the due fulfilment of work which must be completed within the period he agrees to do the work.

6. Failing completion by that period, the contractor will forfeit his security. He will also be liable for a fine of Re. 20 for each day delay of his fulfilment of contract not counting the date of expiry of the period he agreed to complete the work. The work must not be sublet.

7. Rupees 50 earnest money must accompany each tender and will be returned to all unsuccessful tenderers. The successful tenderer will be required to sign a contract within eight days of acceptance of his tender; should the tenderer withdraw, his earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

8. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

9. The whole or part of the work of the furniture specified in the schedule may be given on contract.

Coimbatore, 21st September 1914.

V. HART,
Executive Engineer, Coimbatore Division.

TENDERS FOR CONSTRUCTING A REVENUE DIVISIONAL OFFICE AT DEVAKOTTA.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer, Madura Special Division, at his office at Madura up to 3 P.M. on 1st November 1914, for the work of constructing a Revenue Divisional office at Devakotta.

2. Each tender must be sealed and superscribed "Tender for constructing a Revenue Divisional office at Devakotta" and accompanied by a remittance of Rs. 600 and the Executive Engineer reserves the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

3. Printed tender (forms K 1 and K 2) can be had on application at the Madura Special Division Office, P.W.D.

4. Plans, specifications and schedules of quantities may be seen at the Executive Engineer's Office, Madura Special Division, on all days except Sundays and holidays between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

5. Tenders should show clearly the rates offered for the various descriptions of work at which the tenderer will agree to execute the work.

6. The tenders will be opened by the Executive Engineer, Madura Special Division, on 1st November 1914, and the successful tenderer will be expected to start work within seven days of receipt of notice that his tender has been accepted, failing which his deposit will be forfeited to Government.

7. The deposits of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned after allotment of contract.

8. The contract will not be allowed to sublet.

9. The Executive Engineer does not undertake to notify the unsuccessful tenderers of the rejection of their tenders.

10. Telegraphic tenders will not be considered.

11. No extra rate will be paid, above the accepted tender rates for any material on account of its having to be obtained from special localities to conform to the specifications or to approved samples.

SCHEDULE.

CONSTRUCTING A REVENUE DIVISIONAL OFFICE AT DEVAKOTTA AS PER C.A. NOS. 189 AND 209 OF 1913.

Quantity.	Description of work.	Unit.
	Earthwork.	
17,600 c.ft.	Earthwork excavation for foundations	
8,200 "	Filling in basement with earth	1,000 c.ft.
1,030 "	Sand filling under Cuddapah slabs	"
	Concrete.	
6,918 c.ft.	Concrete lateritic jelly in mortar	100 c.ft.
	Brickwork.	
9,160 c.ft.	Country brick (9" × 4½" × 3") in mortar (ground moulded) in foundation and basement	100 c.ft.
19,708 "	Country brick in superstructure	"
1,365 "	Arch work brick in mortar	"
75 r.ft.	Brick terrace work	1 r.ft.
	Cuttaree work.	
27 s.ft.	Cuttaree	1 s.ft.
	Woodwork.	
718 s.ft.	Teakwood wrought and put up	1 s.ft.
24 r.ft.	(Teak) wooden barge boards 5" deep and ¾" thick including painting complete	1 r.ft.
50 "	(Teak) wooden turned hand rails 3' 6" high with gates and iron fittings complete	"
35 s.ft.	Teak batter planking at ends of verandah 2" thick including painting	1 s.ft.
132 "	(Teak) wooden partition 1" thick with door H as per plan	"
	Iron work.	
1·27 tons.	Rolled steel joists. (Not to be tendered)	1 ton.
1·27 "	Hoisting and setting up garden	"
948 lb.	Wrought iron work	1 lb.
	Doors, Windows and Ventilators.	
865 s.ft.	Teakwood doors A ½ panelled and ½ ventilated. (Based on C.A. No. 6/1910, Fig. 3.)	s.ft.
667 "	Teakwood doors B panelled with frames and iron fittings complete. (Based on design C.A. No. 7/1910, Fig. 1)	"
1,032 "	Teakwood windows D, E, G, ventilated with inner glazed shutters including frames and iron fittings complete. (Based on C.A. No. 17/1910, Figs. 1 and 2)	1 s.ft.
80 "	Teakwood windows F ½ ventilated and ½ glazed with ½" expanded metal 1½" mesh including frames and iron fittings complete (No design)	"
948 "	(Teak) ventilators 24 glazed and meeting hung with frames and iron fittings and ropes for pulling, etc., complete. (Based on C.S. No. 13/1910)	"
	Roofing.	
10,145 r.ft.	Roofing with Mangalore (Henku's first class) tiles imbedded in mortar 1" thick over flat tiles including teak rafters, etc., complete	100 s.
360 "	Madras terrace roofing with brick on edge 3" well beaten concrete, 3 courses of flat tiles and 3 coats of plaster on top and 2 coats of ceiling	"
216 "	Plain Mangalore tiles sunshades with necessary brackets, supported on teak frames including painting	"

Quantity.		Description of work	Unit.
		Flooring.	
4,046 s.ft.	..	Levelling centre of concrete for floor	
6,070 s.ft.	..	Flooring with 3" square country tiles over 4" lime mortar and pointing with cement	100 s.ft.
1,072 ,,	..	Flooring with Cuddapah slabs 2" thick and pointing with cement to the full depth. (Labour charges only).	100 s.ft.
		Plastering	
22,316 s.ft.	..	Plastering with mortar two coats exterior and interior	
7,460 ,,	..	Painting three coats of approved paint (Labour charges only)	100 s.ft.
1,257 s.ft.	..	Painting two coats of white lead paint over a first coat of red lead (Labour charges only)	100 s.ft.
10,440 ,,	..	Wood oiling two coats	,,
		Miscellaneous.	
100 s.ft.		Red brick quoins of 1' projection pointed with mortar	,,
83 r.ft.	..	(Teak) wooden purlahs with Holland tongues including ropes, suspenders, etc., complete	100 s.ft.
3 Nos	..	Stoney's patent wheels	1 r.ft.
			Each.

CONSTRUCTING A STORE SHED AND BASALTIC ROOM ADOPTED AS PER TYPE-DESIGN (U.A. No. 194 of 1909).

		Earthwork	
1,686 c.ft.	..	Excavation for foundation	
252 ,,	..	Filling in basement with earth	1,000 c.ft.
		Concrete.	
317 s.ft.	..	Concrete interlocking stone in mortar	100 s.ft.
		Brickwork.	
539 s.ft.	..	Country brick (9" × 6½" × 2½") in mortar for foundation and basement	100 s.ft.
1,224 ,,	..	Country brick in superstructure	,,
87 ,,	..	Segmental arch work country brick in lime mortar	,,
		Woodwork.	
49·88 c.ft.		Pillaimarudu wood wrought and put up	1 c.ft.
		Roofing.	
912 s.ft.	..	Roofing with Mangalore (Hankin's first class) tiles including teak rafters complete ..	100 s.ft.
		Flooring.	
176 s.ft.	..	Levelling centre of concrete	100 s.ft.
409 s.ft.	..	Paving with 4" Portland cement plaster	100 s.ft.
		Doors and Windows.	
36 s.ft.	..	Doors Pillaimarudu batten with frames and iron fastenings complete	1 s.ft.
72 ,,	..	Windows Pillaimarudu batten with frames and iron fastenings, etc., complete	,,
		Painting.	
2,513 s.ft.	..	Plastering with mortar one coat and white washing two coats	100 s.ft.
		Painting.	
913 s.ft	..	Painting two coats (Labour charges only)	100 s.ft.

WROUGHT IRON RECORD-RACKS AS PER TYPE-DESIGN COMMUNICATED WITH G.O No. 616 W., DATED 15TH MAY 1908.

Racks 5½ or 2,310½ s.ft.		Iron record-racks 13'L × 3½'E × 12'H or 929 s.ft. for each rack (not to be tendered).	C.ft.
200 s.ft.	..	Iron grated gangways (not to be tendered)	S.ft.
		Ladder wood and iron combined (not to be tendered)	L.ft.
		Trainage charge and extra labour for fitting at Dewakotta	,,

Madura, 28th September 1914.

A. VIPAN,
Executive Engineer, Madura Division.

RECOVERY OF WRECKS.

Notice is hereby given, under section 76 of Act VII of 1880, that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the Port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claim within a week's time from the date of the circular and remove the articles claimed within the close of the month as payment of the salvage charge. Should this fail, the articles will be sold on the following month by the order of the Engineer, Port Trust, Madras.

Description of articles.	Mark.	Date of recovery.	Place of recovery.
Eight junglewood planks	M1	28th September 1914 ..	Within the Madras Harbour.
One junglewood scantling	,, ...	26th ,, ,, ..	
Two wooden sleepers	,, ...	27th ,, ,, ..	
Three wooden sleepers	,, ...	29th ,, ,, ..	
Nine junglewood planks	,, ...	30th ,, ,, ..	
One junglewood square	,, ...	30th ,, ,, ..	
Three wooden sleepers	,, ...	30th ,, ,, ..	
One bundle of junglewood scantlings	,, ...	30th ,, ,, ..	
One teakwood scantling	,, ...	30th ,, ,, ..	
One junglewood square	,, ...	1st October 1914 ..	
Six junglewood planks	,, ...	1st ,, ,, ..	
Six wooden sleepers	,, ...	1st ,, ,, ..	
Twenty junglewood scantlings	,, ...	1st ,, ,, ..	
Four wooden sleepers	,, ...	2nd ,, ,, ..	
One junglewood plank	,, ...	2nd ,, ,, ..	
		2nd ,, ,, ..	

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3 [illegible]	Chp. ...	Chp.	2a.
9 [illegible]	Chp. ...	Chp.	3a.
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6 [illegible]	Chp. ...	Chp.	1a.
20 [illegible]	Chp. ...	Chp.	2a.
4 [illegible]	Chp. ...	Chp.	2a.
4 [illegible]	Chp. ...	Chp.	2a.

Port Office, Madras,
3rd October 1914.

A. S. BALFOUR, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port,
for Receiver of Wrecks for the Port of Madras.

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Applications are invited from duly qualified candidates for posts of Fieldman on Rs 25—5 (bi-nenial)—50 fallen permanently vacant in the office of the Government Mycologist, Agricultural College and Research Institute, Lawley Road, Coimbatore The selected candidate will be on probation. The work consists chiefly of out-door work in the districts Application should reach not later than 10th October 1914.

Coimbatore,
16th September 1914. W. McRAE,
Government Mycologist.

Applications are invited for the post of a Probationary Revenue Inspector, now vacant in this district. None but graduates below 25 years of age need apply. A knowledge of Telugu is essential Full particulars as to age, educational qualifications and relations in public service should be furnished Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 15th October next.

Chittoor Collector's Office,
16th September 1914 H. L. BRAIDWOOD,
Ag. Collector.

Applications are invited from duly qualified candidates for the post of a Compounder on Rs 12 per mensem, inclusive of grain compensation allowance, in the Telugu Project Division

2. Preference will be given to those who have previous experience as a compounder.

3. Applications stating age, qualifications and experience should reach the under-signed on or before the 15th October 1914.

Tittagudi,
21st September 1914 W. J. DAVIS,
Executive Engineer, Telugu Project Division.

Applications are invited for the posts of barbers—twelve number—in the Government Lunatic Asylum, Madras, on salaries of Rs. 15 and Rs. 12-8-0 per mensem.

Madras,
25th September 1914. P. HEFFERNAN, Capt., I.M.S.,
Supt., Govt. Lunatic Asylum.

Wanted immediately a matron for the Central Jail, Vellore. Salary Rs. 25, free quarters and such famine allowance as is allowed by Government from time to time

Applications giving age, previous experience with copies of certificates and testimonials should be addressed to the undersigned.

Central Jail, Vellore,
25th September 1914 W. E MITCHELL,
Ag. Superintendent.

Applications are invited from qualified candidates for the post of a Second-grade Amin on Rs. 15 permanently vacant in this Court.

Applications should be submitted on or before the 15th October 1914.

Applicants should state (1) Name and family name, (2) Caste or religion, (3) Residence; (4) Age; (5) Relatives in the public service; (6) Any land property, to what amount of annual value and in what taluk; (7) Past and present occupations, and length of service in each, if a public situation; (8) Examinations passed, with reference to the Gazette page; (9) Abstract of any testimonials of qualifications, and character None but those who are able to copy English and Telugu need apply.

Bellary District Munsif's Court,
25th September 1914. N. S. NATESA AYYAR,
District Munsif.

Applications are hereby invited from suitable candidates for the following permanent and pensionable posts sanctioned by Government. The successful applicants, in the first instance, will be appointed on probation for one year:—

(1) One Zoological Assistant on Rs. 100—5—150
(2) Two Sub-Assistants on Rs 50—4—90 each
(3) One Senior operator for Pearl Cultivation on Rs. 60—5—75.
(4) One Survey Assistant on Rs. 50—4—50

(1) The Zoological Assistant should be a graduate in zoology Preference will be given to one having skill in (a) microtomy, (b) sketching of objects both free hand and under the microscope; a fair knowledge of chemistry is also desirable. This assistant will work largely in the field while in training under the Marine Assistant, later it is intended that he shall be permanently located in the Biological Station and Aquarium to be built in Madras.

(2) One of the two sub-assistants will be trained in marine pisciculture. Practical acquaintance with existing fishery methods in India and a biological training will count as valuable qualifications in an applicant.

The second sub-assistant will be required to devote himself to the study and development of shell-fish industries—edible oysters, mussels and clams in particular He should be of a practical turn of mind, and if he has no knowledge of biology he must be willing and capable of learning under the Marine Assistant's guidance.

(3) The operator in pearl cultivation must possess manipulative dexterity, as his work will be one requiring great delicacy of treatment. The man likely to prove most suitable is a young and capable working jeweller, particularly if he has acquaintance with lapidary methods—the cutting and polishing of gems.

(4) *Survey Assistant*—The qualifications are a thorough working knowledge of simple marine survey work and ability to construct plans and rough charts. His work would necessitate absence for several months in each year.

Applications for the above posts accompanied by *copies* of certificates, etc., should be addressed to the undersigned before 24th October 1914.

The 28th September 1914.

J. HORNELL,
Marine Assistant, Fisheries Department.

WANTED for the Public Works Workshops, Madras, a temporary Assistant Superintendent for 12 months. Salary Rs. 350 per measem with no allowances or free quarters.

Qualifications—A knowledge of Mechanical Engineering, theoretical and practical, Mechanical Drawing and Estimating, Workshop practice, Foundry work and erection. Ability to control labour and run shops during temporary absence of Superintendent. A knowledge of Tamil is desirable.

Applications stating age and qualifications, and accompanied by copies of testimonials, must be submitted to the Superintending Engineer, V Circle, Public Works Department, Madras, by the 15th October

Madras, 26th September 1914.

A. H. MORIN,
Superintending Engineer, V Circle.

CANDIDATES are invited for the following vacancies in the Government Fisheries Department:—

Two Sub-Assistants on Rs. 50—4—80 to be trained primarily in the Government West Coast Experimental Station which includes a cannery, fish-oil and guano works, fish curing yard, etc. No applications will be considered unless applicant is of good physique and is prepared personally to handle every fishery operation from cleaning to packing and has an aptitude for outdoor and factory work. Other things being equal, graduates in Physics and Chemistry will be preferred. The posts are permanent and pensionable but the appointments will be on probation for one year. The training will mainly be given by the Honorary Director personally, and is intended to fit the men to take direct charge of the several branches of work.

Applications with *copies* of testimonials should be sent *by post only* to the undersigned.

Fishery Bureau, Chepauk, Madras. 3rd October 1914.

F. A. NICHOLSON,
Honorary Director, Madras Fisheries.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

I, SANKARANARAYANIER, son of A Krishnier, Sivaralhapuram Street, Kulladakurichi, Tinnevelly district, hitherto known as Ana Keena Arihareputra Sankaranarayanier and Ana Keena Sankaranarayanier will henceforth known as Ana Keena Sankaranarayanier only and sign as above;

Kulladakurichi, 14th September 1914, 28th Avani 1090. (Sd.) ANA KEENA SANKARANARAYANIER

NOTICE.

MAJOR GENERAL FRANCIS CHARLES TREVOR (DECEASED).

THE Administrator of the Estate and effects, limited to the Presidency of Madras, of Francis Charles Trevor late of 69 George Street Saint Mary-le-bone in the County of Middlesex a Major General in His Majesty's Royal Regiment of Artillery (retired list) but now deceased who died at the Army and Navy Club Pall Mall in the County of Middlesex on or about the 26th day of March 1914 being about to close the accounts of the deceased's estate notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having claims or demands against the said estate are required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands to the undersigned on or before the 5th day of November 1914 at the undermentioned address after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and the said administrator will not be liable for the assets of the said Francis Charles Trevor deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.

High Court House, Madras, 3rd October 1914.

HENRY BRIGHTWELL,
Administrator of the Estate of Francis Charles Trevor deceased

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN CYCLE AND GENERAL ENGINEERING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the creditors of the above Company which is being voluntarily wound up are required on or before the 10th October 1914 to send in particulars of their claims to the office of the Liquidator No. 5 c, Brigade Road, and if so required by the Liquidator in writing, to come and prove their said claims in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved

Bangalore, 21st September 1914.

J. INGLE,
Liquidator.

NOTICE.

THE NATIONAL WAREHOUSE, LTD., COCANADA.

[illegible]

Cocanada, 27th September 1914.

J. B. RAMAMURTI,
Liquidator.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 40.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 6, 1914. [Price, 6 p.

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

MINUTES OF MEETING.

Minutes of a Board Meeting, No. 13 of 1914–1915, held on the 18th September 1914.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir Francis J. E. Spring, K.C.I.E., *Chairman*.

Commander W. B. Huddleston, R.I.M.
Mr. A. H. Morin.
The Hon'ble Sir Hugh S. Fraser, *Kt.*
Mr. C. B. Simpson.
Mr. H. P. M. Rae.
Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdul Kaddus Badsha Sahib.
M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur P. Thangaraya Chetti Garu, B.A.
M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur Govindoss Chatterbhoojadoss Garu.
M.R.Ry. C. Ramanujam Chetti Garu.

169. Read, approved and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting held on Friday the 4th September 1914.

170. Read the Hon'ble Sir Francis Spring's letters to Government, Nos. 1107 and 1109, dated the 17th September 1914, announcing his return from the leave granted to him as recorded in Port Trust Board Resolution No. 74, dated 13th June 1914, and—subject to Government approval—his resumption of duty on the forenoon of the 17th September 1914, and expressing his desire to be allowed, later, to avail himself of the unexpired three months of his leave, when necessary, or when opportunity offers.

Resolved that the Board is willing that the unexpired balance of Sir Francis Spring's leave should be granted when he needs it and conditions are favourable.

171. Read a letter No. M.R. 851714, dated the 9th of September 1914, from Mr. H. H. Hood, Collector of Customs, Madras, resigning his seat on the Port Trust Board, and recorded that Government was informed thereof in the Chairman's letter No. 1076, dated the 10th September 1914.

172. Read letter, dated 8th September 1914, from Mr. G. U. Caddon, requesting permission, under section 7 (2) (*c*), Act II of 1905, to be absent for six consecutive meetings of the Board.

Resolved that the permission asked for be granted under section 7 (2) (*c*) of the Madras Port Trust Act.

173. Read note by the Trust's Chief Engineer, suggesting, for reasons stated, that the percentage charges on account of the work of fitting out transports by the Port Trust staff be waived.

Resolved that the charges be waived as suggested.

174. Read a note by the Trust's Chief Engineer recommending the grant of Rs. 250 each to Mr. Blair, first Engineer and Mr. Congdon, Harbour Master, for charge of the tug "Thruster" on her voyage from Calcutta to Madras.

Resolved to sanction the proposed grants.

175. Read again Port Trust Board Resolution No. 108, dated the 10th July 1914, and resolved to inform Government that it is the desire of the Port Trust Board that the local allowance, in lieu of free quarters, therein referred to should fall—as will the cost of the proposed quarters if sanctioned later—on the Port Trust.

176. Resolved, on the recommendation of the Traffic Manager to give a month's notice of termination of his services to shunting Jemadar L. Thambuswamy.

177. Read note by the Acting Chairman, dated 9th September 1914, submitting for approval an addition to Provident Fund rule No. 23, making provision for the recovery of interest on loans to subscribers.

Resolved that Government be asked to approve of the addition at the following clause to rule 23 :—

"Interest on the advances and on the subsequent outstanding monthly balances will be recovered month by month from the relative subscribers at the rate of one pie per rupee per month."

168. The following statement comparing harbour dues collected in and up to the end of August 1914 with those for the corresponding period of the previous year was ordered to be recorded :—

Statement showing the account of dues collected during the month of August 1914

	1913. Rs. A. P.	1914. Rs. A. P.
I. Harbour Receipts—		
(i) Dues on imports	52,422 11 8	44,585 9 11
(ii) Dues on exports	8,020 8 11	13,631 0 4
(iii) Storage, ordinary, imports	7,730 2 6	10,558 7 0
(iv) Storage, ordinary, exports	157 15 0	394 8 0
(v) Storage, special, imports	1,245 3 0	2,451 2 0
(vi) Storage, special, exports	93 10 0	— 45 8 0
(vii) Railway terminal charges	5,955 3 0	9,205 4 11
(viii) Cranage	16,433 7 11	10,291 9 5
(ix) Porterage, special	734 0 0	221 8 8
(x) Demurrage	139 13 0	4 8 0
II. Rents, fees and penalties—		
(i) Rents of properties	1,567 2 1	2,188 8 0
(ii) Overtime fees	2,885 8 0	1,895 0 0
(iii) Passenger tolls	— 1,242 5 0	2,256 9 10
(iv) Fines and penalties	86 9 6	..
(v) Railway tolls	2,250 0 0	..
III. Sales—		
(i) Water sold to boats	1,625 8 11	1,450 0 11
(ii) Do. to works	..	..
(iii) Sale of unclaimed goods	..	2,752 9 8
(iv) Other sales	..	..
IV. Contributions to Revenue—		
(i) From Port Funds	..	..
(ii) From Government	..	..
V. Interest—		
Interest on investments	..	..
VI. Miscellaneous—		
(i) Profit on investments	..	..
(ii) Items awaiting adjustment	— 1,674 9 0	—3,022 11 8
(iii) Commission on Corporation timber license fees.	115 13 0	554 2 6
Total	95,486 8 10	99,381 9 8

	Actuals of 1913-1914. Rs. A. P.	Actuals of 1914-1915 Rs. A. P.		Increase or decrease. Rs. A. P.
April	1,08,156 5 6	1,19,579 10 4	+	10,423 4 10
May	1,34,358 4 11	1,31,696 15 0	—	2,661 5 11
June	1,20,798 9 1	1,34,251 8 10	+	13,457 10 9
July	1,23,579 12 6	1,44,768 8 7	+	20,885 3 1
August	95,466 8 10	98,381 8 8	+	3,915 8 8
Total	5,83,354 9 10	6,29,675 12 3	+	46,021 11 6

169. The following statement of estimates sanctioned since the 4th September 1914 was ordered to be recorded :—

Statement of sanctions by Chairman and Board.

Serial number.	Authority. Number	Date.	Name of work.	Amount sanctioned.	Balance of budget allotment still available	Chargeable to	Remarks.
			Capital Major Works.	Rs.			
			Nil.				
			Revenue Works.				
			Nil.				
			Madras Port Fund.				
4	Chairman ..	8th September 1914.	Annual electrical repairs to Port Health Office.	27	..	..	..
			Madras Pilotage Fund.				
			Nil.				

170. Recorded G.O. No. 2403, Revenue, dated 19th August 1914, accepting the surrender by the Port Trust Board of a portion of the lighthouse battery site measuring 1·99 acres and sanctioning the alienation of it to the Corporation of Madras for the purposes of a road

171. Securities and cash held by the Bank of Madras for the Madras Port Trust on the 17th September 1914 were ordered to be recorded as follows:—

	Government securities.	Cash balances.		
	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
Revenue Account	1,25,000	21,273	11	10
Provident Fund Account	2,22,000	2,825	15	1
Deposit Account	18,200	428	15	0
Biden Sailors' Home Charity Account ..	57,500	1,597	7	0
Disabled Boatmen's Fund Account	35,500	689	2	2
Pilotage Fund Account	80,000	3,326	8	4
Harbour Dues Advance Account	*Nil.*	35,713	0	3

Port Trust Office, Madras,
2nd October 1914.

F. J. E. SPRING,
Chairman, Madras Port Trust.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 40.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 6, 1914. [Price, 6 *pies.*

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTER.

1914.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Thermometers: Corrected Daily Means Dry	Thermometers: Corrected Daily Means Wet.	Thermometers: Observed Extremes. Max.	Thermometers: Observed Extremes. Min.	Solar Heat in Vacuo. Maximum Heat in Vacuo.	Humidity.	Winds. Prevailing direction.	Winds. Daily velocity.	Depth of rain.	Cloudy sky	Bright Sunshine	General weather.
September.	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Cts.		Miles	Inches	Cts	Hrs	
28th Mon.	29·858	83·1	77·1	88·6	73·3	142·6	87	S. by W.	142	0·23	30	5·8	Passing showers
29th Tues.	·899	84·3	80·1	91·9	79·2	159·4	91	S. by E.	142	...	15	8·8	Fine.
30th Wed.	·855	86·6	80·0	93·7	73·8	159·6	82	S. by E.	97	...	18	8·6	Do.
October.													
1st Thurs	·826	82·8	78·6	91·2	74·8	156·7	92	E by S.	98	..	26	8·8	Do.
2nd Fri.	·829	82·8	78·2	89·3	73·3	153·7	89	E by N.	64	..	48	6·7	Fine with passing clouds.
3rd Sat.	·877	84·3	77·8	91·8	75·2	153·8	78	E.	88	..	33	9·3	Do.
4th Sun. ..	883	84·1	77·9	90·8	73·7	154·9	72	N E by E.	93	..	43	5·8	Passing clouds.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 8 A.M., 12 A.M., 4 P.M., and 8 P.M., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The cistern of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the Rain Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 22·61 inches, the average due for the same period being 20·44 inches.

ABSTRACT of the MEAN METEOROLOGICAL CONDITION of MADRAS in September 1914 compared with the average of past years.

Mean values of	1914.	Difference from	Average.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	29·813	0·015 above	29·798
Temperature of air	82·9	0·1 below	83·0
Do. of evaporation	78·3	2·0 above	76·3
Percentage of humidity	81	9 ,,	72
Greatest solar heat in excess	148·4	8·1 ,,	141·6
Maximum in shade	91·8	1·4 below	93·2
Minimum in shade	75·6	0·5 ,,	77·1
Do. on grass	76·1	0·1 above	75·9
Rainfall in inches on 11 days	6·84	2·15 ,,	4·69
Do. since January 1st on 61 days	24·81	5·08 ,,	19·63
General direction of wind	S. by W.	1 point S.	S.S.W.
Daily velocity in miles	136	20 below	156
Percentage of cloudy sky	49	13 ,,	62
Do. of bright sunshine	47·0	5·7 above	41·3

DURATION and QUANTITY of the WIND from different points.

From	Hours	Miles	From	Hours.	Miles	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.
North.	1	7	East.	1	9	South.	26	170	West.	27	134
N. by E.	1	8	E. by S.	8	56	S. by W.	23	170	W. by N.	25	168
N.N.E.	1	5	E.S.E.	3	44	S.S.W.	44	333	W.N.W.	20	134
N.E. by N.	1	6	S.E. by E.	10	64	S.W. by S.	50	276	N.W. by W.	7	42
N.E.	..	..	S.E.	47	259	S.W.	60	310	N.W.	11	57
N.E. by E.	..	..	S.E. by S.	63	326	S.W. by W.	35	281	N.W. by N.	6	16
E.N.E.	..	..	S.S.E.	102	661	W.S.W.	14	79	N.N.W.	..	..
E. by N.	1	7	S. by E.	66	370	W. by S.	30	184	N. by W.	..	..

There were 16 calm hours during the month. The resultant corresponding to the above numbers is represented by a S. by W. wind, blowing with a uniform daily velocity of 87 miles.

Madras Observatory, 5th October 1914.

H. LL. JONES,
Deputy Director.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 40.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 6, 1914. [Price, 6 pies.

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING 3RD OCTOBER 1914.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

Water-supply sufficient. Russellkonda and Surada reservoirs 44·35 and 28·60 feet deep, respectively. Sowing horsegram proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested ragi; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Sowing of horsegram commencing, proceeding or concluding; of chillies, ragi and tobacco proceeding or concluding; of sugarcane and greengram proceeding. Transplantation of chillies commencing or proceeding; of paddy concluding. Standing crops generally thriving. Harvested cotton, groundnut, ragi, jute, paddy, greengram and cumbu; outturn average to fair. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

GODAVARI

Water-supply sufficient. Godavari 5·1 feet above anikat. Ploughing, sowing of cholam and gingelly, transplantation of chillies and tobacco and weeding proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested maize, jilums and korra, outturn fair; cumbu, cumbu, paddy, hemp and ragi, fair to normal; and gingelly, poor. Pasture sufficient; fodder sufficient except in two divisions. Condition of cattle good, but rinderpest prevails in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KISTNA

Water-supply sufficient. Kistna 5·30 feet above anikat. Sowing of cholam and horsegram and transplanting of chillies beginning or proceeding; raising of tobacco seedlings and sowing of blackgram and greengram commencing; ploughing, sowing of cotton and weeding proceeding. Standing crops fair to good. Dry crops suffered in parts of one taluk owing to excessive rain and crops in low lands suffered in parts of one taluk owing to floods in Colair. Harvested greengram, outturn fair to normal; dry paddy, poor to fair; cumbu, gingelly and maize, poor to normal. Pasture sufficient except in flooded parts of two taluks and fodder insufficient in parts of three taluks. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing of cotton, transplantation of chillies, preparing of lands for sowing paddy and weeding of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested cumbu and korra, outturn fair to normal; maize, fair. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Tungabhadra 1·67 feet above anikat; no discharge through Sunkesula owing to breach. Sowing of cotton, cholam and horse-gram, weeding and transplanting of paddy proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested cumbu and korra; outturn fair to normal. Pasture available and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in five taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BANGANAPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing of linseed, kusuma, wheat and bengalgram and weeding proceeding. Standing crops fair. Pasture available and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BELLARY

Water-supply insufficient except in three taluks. Slight freshes in the Tungabhadra. Ploughing, sowing of cholam, cotton and horsegram, preparing of wet lands for sowing paddy, and transplantation of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair but paddy crop under tanks requires more supply. Harvested cho'am; outturn fair Pasture available and fodder scanty except in three taluks. Condition of cattle good, but rinderpest and blackquarter are prevalent in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SANDUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Weeding of cholam and korra in progress. Standing crops good. Pasture available and fodder scarce. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply sufficient except in five taluks. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, cholam and Bengalgram proceeding, of horsegram proceeding or concluding; transplanting of paddy and ragi proceeding; weeding of paddy concluding, of ragi proceeding or concluding. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested ragi and cholam; outturn fair. Pasture generally available; fodder sufficient except in two taluks. Condition of cattle good, but rinderpest in parts of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply insufficient except in one taluk. Ploughing and sowing of paddy, ragi and horsegram in progress. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested ragi, korra, cumbu and indigo; outturn normal. Pasture and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but foot and mouth disease rinderpest and blackquarter in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good, but rain is required.

NELLORE.

Water-supply generally insufficient except under Delta channels, Kanigiri reservoir, and the Nellore tank Slight freshes in rivers. Supply from the Nellore and Sangam anikats and the Kanigiri reservoir adequate. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting of paddy and weeding in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested gingelly, outturn bad to fair, cholam, fair to normal; ragi fair; cumbu, fair to bumper; arugu, normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder sufficient except in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good, but blackquarter, anthrax and rinderpest in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient Prospects generally good.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting of paddy and weeding of paddy and groundnut in progress. Standing crops generally fair Harvested paddy, ragi, cumbu and indigo; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but anthrax in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADRAS.

Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply insufficient in one taluk and in parts of another taluk. Slight freshes in two rivers. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, gingelly, ragi, cholam and groundnut, transplanting of paddy and weeding of paddy, groundnut, cumbu, varagu and sugarcane in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested ragi, cumbu, paddy and groundnut; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient and available Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

CHITTOOR

Water-supply generally insufficient. Ploughing, sowing of paddy and horsegram, transplanting of paddy, weeding of ragi and paddy and baling in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested gingelly, groundnut, ragi, cholam and cumbu; outturn fair to normal. Pasture and fodder generally available, but insufficient and dear. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply insufficient in parts Ploughing, sowing of paddy proceeding generally, of ragi, cholam, groundnut, horsegram, varagu and cumbu proceeding in parts. Standing crops generally good. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam and cumbu; outturn poor to normal. Pasture available generally; fodder available, but dear in five taluks and two divisions. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

SALEM.

Water-supply insufficient except in two taluks and in parts of four other taluks. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, ragi, cholam, cumbu and horsegram, transplanting of paddy and ragi and weeding of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops good, but require more rain in parts. Harvested paddy, ragi, outturn fair to normal; cholam fair, cumbu, poor to fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply insufficient except in river channels. Slight freshes in the Amaravati. 9.5 feet of water in Cauvery at Erode. Sowing of cholam, ragi, cumbu and horsegram proceeding or concluding in parts; transplanting of paddy and ragi and weeding in progress in parts. Standing crops poor to good. Harvested paddy and ragi, outturn fair to normal, and cholam, poor to fair. Pasture insufficient, fodder available but dear. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally fair, more rain is needed.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply insufficient except under river channels. Discharge over the anikat 4 feet. Transplanting of paddy and ragi and sowing of paddy, cholam and cumbu proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi and cumbu; outturn fair to normal. Pasture sufficient, fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Grain-stocks sufficient. Employment available. Prospects fair.

TANJORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Flow over the Grand Anikat 4 feet. Transplanting of paddy and sowing of paddy, gingelly, varagu, cumbu and groundnut in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested ragi, paddy and maize; outturn fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, anthrax in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

PUDUKKOTTAI.

Water-supply sufficient. Cultivation of garden crops and the sowing of seeds for wet crops in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested ragi; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

MADURA.

Water-supply generally insufficient. Discharge in the Periyar main canal 1,064 cusecs. Ploughing, sowing, transplanting and weeding in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi and cumbu; outturn fair. Pasture generally sufficient, fodder available but dear. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

RAMNAD.

Water-supply generally insufficient. Manuring of dry lands proceeding, ploughing and sowing of wet and dry lands commencing or proceeding and transplanting of paddy proceeding. Standing crops good. Harvested ragi; outturn poor to fair. Gingelly poor; cumbu, cholam, betels and plantains fair. Pasture generally insufficient, fodder available but dear. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. No flow over Srivaikuntam anikat. Ploughing of wet and dry lands, manuring, sowing of paddy in seed-beds and transplanting in progress in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy, outturn fair to bumper, cholam and ragi, poor to fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Foot-and-mouth disease in two taluks, malignant sorethroat in one taluk, rinderpest in two taluks and anthrax in one taluk. Labour affected along the coast by collapse of coir industry, but employment available in other parts of the district. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

SOUTH CANARA.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing for second rice crop commenced in parts. Standing crops generally good. Harvested first rice crop; outturn fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available except in parts. Cattle generally good. Labour available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply and pasturage sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply sufficient. First crop harvest completed. Outturn fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle fair.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Weeding, manuring main crops and sowing beginning. Standing crops fair. Harvested tea; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Prospects fair. Labour available. Stock of food-grains sufficient.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

Week ending 3rd October 1914.—Rainfall light Bangunapalle, Sandur, Madras, South Arcot and Tinnevelly, fair to good elsewhere. Standing crops fair to good generally, but affected by excessive rains in parts Kistna and require rain in parts three districts. Harvests of paddy and dry crops proceeding or ending in parts; outturn fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy and dry crops proceeding normally. Condition of cattle generally good; water-supply sufficient for irrigation in Circars, Chingleput, Tanjore, West Coast and Nilgiris; pasture and fodder generally sufficient. Prices show a slight tendency to fall.

T. RAGHAVIAH,
Secretary.

DEPT. OF REV. SETT., SUR., LAND RDS. & AGRI.,
BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS,
6th October 1914.

RAINFALL AND PRICE OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS.

Districts		Rainfall in inches.				Price in Rupees (per 80 Pounds) and Rupee									
		In the week		Up to the end of the week from 1st April		Rice.			Ragi.			Cholam.			Cumbu.		
		1914	Average of 40 years.	1914.	Average of 40 years.	Average for October.*	Last week.	This week.	Average for October.*	Last week.	This week.	Average for October.*	Last week.	This week.	Average for October.*	Last week.	This week.
Circars	Ganjam	1·0	2·3	57·9	35·6	10·1	8·8	8·8	20·0	13·1	13·2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Vizagapatam (A.)	1·8	1·4	55·4	50·4	9·8	7·8	7·8	19·8	19·9	19·8	..	14·4	14·3	20·0	15·4	15·8
	Vizagapatam (L.)	1·0	2·1	46·4	36·6												
	Godavari	0·0	2·4	36·8	29·8	10·0	8·3	8·4	17·4	15·8	16·2	17·0	16·7	16·7	..	13·2	13·8
	Kistna	0·6	2·1	34·7	28·2	9·5	8·5	8·6	19·7	14·0	14·1	14·6	14·4	14·4	..	14·5	14·9
	Guntur	0·0	1·3	29·1	21·9	10·2	7·5	7·5	..	15·0	15·7	15·3	14·1	14·1	16·6	14·4	15·4
Deccan	Kurnool	1·6	1·3	34·0	20·9	9·5	7·3	7·4	..	14·6	14·9	14·9	14·0	14·7	15·8	11·0	11·9
	Bangalore	0·3	† 1·1	20·8	† 19·3	..	6·9	6·9	..	..	..	..	14·0	14·0	..	..	..
	Bellary	1·7	1·2	13·4	17·8	8·7	7·0	7·0	..	14·4	14·4	16·6	14·0	14·1	..	..	..
	Sandur	0·1	† 2·8	25·9	† 22·4	..	6·8	6·8	..	..	..	..	12·0	13·4	..	..	..
	Anantapur	1·4	1·4	14·0	17·2	9·6	7·7	7·7	18·9	14·0	14·1	17·8	13·9	13·6	17·4	12·9	12·9
	Cuddapah	1·1	1·2	19·8	19·5	9·1	7·6	7·6	17·8	14·0	14·7	18·1	13·5	13·5	17·1	12·3	12·7
Carnatic	Nellore	1·4	1·4	15·6	14·2	10·9	8·4	8·4	16·8	15·5	15·0	15·7	13·8	13·9	17·2	13·3	13·9
	Chingleput	1·0	1·0	24·7	20·4	9·4	8·2	8·2	14·1	12·3	12·8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madras	0·2	1·1	21·9	18·5	9·3	7·0	7·0	14·8	13·0	1·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Arcot	0·4	1·9	23·0	21·8	9·7	7·0	7·0	16·5	12·1	12·1	..	..	..	16·0	11·4	11·4
Central	Chittoor	1·4	2·5	19·7	20·5	10·4	7·7	7·8	17·9	12·8	12·8	..	..	..	15·8	11·8	11·8
	North Arcot	1·0	1·4	20·4	23·2	9·8	7·4	7·5	19·8	12·5	12·1	..	..	..	17·0	11·2	11·4
	Salem	2·0	1·5	18·8	22·6	8·8	7·0	7·0	18·9	12·2	12·2	16·6	11·6	11·5	17·5	10·8	11·0
	Coimbatore	2·1	1·7	8·5	15·7	8·0	6·9	6·5	18·8	12·5	12·6	16·4	10·6	10·7	15·0	11·7	11·8
	Trichinopoly	0·7	1·0	14·9	18·3	9·1	8·7	8·9	18·4	12·8	12·9	16·5	11·3	11·4	16·1	10·1	10·1
South	Tanjore	0·8	1·5	18·0	17·2	9·5	7·1	7·1	18·5	13·7	13·7	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pudukottai	1·8	† 1·1	18·8	† 17·0	..	7·4	7·4	..	14·9	15·4	..	13·7	13·7	..	12·1	14·3
	Madura	1·3	1·0	13·0	15·4	9·4	8·7	8·8	17·3	13·0	12·9	15·5	12·4	12·3	14·5	12·2	11·3
	Ramnad	0·5	0·2	10·2	9·0	9·8	8·9	7·9	18·1	13·2	13·4	16·0	13·0	14·5	12·9	11·4	11·6
	Tinnevelly	0·3	0·3	4·8	6·8	9·8	7·5	7·6	17·3	13·5	15·9	16·9	14·8	14·7	12·8	11·2	12·0
West Coast	Malabar	1·3	2·6	97·4	103·3	9·4	7·3	7·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Canara	1·7	2·8	169·3	130·0	10·1	9·4	9·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Travancore	1·2	‡ 1·7	46·0	‡ 42·2	..	6·8	6·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cochin	1·2	† 1·8	82·5	† 70·3	..	7·1	7·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hills	The Nilgiris	2·0	2·9	45·7	47·6	8·1	6·6	6·6	14·1	10·6	10·6	..	..	..	..	..	..

A = Agency. L = Littoral.

* Average of the 15 years ending 1913-1914.

† Average of the 5 years ending 1909-1913.

‡ Average of the 20 years ending 1909-1928.

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Part III.—Proceedings of the Imperial Legislature.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 to 1909 (24 & 25 Vict., c. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., c. 14, and 9 Edw. VII, c. 4).

The Council met at the Council Chamber at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Tuesday, the 8th September 1914.

PRESENT:

His Excellency BARON HARDINGE OF PENSHURST, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General, *presiding*,
and 43 Members, of whom 38 were Additional Members.

OATH OF OFFICE.

The following Additional Members took the prescribed oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown:—

The Hon'ble Mr. LOUIS JAMES KERSHAW, C.I.E.
" Sir HENRY PARSALL SEBT, K.C.I.E., V.D.
" Mr. JAMES WALKER, C.I.E.
" Mr. RUTHVEN GERT MUNTHATH.
" Mr. MANMOHTH BYRAMJEE DADABHOY, C.I.E.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY'S SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL SESSION IN THE NEW COUNCIL CHAMBER AT SIMLA.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I gladly and warmly welcome Hon'ble Members of my Legislative Council to the new Council Chamber, and trust that they will find it much more comfortable and convenient than the arrangements hitherto made for meetings of Council in Simla.

"Since we met last in Delhi we have to deplore the loss of one of our Members in the death of Rai Bahadur the Hon'ble Mr. Sri Ram. A member of a well known family, Mr. Sri Ram as a public servant rendered great services to his country and the Government of India. After being for some time a Member of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces, he was twice a Member of this Council and received in 1916 the C.I.E. as a mark of appreciation by Government of his services. His activities extended to various educational, charitable and religious works, and his loss will be as deeply regretted by his province as it is by this Council. I am sure that I may be permitted to say that this Council sympathises deeply with his family in their sad bereavement.

"Before we pass to the ordinary business of Council, I will ask Hon'ble Members to stand up while I read to Council a gracious message addressed to the Princes and Peoples of India by His Majesty the King-Emperor:

'During the past few weeks the peoples of my whole Empire at home and overseas have moved with one mind and purpose to confront and overthrow an unparalleled assault upon the continuity, civilisation and peace of mankind.

'The calamitous conflict is not of my seeking. My voice has been cast throughout on the side of peace. My Ministers earnestly strove to allay the causes of strife and to appease differences with which my Empire was not concerned. Had I stood aside when, in defiance of pledges to which my Kingdom was a party, the soil of Belgium was violated and her cities laid desolate, when the very life of the French nation was threatened with extinction, I should have sacrificed my honour and given to destruction the liberties of my Empire and of mankind. I rejoice that every part of the Empire is with me in this decision.

'Paramount regard for treaty faith and pledged word of Rulers and peoples is the common heritage of England and India.

'Amongst the many incidents that have marked the unanimous uprising of the populations of my Empire in defence of its unity and integrity, nothing has moved me more than the passionate devotion to my Throne expressed both by my Indian and English subjects and by Feudatory Princes and Ruling Chiefs of India and their prodigious offers of their lives and their resources in the cause of the realm. Their unforced demand to be foremost in conflict has touched my heart and has inspired to highest measure the love and devotion which, as I well know, have ever linked my Indian subjects and myself. I recall to mind India's gracious message to the British nation of good-will and fellowship which greeted my return in February 1912, after the solemn ceremony of my Coronation Durbar at Delhi, and I find in this hour of trial a full harvest and a noble fulfilment of the assurance given by you that the destinies of Great Britain and India are indissolubly linked.'

"I think that I am voicing the views of my Council and of the whole of India when I say that we are profoundly grateful to His Majesty for his gracious and stirring message, and that we can only assure His Majesty of our unflinching loyalty and devotion in the time of crisis and emergency.

"I propose now to add a few words explaining in greater detail the situation described by His Majesty in the first few sentences of his message.

"It is now five weeks ago that the British Empire was plunged into war with the two great military nations, Germany and Austria. As has been said by His Majesty the war was none of our seeking, but it has been thrust on us in what can only describe as a wicked and wanton manner. Although we all deeply deplored the horrible assassination at Serajevo of the Austrian heir to the throne and his consort, we cannot but feel regret that this was made the pretext for a conflict in which it was well known that there was every probability that most of the great Powers of Europe would be involved. It was not however until Germany, with a callous disregard for international obligations to which she herself was a party, refused to respect the neutrality of Belgium guaranteed in the Treaties of 1831 and 1839 by Austria, Russia, Great Britain and Prussia, that the intervention of Great Britain became inevitable. It is hardly necessary for me to describe steps taken by the King-Emperor to ensure peace, and the patient, genuine and whole-hearted efforts of that great statesman, Sir Edward Grey, to induce Germany to take a reasonable attitude, nor need I relate in detail what Mr. Asquith has described as the infamous proposals of Germany to buy our neutrality while giving her a free hand to destroy the independence of Belgium and the integrity of France and her possessions. All these details have been given by Sir E. Grey and Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons on the 3rd and 4th August.

'It suffices for me to say here that Great Britain having with other great Powers guaranteed the neutrality of Belgium, the vital interests of England being concerned in the independence and integrity of that State, it was her duty to keep her word and to maintain that neutrality with all the forces and resources at her disposal. It was in accordance with this stern sense of duty and with the conviction that her cause was just and righteous that Great Britain, in her accustomed rôle of protector of the smaller independent States, took up the sword to maintain the independence and integrity of Belgium and declared war on Germany. We have only to refer to the words of the German Chancellor in the Reichstag when he admitted that Germany had done a grievous wrong to Belgium to find more than ample justification for the action of our statesmen. The means then given that France meditated an attack on Germany through Belgium is one that can deceive no one, for it is notorious that France, who desires peace as much as we do, had already promised to respect the neutrality of Belgium. No Government and no people in Europe had less desire for war than the French, but their engagements by treaty and of honour compelled them to recognise their obligation to Russia. It is common knowledge that Germany for the last ten or fifteen years has been carefully planning and preparing for a campaign of aggression and self-aggrandisement, and to arms of all the denials of the German Government of any hostile intentions those, who, like myself, have been engaged in watching over the foreign interests of Great Britain during the past few years, correctly gauged the intentions of Germany to force war upon England, France and Russia as soon as she was ready for it and at the most favourable moment. We are now face to face with a possibly long and exhausting war, which,

however just and righteous on our side, must be a terrible ordeal through which we should pass with firm confidence in the justice of our cause, and with strong determination to spare no effort to bring it to a successful conclusion. When this result has been achieved, as I have no doubt it will, let us not boast, but thank Him who has given us the victory. War is a terrible and horrible thing, but there is a worse thing than war, and that is national dishonour and failure of a nation to keep its engagements. This we have been happily spared by the firm and straightforward attitude of our statesmen in England. In this great crisis it has been a source of profound satisfaction to me that the attitude of the British Government has been so thoroughly appreciated in India and has met with such warm support. I have no hesitation in saying that the valuable offers of military assistance that I have received from the Ruling Chiefs of India and the countless offers of personal service and of material help made to me by both rich and poor in the provinces of British India have touched me deeply, and have given me one more proof, which I never needed, of what I have long known, and never for an instant doubted, namely, the deep loyalty and attachment of the Indian people to the King-Emperor and the Throne, and their readiness to make any sacrifice on their part to further and strengthen the interests of the Empire. The fact that the Government of India are in a position to help the mother country by the despatch of such a large proportion of our armed forces is a supreme mark of my absolute confidence in the fidelity of our troops and in the loyalty of the Indian people. I trust that this may be fully recognised in England and abroad.

"That, owing to the war, sacrifices will have to be made is inevitable, and that suffering will be entailed is unhappily certain, but I am confident that the people of India, standing shoulder to shoulder, will shrink from no sacrifice, and will loyally co-operate with Government in maintaining internal order and so doing all in their power to secure the triumph of the arms of our King-Emperor. The countless meetings to express loyalty held throughout India and the warm response of the people to my appeal for funds for the relief of distress in India during the war have filled me with satisfaction, and have confirmed my first impression that in this war the Government would be supported by the determination, courage and endurance of the whole country.

"It was moreover with confidence and pride that I was able to offer to His Majesty the finest and largest military force of British and Indian troops for service in Europe that has ever left the shores of India. I am confident that the honour of this land and of the British Empire may be safely entrusted to our brave soldiers, and that they will acquit themselves ably and ever maintain their high traditions of military chivalry and courage. To the people of India I would say at this time—'Let us display to the world an attitude of unity, of self-sacrifice and of unswerving confidence under all circumstances in the justice of our cause and in the assurance that God will defend the right.'

"I would now like to say a few words upon another question which has seriously occupied the attention of the Government of India during the past 12 months—a subject to which we attach the very highest importance. I allude to the question of emigration from one part of our Empire to another.

"Before dealing with this question I would like to remind you that, in a speech which I addressed to you in Council on the 25th March last, I informed you of an announcement made in the Union House of Assembly at Cape Town that the Government of the Union would introduce in the following session legislation based on the report of the Commission which had been sitting to enquire into the grievances of Indians in South Africa. As all of you are aware, the proposed Indian Relief Bill has since become law, and I think that we may regard the passing of the Bill by both Houses of the Union Parliament with grateful satisfaction. If the new law does not satisfy every Indian aspiration, it certainly removes the principal grievances from which Indians had for many years been suffering. The solution of this very difficult problem is a matter upon which we may legitimately congratulate the Government of General Botha, and I would like to say in particular that the bold and generous statesmanship which inspired General Smuts and the skill with which he piloted the Bill through the South African Legislature have earned our warm admiration.

"I will now revert to the general question which is one of far-reaching importance. It cannot be dealt with satisfactorily from merely a local standpoint. It is a question for which, in my opinion, a practical solution may be found; but it is essential that such a solution should be based on a reasonable apprehension of the requirements of other parts of the Empire. At the outset of the discussion of the problem which has arisen, we are faced with the difficulty. It is being commonly asserted—whether on historical, legal or constitutional grounds—that the full rights of citizenship of the British Empire include the right to settle in any part of that Empire, irrespective of the existence of local legislation barring or limiting access to the Dominion to which access is sought.

"But it must not be forgotten that to such a doctrine a political impediment exists of an almost insuperable character. Our Empire is largely composed of self governing units. The Dominions have been given their own legislatures by the Imperial Government in order that they may regulate the management of their internal affairs as may seem best to them. It is beyond question that the control of immigration is primarily an internal question, for each self-governing unit must know best from what materials it desires to provide its future citizens. Thus, indeed, it must clearly be seen that the right of free movement within the Empire is conditioned on the exercise by the local Legislatures of their undoubted powers, just as it is restricted even more rigorously by the physical characteristics of certain parts of the Empire. The principle of free migration between all parts of the Empire may have attractions and many advantages; it is indeed the principle for which the Government of India have long and constantly contended. But I have shown that to reduce this principle to practice would involve the most serious difficulties, and the course of events has made it more and more clear that there is no hope of its adoption. On the other hand, when we review the whole situation and the policy that we have consistently followed for many years past, I fear that the obvious conclusion at which we must arrive is that the result of this attitude has been to force the Colonies to undertake more and more drastic legislation, and thus to produce the present situation in Canada which has brought the problem to an acute stage. This being so it seems to me that the time has come when we must change our course and we have to consider whether, if we cannot get all we wanted, some alternative is not feasible to relieve at least the present situation which already is unsatisfactory from the point of view both of Indians and Colonial immigrants, and may in the future lead to serious trouble. I think that such an alternative can be found, and I shall indicate presently what it is.

"I desire first to try to correct any misapprehension that may exist in this country regarding the attitude of the Governments of the Dominions towards Indians as a whole, and towards the position of the Government of India, in this difficult matter. It is often stated that the Colonial Governments, in

formulating their measures for exclusion, are actuated by feelings of animosity towards Indians, and that they would not apply to residents of the United Kingdom any of the restrictions they freely impose on residents of this country. I do not think that such a statement is quite fair. To be impartial it must be admitted that the Colonies naturally place above all other considerations the interests of their own country, as they understand them, just as we in India should put the good of India in the front of any motives for legislation. But time after time the Colonial Governments have given evidence, whether during the discussions in their Legislative Assemblies or in their attempts to negotiate with the Government of India, that they are by no means unmindful of the possible effects of their action on the Government and people in this country, and I think I may say with justice that they are quite willing to consider India's requirements once they are satisfied that the interests of their own country have been adequately secured.

"Then, as to the right of residents of the United Kingdom to enter the Colonies without restriction, I can assure you that the Colonial Governments, both in theory and in practice, maintain their full right to reject such immigrants, and use this right without restriction as they may think their local conditions require. So much is this the case that the freedom with which Canada excludes labourers of inferior physique while encouraging by every possible means the emigration of the fit has been described as constituting a serious drain on the United Kingdom. I would also remind this Council how, some years ago, three English hatters were turned back from Australia on the ground that the local labour market for hatters was over stocked. At the present moment an Ordinance is in force in Canada which forbids any labourer, whether from the United Kingdom or elsewhere, landing in that country. Recently the Government of South Africa actually removed by force from their territories certain English labourers whose presence was felt to be undesirable.

"In the face of such incidents, it is out of place to assert that the policy of exclusion is directed against Indians alone, and that there is therefore an Indian grievance against the Colonies. I should like to add that I have seen a statement recently made by the Hon'ble Mr. Roche, Canadian Minister of the Interior, which I believe to be substantially correct, to the effect that, during the past ten years previous to the arrival at Vancouver of the *Komagata Maru*, 917 English people had been rejected at Canadian ocean ports as compared with 376 Indians.

"I will now touch lightly on the incident of the *Komagata Maru*. The despatch of this vessel from Shanghai to Vancouver with 400 Indians on board was carried out without the cognizance or approval of the Government of India. The object of the promoters of the expedition was undoubtedly to challenge directly the legality of the Canadian immigration laws on the lines that the would-be immigrants were British subjects, and had therefore the right to enter Canada. Such a proceeding was in direct contravention of the existing embargo placed on all labourers of every nationality arriving in British Columbia, and in violation of the condition that the immigrants should arrive by continuous voyage from their place of origin. It is unfortunate and to be regretted that such restrictions should exist; but when they do exist they cannot be ignored without causing suffering and distress. We must all regret the discomfort suffered by the 400 Indians on board the *Komagata Maru* for which the organisers of the expedition were, in my opinion, culpably responsible. They must have known perfectly well that entry would be refused, and the sending of the ship could only be regarded as most unwise. The promoters should have remembered that they who fail to consider the rights of the Colonies can in return claim little consideration for their own. The Canadian Immigration Act gives the Government of Canada very wide powers, and anybody with any knowledge of its contents would realise how futile it would be to contest them. The case was taken as a test case before the Canadian Law Courts and was lost as was inevitable, the result being that, with very few exceptions, all those on board the *Komagata Maru* were deported. There were unfortunately some breaches of the peace committed by some of the Indian passengers on board, but in the end they left peacefully. In this connection I would like to mention the fact that the Canadian Government very generously gave £800 worth of supplies to the Indians on board for the return journey. This point should not be forgotten. I may add that the developments of this incident were watched by the Government of India with the closest attention; but as the question at issue was of a purely legal character, there was no cause for intervention. When however there was an apparent likelihood of the compulsion of the Indian passengers by armed force, I addressed a communication to the Secretary of State deprecating the use of force on our fellow countrymen, and as you are aware, no force was used. Within the last few days I have learnt that these unfortunate people have been left stranded in Japan. I have therefore requested His Majesty's Consul-General at Kobe to repatriate them to India, and at the expense of Government in the case of those without means.

"Having now cleared the ground of possible misunderstandings, I will revert to the alternative policy to which I referred a few minutes ago as a possible solution. I think I have shown clearly that we have drifted into a position of isolation, and it is evident that, if we are to secure for our Indian fellow subjects any of the advantages that are now denied, we must substitute for this a policy of co-operation. This can, in my opinion, be achieved only by negotiation with the Colonies on a basis of complete reciprocity. Taking Canada for instance, we know that a certain number of Japanese are admitted annually on a passport system. Surely India may claim at least most-favoured-nation treatment in any negotiations that are opened and secure equally favourable terms for Indians. It should not be difficult to limit by agreement the number of passports to be issued which, while providing very fully for temporary residence, as in the case of students, tourists and the like, would at the same time strictly limit the right to settle permanently in the country. Those attempting to secure admission without such permits or passports would be rejected at the port of entry after ample warning in the country of origin that such rejection would be inevitable. Clearly no reciprocal arrangement for controlling emigration at both ends can be outlined or considered in detail without full discussion with the Colonial Governments concerned, and it would obviously be undesirable to commence negotiations with the Colonies unless there was a reasonable prospect of some practical outcome of the discussions. If this alternative policy commends itself to the people of India, it would be futile to consider any other line of action until it has been tried and has failed. But with the knowledge in our possession that the Colonies have on various occasions shown themselves alive to the necessity of giving such consideration as is possible to the wishes of the Government of India, I am full of confidence that they would be willing to go to some length in giving facilities to a moderate number of Indian immigrants, while obtaining through such a compromise certain restrictions in India on free emigration to the Colonies. This is the policy which

the Government of India would advocate at the present time—a policy based on a scheme of complete reciprocity—and it is for the consideration of Hon'ble Members and of the Indian public that I have developed our views here to-day. If these views meet with general approval, the Government of India are ready to recommend them to the Secretary of State, with a view to opening negotiations with the Colonies concerned. I appeal to the Indian public to view this question in no narrow light. India has her rights, but equally have the Colonies. Should it be decided to negotiate with the Colonial Governments, I am confident that they, with their strong Imperial instincts, will meet us in no mean or niggardly spirit, provided that we on our side show our readiness to meet them half-way. The fact that in a few weeks' time our splendid Indian soldiers may be fighting side by side and shoulder to shoulder with our Colonial fellow-subjects against the common enemy is a guarantee of fair and generous treatment on both sides in a controversy of this nature."

The Hon'ble Sir GANGADHAR CHITNAVIS:—"My Lord, on behalf of the non-official members I beg to express our most respectful gratitude for the kind message of His Most Gracious and Excellent Majesty which you have communicated to the Council this morning, and for His Majesty's appreciation of the loyalty and devotion of the people and princes of India to his person and Throne. I humbly request Your Excellency that you will assure His Majesty that in this crisis the whole country is with him and we will loyally and cheerfully render such help as lies in our humble power to ensure success to British arms, as also to ensure that the future history of this portion of His Majesty's Empire will be as glorious or even more glorious than the past. My Lord, I also take this opportunity of tendering our best thanks to Your Excellency for your vigorous action for the removal of the disabilities of Indians in His Majesty's Over sea Dominions, and for your solicitude and constant efforts to uplift them in the scale of nations.

"My Lord, we are also grateful to Your Excellency for the sympathetic reference you have made to the sad death of one of our colleagues, I mean the Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur. On behalf of the non official Members I beg to associate myself with Your Excellency's remarks. The Council has indeed heard with the deepest sorrow of the untimely and sudden death of that estimable gentleman. He represented important interests, was a respectable member of an important community, and his opinion was respected both in the Council and outside as sound and sobered by age and experience."

STATEMENTS LAID ON THE TABLE.

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER laid on the table a statement* showing the number of Muhammadan Examiners appointed by the various Universities during the quinquennium ending 1913, referred to in the second part of the reply given by him to the question asked by the Hon'ble Raja Abu Jafar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th February 1914.

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER also laid on the table a statement† showing the expenditure incurred by the Local Governments in 1911-12 for the purpose of encouraging Vernacular literature, referred to in the reply given by him to the question asked by the Hon'ble Raja Abu Jafar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th February 1914.

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER also laid on the table a statement‡ showing the number of Muhammadan Inspectors of Schools and the extent to which schools to which Muhammadans are admitted are brought under their supervision in the various Provinces, referred to in the reply given by him to the question asked by the Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 7th March 1914.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. GOKHALE asked:—

1. "Will the Government be pleased to state whether replies from all Local Governments (particularly Bengal) have been received to the Government's circular letter, dated 3rd April 1913, on the subject of Mussalman education? If so, do the Government propose to lay the same on the table?"

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER replied:—

"Replies have not been received from all Governments to the circular letter of the Government of India No. 595-595, dated the 3rd April 1913. The Government of Bengal have reported the formation of a Committee to consider questions connected with the Education of Muhammadans. The Government of India recently communicated to the press information regarding the state of this case. The Government do not at present propose to lay the papers on the table."

The Hon'ble Maharaja RANAJIT SINHA of Nashipur asked:—

2. "Will the Government be pleased to state if a census of cattle has been taken in all the provinces, and if not, does the Government propose to issue instructions to do the same?"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CARLYLE replied:—

"A census of cattle is taken regularly in each province, either annually or quinquennially."

The Hon'ble Maharaja RANAJIT SINHA of Nashipur asked:—

3. "With reference to the reply given by the Hon'ble Sir T. H. Wynne to my question regarding Nalhati-Azimganj Branch, may I have the honour to inquire if the East Indian Railway has arranged for at least one passenger train each way at a better speed than the mixed train service?"

The Hon'ble Mr. GIDLAY replied:—

"The East Indian Railway Administration has been running one purely passenger train in either direction over the Nalhati-Azimganj Branch on and from 1st September, the time taken from Nalhati to Azimganj being reduced to 4 hours and 20 minutes."

The Hon'ble Maharaja RANAJIT SINHA of Nashipur asked:—

4. "(a) Will the Government be pleased to state if the proposals for minting gold coins in India is still under consideration?

(b) Has it been decided to mint gold coins in India and, if so, when will the mint in India for such coinage be opened?"

* Vide Appendix A. † Vide Appendix B. ‡ Vide Appendix C.

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER replied :—

"(a) The question of minting gold coins in India is still under consideration, and has recently been referred for the opinion of Local Governments and commercial authorities in connection with the remarks of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency on this subject. I lay on the table copies of the circular letters * referred to.

(b) The answer to the second part of the question is consequently at present in the negative."

The Hon'ble Maharaja RANAJIT SINHA of Nashipur asked :—

5. "(a) Is it a fact that the Eastern Bengal State Railway used to run formerly one Mail train service between Calcutta and Forbesganj both up and down?

(b) Is it a fact that since June last the said service has been discontinued? If so, does the Government propose to issue instructions to run one Mail train both up and down on the said line?

(c) Is it a fact that the people travelling for a long distance are very much inconvenienced for want of a fast train on this line?"

The Hon'ble Mr. GILLAN replied :—

"The replies to the Hon'ble Member's questions are as follows :—

Prior to 1st April 1914, trains Nos. 41 Up and 46 Down running between Forbesganj and Calcutta were designated Mail trains. These trains have not been discontinued, but as their designation was misleading in that they stop at several stations, they have been classified as Passenger trains in recent time tables. No alteration whatever has been made in the timing of train No. 41, but No. 46 has been allowed 20 minutes extra as, in order to meet the requirements of the public, it now stops at two extra stations.

The traffic on the section referred to does not warrant an additional fast service, and no complaints have been received by Government that long distance passengers are being put to any inconvenience."

The Hon'ble Maharaja RANAJIT SINHA of Nashipur asked :—

6. "With reference to the reply given by the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer to my question regarding the inquiry into the rise of prices, will the Government be pleased to state if they have come to any final decision in the matter?"

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER replied :—

"The Government of India hope to be able before long to publish the Report with an expression of their own views upon the conclusions embodied in it."

The Hon'ble Maharaja RANAJIT SINHA of Nashipur asked :—

7. "(a) Is it a fact that all the Down trains from Katihar to Calcutta *via* Lalgolaghat ran unusually late almost since June last?

(b) Is it a fact that the roadside passengers are very much inconvenienced on account of such delays?

(c) Is it a fact that the trains are delayed at each station for heavy mango and fish traffic? If so, does the Government propose to issue instructions to run a Parcel train for the purpose for the season?"

The Hon'ble Sir H. P. BURT replied :—

"The replies to the Honourable Member's questions are as follows :—

(a) For the three weeks from 14th June to 4th July the timings of trains between Katihar and Calcutta were thrown out mainly owing to difficulties which occurred at Lalgolaghat. After that period the trains ran punctually.

(b) Roadside passengers were put to some inconvenience during the period referred to above.

(c) At certain times of the year the perishable traffic accounts for some small delays to passenger trains, but these are not of a serious nature. It is not proposed to run a Parcel train over the Section referred to, as the traffic does not warrant such a course at present."

The Hon'ble Mr. BANERJEA asked :—

8. "(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the proceedings of the Canadian authorities in connection with the Hindu immigrants on board the *Komagata Maru*?

(b) Has the Government received any official information on the subject?

(c) If so, will the Government be pleased to state it for the information of the Council?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to state what action, if any, it proposes to take in this matter?"

The Hon'ble Mr. GILLAN replied :—

"Government are aware that certain Indian immigrants on the *Komagata Maru* attempted to gain admission to Canada though aware that their action in so doing was in conflict with the laws and regulations of Canada. On their claim to admission being rejected in a court of law, the Canadian Government furnished them with provisions for their return journey.

No official report of their proceedings has been received; but the whole question of the admission of Indian emigrants to various parts of the Empire is being most carefully examined by Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. BANERJEA asked :—

9. "Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the names and qualifications of persons appointed to the Indian Educational Service (1) since the creation of the Education Department of the Government of India, (2) since the appointment of the Public Service Commission?"

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER replied :—

"The information† is laid on the table. Information regarding previous teaching experience has been omitted, as the information is not available in all cases."

* *Vide* Appendices D to G.

† *Vide* Appendices H and J.

The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjea asked :—

10. "Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing—

(1) the number of Colonials employed in Government service in British India ;

(2) the Colonies to which they belong, and

(3) the offices in which they are so employed ?"

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied :—

"The Government of India is not in possession of the information desired by the Hon'ble Member. The facts will however be ascertained, and a statement laid on the table in due course."

The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjea asked :—

11. Will the Government be pleased to state the chief articles of annual import in India from (1) Australia, (2) Canada, (3) South Africa and their respective values ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Gillan replied :—

"A statement * giving the information desired by the Hon'ble Member is laid on the table."

The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjea asked :—

12. "(a) Has the Government of India made any representation to His Majesty's Government in England about the treatment of Indian emigrants on board the *Komagata Maru* by the Canadian Government ?

(b) Does the Government propose to lay the papers relating to the subject on the table ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Gillan replied :—

"(a) In view of the recognized illegality of the proposed attempt to land emigrants in Canada and of the decision of the Canadian tribunals, no grounds presented themselves for representation on the part of the Government of India, but, as already stated by the Viceroy, His Excellency, in a communication to the Secretary of State, deprecated the use of armed force.

(b) The answer to the second part of the question is in the negative."

The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjea asked :—

13. "(a) Is it a fact that both Dr. Travers, Director of the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore, and Dr. Rudolf, Professor of Industrial Chemistry, have tendered their resignations ?

(b) Have the resignations been accepted, and if so, will the Government be pleased to state the terms about pension or allowance (if any) on which they have been permitted to resign ?"

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler replied :—

"(a) A report has been received to the effect that Dr. Travers and Mr. Rodolf have resigned their appointments in the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore.

(b) The acceptance of these resignations and the arrangement of terms rest with the Council of the Institute. The Hon'ble Member is referred to the reply given to his question regarding the Institute by myself on the 20th March 1913."

The Hon'ble Maharaja M. C. Nandi asked :—

14. "Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received the Report of the Bengal District Administration Committee, of which the Hon'ble Mr. Lovings is President, or any recommendation, if any, thereon from the Bengal Government ; and if so, will the Government be pleased to lay the report and the recommendation on the table ?"

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied :—

"The Government of India have received a copy of the report in question, but are still awaiting an expression of the views of the local Government upon the different recommendations made by the Committee. The question of the publication of the report will be considered later."

The Hon'ble Maharaja M. C. Nandi asked :—

15. "Did the Government of India have under their consideration a project called the Grand Canal Project in Bengal and in connection with which Mr. Loos was placed on special duty ? If so, will the Government of India be pleased to state whether any decision has been arrived at on the said project and whether any financial provision for the scheme will be made during the coming financial year ?"

The Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle replied :—

"The Government of India have not yet come to any decision respecting the Grand Trunk Canal Project, which has been referred back to the Government of Bengal for further consideration. It is not possible at present to say whether funds will be provided for the scheme during the coming financial year."

The Hon'ble Maharaja M. C. Nandi asked :—

16. "Are the Government in a position to state when a beginning is likely to be made in connection with the Dacca University scheme ?"

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler replied :—

"The answer is in the negative."

The Hon'ble Maharaja M. C. Nandi asked :—

17. "Will the Government be pleased to state whether any decision has been arrived at in respect of the proposed College for the well-to-do classes ?"

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member is referred to the answer given to a similar question asked by him on the 3rd February 1914. The Secretary of State's orders regarding detailed features of the scheme have not yet been received."

The Hon'ble Maharaja M. C. Nandi asked :—

18. "Will the Government be pleased to state whether it has been finally decided to continue the management of the Tirhoot Railway by the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company ? If so, were the Provincial Governments and Commercial bodies consulted before the final decision ?"

* *Vide* Appendix K.

The Hon'ble Mr. GILLAN replied:—

"The answer to the first part of the Hon'ble Member's question is that the Secretary of State has agreed to the Bengal and North-Western Railway continuing to work the Tirhoot State Railway up to April 1942. As regards the second part, the answer is in the negative."

The Hon'ble Maharaja M. C. NANDY asked:—

19. "Will the Government be pleased to state whether the direct administrative control of the proposed High Court of the Province of Bihar and Orissa will be vested in the Local Government or the Government of India?"

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK replied:—

"The intention is that in respect of administrative control the position of the High Court of the Province of Bihar and Orissa shall be the same as that of all other High Courts except the Calcutta High Court."

The Hon'ble Maharaja M. C. NANDY asked:—

20. "Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Punjab Government has submitted any scheme for raising the status of the Punjab Chief Court to that of a Chartered High Court?"

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK replied:—

"The question has been the subject of correspondence between the Government of India and the Local Government which is still proceeding."

The Hon'ble Raja KUNJAL PAL SINGH asked:—

21. "Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received a memorial from the United Provinces Mukhtars' Association praying for the removal of 'certificated Mukhtars' from sub-clause (2) to (1) in clause (e) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure? Will the Government be pleased to state what action they propose to take in the matter?"

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK replied:—

"Such a memorial was received; the subject is at present under discussion."

The Hon'ble Raja KUNJAL PAL SINGH asked:—

22. "Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement mentioning the laws that have been passed in each province for the preservation and protection of the estates of large land-holders?"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CARLYLE replied:—

"I lay on the table a statement* giving the information asked for."

The Hon'ble MIR ASAD ALI asked:—

23. "Will Government be pleased to state what amount of provincial educational grants has been spent per annum for the last five years on Muhammadan schools in each of the Indian provinces?"

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER replied:—

"The information will be obtained and laid on the table."

The Hon'ble MIR ASAD ALI asked:—

24. "(a) Does Government propose to consider the advisability of training Indian youths in munition factories and workshops in the country?

(b) If there be already such youths under training, what is the number of (i) Hindu, and (ii) Muhammadan youths?"

His Excellency the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF replied:—

"(a) It is understood that the Hon'ble Member refers to the training of Indian youths in our Ordnance factories with a view to qualifying them for employment superior to that obtainable by the ordinary skilled but technically uneducated workmen, *viz.*, the supervisors of the Ordnance factories' workmen, and of whom are Indians. The desirability for such training, with a view of substituting Indian agency for European skilled supervision to the extent possible, has, for many years past, been recognised, and a system of apprenticeship for Indian youths at present obtains and has obtained for many years past in several of the factories. Indian youths do not however readily come forward as apprentices, and of such as do apprentice themselves a large proportion cancel their indentures for one reason or another. In a measure due to lack of technical polytechnic education as differentiated from practical training, apprentices at the termination of their period of apprenticeship are not generally speaking found to be qualified to supervise workmen. Facilities do not at present exist in the factories for giving technical education, but the matter of how best to afford such education *pari passu* with practical training is at present under consideration.

(b) There are at present 21 Hindu and 8 Muhammadan apprentices. There are also 3 Indian Commissioned apprentices."

The Hon'ble MIR ASAD ALI asked:—

27. "(a) Will Government be pleased to state whether any legislation is under contemplation as regards the question of Indian emigration to the British Colonies?

(b) What action the Government of India propose to draw the attention of the British Colonies through Home Government to the desirability of according better treatment to the Indian emigrants?"

The Hon'ble Mr. GILLAN replied:—

"(a) No, any such legislation is not at present contemplated.

(b) The Hon'ble Member's attention is directed to the speech made by His Excellency the Viceroy on the subject in question."

The Hon'ble MIR ASAD ALI asked:—

"(a) Have any complaints been received from the Assistant Stationmasters and other members of the station staff and from third class passengers on the South Indian and Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways? If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether they will cause a full enquiry to be made into these complaints?

(b) Is it a fact that there is overcrowding of passengers in local and passenger trains on these Railways? If so, has the attention of Government been drawn to the matter?"

* Vide Appendix L.

The Hon'ble Sir H. P. Burt replied :—

"The Government of India have received no complaints on either of the subjects mentioned under heads (a) and (b) of the Hon'ble Member's question.

The Railway Board will, however, bring the Hon'ble Member's question to the notice of the two Railway Administrations referred to, and obtain their remarks thereon."

The Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali asked :—

27. "(a) Will Government be pleased to state whether their attention has been drawn to the leading article in the *Hindu* (Madras) of the 24th of April 1914 re Perambore Workshop riot and inquiry into this disturbance?

(b) Whether the Government of India propose to direct further investigation into the whole question?"

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied :—

"(a) The Government of India have seen the article referred to.

(b) The matter is essentially one with which the Local Government is competent to deal, and the Government of India do not consider that any useful purpose would be served by their directing a further inquiry":

The Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali asked :—

28. "Will Government be pleased to state what action they propose to take upon the Press Inquiry Report, and whether the report will be issued to the public, and, if so, when?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer replied :—

"I would refer the Hon'ble Member to the reply I gave just now to a similar question by the Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha."

The Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali asked :—

29. "Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether they propose to reconsider the question of the representation of the inhabitants of British Cantonments in Native States on the Legislature Council; and

(b) whether their attention has been drawn to the views expressed in an article in the *Hindu* (Madras) of the 6th July 1914 on the subject of the Civil and Military station of Bangalore?"

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied :—

"(a) Government do not propose to reconsider the decision intimated in my replies to the Hon'ble Member's questions of the 2th September 1913 and the 9th January 1914.

(b) The reply is in the affirmative."

The Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali asked :—

30. "Does Government propose to consider the desirability of throwing open more completely the Indian Public Services, such as the Civil and Medical Services, to the native born subjects of Native States, by making them eligible to sit for such examinations for admission into these services as are held in England?"

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied :—

"This matter has been the subject of correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State, who at present has it under his consideration with a view to undertaking legislation in the Imperial Parliament."

RESOLUTION ON THE WAR AND THE QUESTION OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE IN CONNECTION WITH THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE SENT FROM INDIA.

The Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis :—"My Lord, before I move the Resolution that stands in my name I would ask Your Excellency kindly to suspend the Rules of Business."

His Excellency the President :—"I suspend the Rules of Business."

The Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis moved the following Resolution, namely :—

'That in view of the great War involving most momentous issues now in progress in Europe, into which our August Sovereign has been forced to enter by obligations of honour and duty to preserve the neutrality guaranteed by treaty and the liberties of a friendly State, the Members of this Council, as voicing the feeling that animates the whole of the people of India, desire to give expression to their feelings of unswerving loyalty and enthusiastic devotion to their King-Emperor, and an assurance of their unflinching support to the British Government.

'They desire at the same time to express the opinion that the people of India, in addition to the Military assistance now being afforded by India to the Empire, would wish to share in the heavy financial burden now imposed by the War on the United Kingdom, and request the Government of India to take this view into consideration and thus to demonstrate the unity of India with the Empire.

'They request His Excellency the President to be so good as to convey the substance of this Resolution to His Majesty the King-Emperor and His Majesty's Government.'

He said :—"My Lord, the dimly apprehended but ever-present peril that has lain for many years in the vast armaments of European Nations has at last burst upon us as a terrible reality. Once more the vast armaments of European Nations has at last burst upon us as a terrible reality. Once more the race hatred and personal ambition have been too much for all the resources of diplomacy, and all the ties of civilisation and economic interest that link one country with another. But neither the fear of consequences nor the dictates of self-interest have been able to deter England from her duty. More than a hundred years ago she drew her sword and, for half a generation, maintained the unequal struggle in the interests of the weaker nations against the brute force of militarism wielded by the terrible intellect of the greatest general that the world has ever seen, and she rose from this long death grapple acclaimed and accredited as a protector of the weak against the strong and herself enriched and strengthened with the halo of victory and the confidence of success. Byron well said, speaking of England during the war of the last century, that 'her generous aid her name endeared', and I doubt not that, on this occasion, history will repeat itself.

"My Lord, we all keenly appreciate Your Excellency's prompt action in securing His Imperial Majesty of our whole-hearted loyalty and devotion to his person and Throne at this crisis. Once again

Your Excellency has acted as a true and trusted representative of the people. The English Empire is as one great family under one beneficent Crown; within its own doors it may have its difficulties, its differences of opinion. But let not the world mistake us. Should any outside danger threaten us, we stand shoulder to shoulder round our mighty mother, England, and her nurslings will find us arrayed in solid phalanx by her side ready to meet any danger and render any sacrifices for the sake of the great and glorious Empire of which we are proud to call ourselves citizens. Indians of all ranks, religions, and shades of political opinion scorn and repel the suggestion that there exists any party or body in a dividual in this country that bows for aught but victory for England. We know full well on w at the loyal sentiment is based. It is based on gratitude for the past, on contentment in the present, on confidence for the future—a confidence deepened by our own sense of loyalty and our joy at the opportunity which has been given us to prove our claim to be regarded as worthy of the noble fellowship of the Empire. History and experience have taught us the solemn truth that the maintenance of the enlightened British re e is an essential condition of the moral and material progress of our country and if the fruition of our political aims and aspirations. It is for this that we rejoice in the thought that our warrior forces will take the field beside the gallant soldiery of England, that the fighting races—the Sikhs, Pathans, Rajputs and Gurkhas—of whom we are so justly proud, will charge shoulder to shoulder with the famous British regiments, whose banners have the records of many a fight fought boldly, in the scene of to day's tremendous struggle. My Lord, we rejoice that the honour of England, and, for the matter of that of the whole Empire, has been placed in the hands of His Majesty's Indian soldiers. We fully realize the responsibility of the position, but we have no fears, knowing as we do our men. The splendid Indian army under British guidance may be trusted, be it in the company or the stricken field, to render a good account of itself, and to uphold its noblest traditions. The welcome departure in British military policy has evoked universal satisfaction in this country. History, I venture to prophesy, will tell us how much this is due to Your Excellency's personal influence, but believe me, my Lord, the general impression is that this policy owes its inception to Your Excellency's personal desire to unbuild this nation, and to demonstrate the unity of India with the Empire. My Lord, there is yet a higher and nobler reason for our firm and unstinted support of the British cause. We feel that England today has drawn the sword not for lust of conquest,—not for the satisfaction of national hatred or revenge, but in the noble cause of peace, honour and humanity. The correspondence now published regarding this war, which I humbly venture to think, might with profit be republished throughout India in all the important languages, will make it clear to all soldiers, whether they be British or Indian, that he who dies on the side of Britain dies a martyr to the cause of humanity, peace and civilization, and will add to himself and his posterity a name of honor. My Lord we know the justice of our cause, and we doubt not of the outcome. The British Empire will emerge from the struggle stronger and truer, its arms crowned with success and glory, more deeply founded than ever on mutual respect and confidence of its members and more fitted to achieve its glorious destiny.

"My Lord it is India's deep desire to prove her title to the esteem and confidence of England and the British Empire to this hour of trial. It is not by words only, but by action that we must prove it; and I may say so, 'not only with our lips, but in our lives'. It is our firm intention to loyally help our Government and to make any sacrifices that may be needed of us. There is a general and growing desire that we should offer on this occasion all our resources in the service of our King and Emperor. That has been the prevailing sentiment in the crowded meetings convened throughout the country. We shall be untrue to ourselves and to the people we represent if here in Council we do not reiterate the sentiments that prevail outside, and make it clear to Your Excellency that we are and shall be ready to bear our share in the financial burden that will be imposed by this war. We know that our present position is due to the peace we have enjoyed under the British rule, that our very existence depends upon the continuance of that rule. We cannot, on this occasion, be mere onlookers. Along with our devotion and sympathy, the general desire is to make any contribution that may be required of us. I move this resolution convinced as I am, that I shall have the full support of the Council, and that no one of us will grudge to bear his share of the burden on this occasion, and thus to do, as I have this morning already said, all that lies in his power to ensure that the future history of this great Empire shall be no less glorious than its past, and that its mission of peace, of progress and of liberty shall be continued and completed.

"My Lord, most of the members are here assembled. They will of course express their own views, but from among those who are absent on account of age or distance, the Hon'ble Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar expresses his full concurrence in any Resolution that I may move in connection with the War. He says, in a letter I have got to the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent and myself, 'it is our duty to express our profound belief in the justness of the War declared by His Imperial Majesty's Government and our readiness and determination to stand by Government most loyally in this holy and enlightened undertaking on behalf of liberty and righteousness.'

"My Lord, it is not for me in public debate to refer to private misfortunes. I will do no more than say that Your Excellency has the most heart-felt sympathy of all the people of India with you in this time of trial."

The Hon'ble Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan of Mahmudabad:—My Lord, we meet in this new Council Chamber under the shadow of a great war, but with fervent faith in the righteousness of our cause. Nowhere in the British Empire the importance of the war is better realised than in India and nowhere has the loyal enthusiasm been greater. To us, Members of this Council, it is our solemn duty to stand by the Government in this supreme moment, and it is therefore with the greatest pleasure that I cordially second this Resolution. In my humble opinion, My Lord, the Resolution represents the very essence of Indian public opinion, and we Indians are only too proud to bear our share of the Imperial burden. This is not the time for, mint and economy, and I am of opinion that the entire resources of India in men and money should be at the disposal of His Majesty's Government.

"My Lord, I cannot conclude without expressing our deep debt of gratitude, which we owe Your Excellency for despatching Indian troops to the front. We all knew that this great measure is due to Your Lordship's initiative. The decision has been acclaimed all over India as a measure of far-sighted statesmanship, which has made the British Government more national than any measure of reform of recent years and made India justly feel proud of her position in the Empire."

The Hon'ble Sirdar Dalip Singh:—"My Lord, the present is too grave an occasion to support the Resolution now before the Council in mere words of formal approval.

"True to her traditions of liberty and in defence of the sanctity of treaty obligations, Britain had to unsheath the sword after all possible endeavours to maintain the peace of the world had proved infructuous. She could no longer shut her eyes to the Machiavellian designs of a nation that has been systematically husbanding and developing its resources with a single sinister aim. Not until the frontiers of a peaceful and friendly neutral State were shamelessly violated did Britain intervene. Then like Arjuna, the peace-loving and tenderhearted hero of *Mahabharat*, she had to take up arms in a war which may most appropriately be called the *War of Dharma*, in which no sacrifice is too great, no burden too onerous. England's cause is that of righteousness. She has taken up the gauntlet so insolently thrown down; and her army and navy are now engaged not only in vindicating her own prestige and honour, but also in defending the very foundation of international morality and civilization against the barbarous forces of a calculated vandalism.

"The British Empire with one voice has acclaimed the justice of the cause. The great Dominion Governments and the wide-spread Colonies have vibrated with a single sentiment that the honour of the mother country must, at whatever sacrifice, be maintained. And you, My Lord, are well aware how the heart of this great Dependency has thrilled with the same determination. If India has taken part with cheer and vigour in the theatre of war, it is not only from a sense of duty obligatory upon a loyal and grateful nation in recognition of the manifold blessings that she has been receiving under British rule, nor that without her participation the desired end will not be reached, but she does believe in her heart of hearts that her and England's fortune are one and that, in being arrayed side by side with the British Expeditionary Forces in the gigantic struggle, she is not doing anything else but fighting her own battle. The unity of interests and the oneness of purpose are urging her on. I am not only expressing the innermost feelings of my own province, but those of the whole of India, when I say that Your Excellency's assurance of India's loyalty and the offer of her humble services to the Crown represented the unanimous voice of the whole population and it is my earnest and humble request that Your Excellency may once more convey to our benign King-Emperor the reiterated assurance that we are all prepared shoulder to shoulder with our fellow subjects beyond the seas to uphold the honour of the British flag with all our might. All our resources, physical and material are at the disposal of His Most Gracious Majesty, and we are ready to sacrifice our last man and last penny in this noble cause. Every Indian, from the prince to the peasant, literate and illiterate alike, is imbued with a spirit of whole-hearted devotion to the Crown. The demonstrations of loyalty and offers of active service, which are of an unprecedented magnitude in the history of this great country, are a testimony of the appreciation of the manifold benefits derived by the people from the British *Raj*.

"My Lord, when has a call been made in the interests of the Crown for service abroad that has not met by a ready response from this country? Speaking in the name and on behalf of the land of five rivers—that nursery of brave soldiers in whose veins runs the blood of warriors of old, I say that we shall deem ourselves fortunate if we can lay down our lives in upholding the honour of the Empire to which we are proud to belong. The services hitherto rendered by the Sikhs and the aristocracy of the Punjab at critical times are too well known as historic events. I hope Your Excellency will pardon me if I say that I feel proud of the fact that some of my own kith and kin are among the troops now on their way to the front.

"The announcement that Indian forces have been given the privilege of fighting shoulder to shoulder with their European comrades in arms in Europe has been received with immense satisfaction all over India, and this honour, we are sure, is due in great part to Your Excellency's initiative and strong advocacy. It is needless to say how much this will serve to strengthen the ties already knit that binds us to the far off Island Empire. It brings in full realization the theme of the poet:

'And East and West, without a breath,
'Mix their dim lights like life and death,
'To broaden into boundless day.'

"Let us hope that Indian troops, whom the Marquess of Crewe describes as 'high-souled men of first-rate training and ancient civilisation', will give a good account of themselves on the field of battle. Whether fighting on the banks of the Irrawaddy or the Yangtsi Kiang, marching on Mogdala or advancing on the ramparts of Tel-el-Kabir or fighting side by side with the Consular forces during the Boxer rising, Indian troops have shown their mettle. I have not the least doubt that, mindful of their ancient prowess, they will once more prove themselves worthy of their noble and heroic traditions. But apart from the good services of her martial sons, there is another way in which India can share with England the burden of the present crisis. Men and money have, from time immemorial, been the sinews of war. They are, more than ever, needed in modern warfare. We have given the men, and we must give the money; and it is for that reason that I particularly welcome the concluding portion of Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis's Resolution. I confidently hope that on this occasion there will not be a single individual in the length and breadth of this vast continent who will not come forward with his mite, and that the country will willingly offer to share the financial burden that the United Kingdom is to bear on account of the war.

"Out of a full heart, My Lord, I beg leave, with these words, to accord my unqualified support to the Resolution moved by my honourable friend."

The Hon'ble Mr. Monteath:—"My Lord, on behalf of the Mercantile community of Calcutta, and as representing the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, I desire to express the genuine patriotism which prevails amongst us in the present crisis, and to give Your Excellency the assurance of our most loyal support to the Government of India in the cause of the Empire. We firmly believe it to be a righteous cause, and we believe in the British honour which has called the Nation to arms, and so we are ready for sacrifice. Alas! it must mean the sacred and terrible sacrifice of family life; it must mean a sacrifice in commercial prosperity as well as in many other ways, but we believe it is to build up an Empire whose aim in the past has been peace and prosperity and whose future aim is to establish throughout the world justice, honour, peace and prosperity. India takes an active part in the conflict, and as the first of the Indian army are very probably about the time landing on European soil, we are proud of it, and that our men are among the first from the Over-seas; and those who have gone to bear our share on the battlefield will be proud too, as shoulder to shoulder, with others from

Australia and Canada, they join the forces of the British Empire in the Empire's cause with their allies. We are sending our men, and we are joining in voluntary aid to help them and those who may be in distress. These are personal sacrifices and rightly may we now suggest that the Indian Empire gives to the cause; a cause which is ours, for England fights to-day not for herself alone, but for the British Empire; and we belong to that Empire in India. If England falls, we fall; but we with the Over-seas Dominions say, England shall not fall. Let us be the first then to offer our wealth, for we may be sure that the British Dominions will be giving of theirs. Let us surely give, for under British rule Almighty Providence has favoured India with prosperity and wealth. We can surely do so,—I speak for Commerce,—for we owe our wealth in India to the development, under Government, of industry and commerce; and where should we be without the facilities of trade? Not only agriculture and internal trade, but foreign trade has developed in peace, which peace and prosperity have been secured through justice and honour. Britons and Indians have joined as one in India to make her what she is; as one without the other could not have made the Indian Empire of to-day; so let India come forward and take her share in the burden of maintaining the cause of justice, honour, peace and prosperity. In this cause, My Lord, I heartily support the Resolution which has been put forward."

The Hon'ble Pandit MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA:—"My Lord, after the gracious message of His Majesty the King-Emperor, and the noble utterance which Your Excellency has been pleased to give to the sentiments of the people of India, it is indeed superfluous on the part of any of us to say anything more to assure His Majesty and His Government of the loyalty, the unswerving loyalty, of the people of India. My Lord, all that we need say and should like to say is that India fully recognises her duty at the critical moment, and, God willing, will loyally and manfully discharge that duty; that no sacrifice of men or money will be grudged by it in order that British arms should triumph; for the triumph of British arms in the present war means the triumph of right over might, of civilization over the military barbarism of Germany, of ordered freedom over military slavery, and of every principle of liberty and justice that man have held dear in the past, over all that seems to be the opposite of it, judged in the light of the ugly and detestable doings that are reported to be going on in Belgium and other countries. My Lord, "vandalism" will soon, I regret to think, be replaced by 'germanism' if things go on as they are reported to be going on at present. But, however, that may be, it is a matter of great satisfaction to all lovers of liberty to think that England, which stood up nobly for it in the past, has risen again to the height of the occasion, and has not hesitated to resolve to sacrifice men and money in order to uphold her own honour and to safeguard the independence of the smaller States of Europe and of the great State of France.

"This decision and determination of England reminds me, My Lord, of two lines from one of your glorious poets who makes a happy warrior say to one whom he dearly loved—

"I would not love thee, dear, so much,
Loved I not honour more"

"England has proved that that sentiment still animates Englishmen—aye, Britishers generally; and so long as it continues to animate them, they will act and live as a great nation.

"When a hundred years ago England drew her sword in defence of liberty, a great Englishman made the memorable appeal that 'England expects every man to do his duty.' In the present crisis, it is the proud privilege of England to call upon the citizens of a world-wide Empire to respond to a similar call in defence of the honour of the Empire and the liberty of many nations. That call has been nobly responded to; but I venture to say, My Lord, nowhere more loyally and enthusiastically than in my own dear country. And I hope that when the war will be over, whatever the loss in men and money that it may involve, India will be able to look back with pride and satisfaction upon the part which Indians will have played in it in discharging their duty to their Sovereign and their country.

"I beg humbly to support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr ANSARI:—"My Lord, on behalf of the Domiciled Europeans and Anglo Indian community, I give this Resolution my whole-hearted support; and I further take this opportunity of urging Your Excellency to accept one or more regiments of pukka volunteers for immediate active service. Our young men are clamouring to go to the front and our women are offering their services, by hundreds, to be of use to the sick and the wounded."

The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURSETJEE:—"My Lord, I heartily associate myself with all that my friend the Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis has said in moving this Resolution, which embodies the sentiments of the people of India expressed in the numerous public meetings held in the country since the declaration of the war. The Resolution before the Council fully represents the feelings of the people of India; and we, as representatives of all classes and communities, will be doing the right thing in giving it our enthusiastic support. My Lord, this war has moved all sections of the people of India in a way most gratifying to Imperial sentiment. There is not a corner in India where there is not a genuine and powerful desire on the part of Indians to prove to the world the unity of the Empire by standing in all loyalty in this crisis in support of England, cost what it may in sacrifice of life and property. My Lord, British rule has been dear to the people of this country, but before now it was hardly realised how very dear. My Lord, we Indians, Hindus, Mohamedans, Sikhs, Christians, Parsees, wherever we may be, are in this moment of danger as one body ready to serve England as much on the battle field as with money. There is every disposition among the people to bear a fair share of the financial burden of the war, and now that, at Your Excellency's initiative, Indian troops will fight shoulder to shoulder with the British and the Colonial against our common enemy, the whole of India feels that a great pledge of equal citizenship in the Empire has been vouchsafed to her children. My Lord, as a representative of the Bombay Presidency, I desire to assure the Council that the Resolution will be hailed with proud approval in my part of the country as I am sure it will be in the whole of India.

"My Lord, I most cordially support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr DADABHOY:—"My Lord, I rise to support, with all my heart and with all the earnestness and emphasis I can command, the important Resolution which has just been proposed, in such appropriate terms, by my honourable and distinguished friend, Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis. At the outset it may perhaps seem somewhat superfluous to express our sentiments of loyalty and to repeat our assurances of sympathy and offers of service in the Council chamber after what we have heard of, and witnessed during the last few weeks the scenes of, many crowded and enthusiastic

meetings all over the country. But, My Lord, it is only in the fitness of things that we, the chosen representatives of a great people in the premier Council of the Indian Empire, should take the earliest opportunity of stating, in no uncertain language, our sentiments of unswerving loyalty and undeviating attachment to the British Throne and to the person of our beloved Sovereign. My Lord, the war which Great Britain has been driven to wage—a war which she did all in her power to avert—in the name of peace, in the name of humanity, in the name of civilization and international morality, has the full and whole-hearted support of the countless millions of her Indian subjects. In fact, Great Britain's resolute action, in timely intervening in this great contest, has not only secured for her the silent approbation of many neutral Powers, but has evoked universal admiration from all quarters and has raised England in the estimation of the whole world, and has ennobled and illumined British history for all time to come.

"My Lord, all honour to Great Britain for going to war with Germany, even for a 'scrap of paper' for which Germany felt such supreme and Prince-like contempt. Your Excellency has rightly anticipated us, and we all feel grateful to you for your correct representation of the Indian national feeling on this momentous occasion. The civilized world is no longer in any doubt about our enthusiastic loyalty and devotion to England, through whose beneficient control and guidance we hope to attain our social and political goal.

"My Lord, this war, so terrible and so ministery to the whole fabric of European civilization, has its silver lining; it has demonstrated once for all the absolute solidarity of the Empire. The most perfect harmony exists among the various units, India included, on all large and important issues, the Empire is absolutely united in the presence of a common danger. The war may thus yet prove a blessing in disguise. It is clear, My Lord, that in the present war Germany counted too much upon British neutrality, French unpreparedness and Russian weakness.

"My Lord, in this great crisis, in this hour of trial, the Dominions have magnanimously come forward and placed all their resources at the disposal of the Mother Country; but, My Lord, we in India are not behind-hand the Dominions in this respect. I am not wrong in stating that India has been foremost in adding her voice to the loud and deafening chorus of spontaneous loyalty which is reverberating throughout the whole of the British Empire. India, whose interests are permanently and indissolubly interwoven with those of Great Britain, and whose progress and prosperity are solely dependent upon the security of the British Empire, is ready to lay at the disposal of the Crown all that it possesses,—the lives, the properties, and the services of her sons. The one thought that is now supreme and uppermost in our minds is how we can best serve the interests of the great Empire of which we are not an unimportant unit. My Lord, we proffer with cheerfulness all our resources to the service of the Empire. If need be, we would bear the burden of any fresh taxation that may be found necessary in this unexpected calamity to carry out to its bitter end this just and righteous war. We, as citizens of the British Raj, owe sacred duties and obligations to the Crown under whose auspices we have lived and prospered, under whose paternal care and guidance the destinies of this great country have been moulded for over a century. All the resources of a vast and united Empire will be ungrudgingly thrown into the great struggle. We, in common with the citizens of Great Britain, are resolved to see this mighty struggle through, not in a spirit of vain gloriousness or vindictiveness, but because we all fully and clearly realise that the time has come finally to end the ever-increasing, distressing, and appalling burden of armaments, which has been forced upon the British Empire by Germany's unjust ambitions and her unceasing intrigue against the peace of the world; that, in short, the time has come for vigorous steps to checkmate the pseudo-Napoleon of the 20th century and to save Europe once again from the dread night-mare of military autocracy.

"My Lord, I cannot refrain from taking this public opportunity of offering to Your Excellency and your Government India's humble but heart-felt congratulations on the wise and statesmanlike decision to employ Indian troops in the great war, and to give them the much-coveted opportunity of closely identifying themselves with Imperial interests. My Lord, this welcome decision of His Majesty's Ministers, taken, as is clear, under Your Excellency's thoughtful initiative, has given a great impetus and patriotic fervour to our determination to stand by Government in this great emergency. My Lord, duty, irrespective of consequences, is one of the most inspiring tenets of the Eastern Faith. As the Hon'ble Sir John Hewett lately remarked, the employment of Indian troops side by side with the best troops in the world, will go a great way to make British rule in India more popular than any other step the Government could take. My Lord, during your term of office you have placed India under the deepest debt of gratitude in many matters concerning her true interests, but Your Excellency's action in employing Indian troops will stand out in bold relief as an epoch-making event in British Indian history.

"My Lord, I only wish to add a word more, and that on behalf of my community. The Parsees are scattered all over India; they yield to no other community in their unswerving devotion, loyalty and attachment to the British Crown; and, in common with other communities, they pray for a speedy and glorious termination of this war, and for the success and triumph of the British arms and the allied forces."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMA RAYANINGAR:—"My Lord, I beg to record my cordial support to the Resolution, both on my behalf and on behalf of the constituency I have the privilege to represent on this Council. The fact that some of the earliest and most decent offers of spontaneous help with funds and personal service came from the landed Aristocracy of the Madras Presidency makes the position of my constituents quite clear. They have justified their existence as an important factor of Indian Society. Nor are other classes of people of the Presidency slow to come forward with their contributions. Madras is as enthusiastic in its support of the war as any other part of the British Empire. The conviction that the war England has declared is a righteous war has only added to our enthusiasm. My Lord, about our loyalty to Government, I am sure, there was never in any quarter reasonable doubt; but the present spontaneous enthusiasm of the people in the British cause is a new factor which ought to be specially welcome to England. It was difficult for an outsider to gauge the true Indian feeling towards England, but the present crisis has made it clear. It has shown unmistakably how deeply attached the people of this country are to the British Rule, and what sacrifices they are prepared to make to ensure its permanence. My Lord, His Majesty's gracious messages to India on the two historic occasions and your Lordship's unwearied efforts to secure for the Indians a better treatment, both at home and abroad, have converted Indian loyalty into an active feeling of enthusiastic devotion to England. The feeling is universal. Every Indian fervently prays

for the success of British arms in the present war, and every one is anxious to contribute to that success. My Lord, if at the present moment any Indians consider themselves unlucky, it is because their offers of personal service on the field have not been accepted by the Government. I do not for a moment doubt the wisdom of the Government's decision from a military point of view; at the same time, the very fact that such splendid material had to be rejected, chiefly for want of training, ought to suggest to Government a sympathetic reconsideration of the Government policy in the matter of Indian Volunteering.

"The time has come, My Lord, when a serious effort should be made by Government for the constitution, equipment and training of an Indian Militia for employment, at short notice, in the field on occasions like this. Indians are ready to fight for the Empire, and their martial traditions should commend their claim to favourable consideration. It is a great thing the British Government has done to give the Indian Army a chance in the European war. It is specially gratifying to note that the initiative came from Your Excellency. I have no doubt, My Lord, Indian men and officers sent out to fight the enemy will justify your confidence in them.

"My Lord, the Honourable mover has referred to financial burdens of the war. Need we assure Your Excellency, after all that the people have themselves said about their readiness to place their resources at the disposal of Government, that any pecuniary sacrifice that may be required of them will be cheerfully made?"

"There are opportunities to improve the resources of the country. German articles not finding their way abroad, there appears to be again a market for Indian natural Indigo. The sugar industry of India is likely to improve. If the Government take this opportunity to encourage the production in India of the articles we now import from Germany and Austria, the material wealth of the country will greatly increase; and this increase will more than make up for the temporary financial burden. But be this as it may, we deem it our duty to stand by England and make every sacrifice that is required of us. We had it from Lord Sri Krishna to do our duty without heed to consequences, so we will do our duty, whatever the consequences. May God be with us."

The Hon'ble Mr. GNANAMBA MURTI:—"My Lord, to-day we meet under a peculiar circumstance unparalleled in the history of this country. War, with all its horrors and cruelties, is raging in Europe. Our August Sovereign had to declare war to help the King who was defending his honour and the honour of his country, and the honour of the whole of Europe. It is a righteous cause in which our Sovereign has plunged himself. India, being a part and parcel of the Great British Empire, could not have remained unaffected with what was going on within the Empire. From all parts and creeks and corners of India spontaneous affirmations of loyalty to the King-Emperor and to the Throne have reached Your Excellency as representative of His Majesty. The people were not satisfied with mere expressions of feeling, but applied for permission to join in active service in the present war. The British Government could not have satisfied the people of this country in a better way than to send an Indian Expeditionary force to the war to fight side by side with the English Army. As soon as this fact was known, the Princes of India came forward and desired to contribute in some way or other towards the expenses of this Expeditionary force. To meet the wishes of the people in general, Your Excellency was pleased to organise and open the Indian Relief Fund to assist the families and dependants of those who are to fight or to go on active service. I need not say that this call was met with liberality in all parts of the country. All this shows what a keen and intense interest India is taking in this war. Having seen the trend of the mind of this country, my Hon'ble friend, Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis, could not have possibly voiced our feelings in a more suitable way than to bring up the Resolution we are discussing. We all know what enormously huge expense means a war in these days. We all also know that England can afford to meet with this expense as long as the war lasts. But we shall be failing in our duties towards England if we do not rise and help England in this unexpected and enormous expense. Shall we not look meanly ungrateful in the eyes of the world if we let pass this opportunity of offering and presenting our mite for the advantages and benefits we have received and are receiving every day under the benign and benevolent rule of Britain. I strongly support the Resolution and submit that this Council desires His Excellency the Viceroy to take it to consideration the fact that India is willing to share the heavy financial burden imposed on Great Britain."

The Hon'ble Maharaja MANINDRA CHANDRA NANDI:—"My Lord, I beg to support cordially this Resolution, which has been moved by my honourable friend. It is not necessary for me to refer at any length to the enthusiastic and universal outburst of loyalty throughout India which has been elicited by the war which His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor has been compelled to declare against the Emperor of Germany. Never was the sword drawn in a more righteous cause; and the sympathy of the whole civilised world is with the British Government in the present war. All the classes of His Imperial Majesty's subjects in India are anxious to do their loyal duty to their August Sovereign and to the Empire on the present occasion, and to place all their resources unreservedly at the service of His Imperial Majesty. It is meet that we, the non-official members of this Council, and I, as representing the Zemindars of Bengal, should give expression to the feelings of our countrymen on this the earliest opportunity that we have for doing so. My Lord, our loyal and dutiful subjects of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, we are particularly grateful and proud that a contingent of His Majesty's brave Indian troops has been sent to Europe to stand side by side with their British comrades in arms and the allied forces and fight for the honour and glory of this Great Empire. My Lord, we in this Council and our countrymen would regard it as a great privilege to share the financial burden which will be incurred by the military operations in progress; and we respectfully pray Your Excellency to place our humble view before His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor. Your Excellency took the initiative in placing the services of Indian troops at the disposal of His Imperial Majesty for active service in Europe, and Your Excellency has thereby won the gratitude of all India."

The Hon'ble KUNWAL PAL SINGH:—"My Lord, on behalf of the landholders of the province of Agra, I associate myself with the Resolution. The President of the Agra Province Landholder's Association has already intimated to Your Excellency the desire of the landholders of the province of Agra to help the Government by every means in their power. As their representative on this Council, I most respectfully beg to assure the Government of their deep and unswerving loyalty and steadfast devotion. In times past they gave ample proof of their loyalty. During the troublous days of the Mutiny they displayed conspicuous loyalty. At the present time, when every class and community

throughout the country is keen to play some part in Britain's just war, I am sure that the landholders of the province of Agra will yield the palm to none in point of loyalty.'

"From every quarter of the British Empire offers of assistance are pouring in, and it is more than gratifying to know that of all her peoples, those of India are well to the fore. The people and princes of India are offering their lives, their services and their resources with an earnestness and spontaneity that will be remembered in Indian history. There is a determination here to hesitate at no sacrifice that may become necessary. The countless meetings that have been held all over the country to give expression to this determination fully testify to the fact that never before in the history of India has such unparalleled enthusiasm prevailed, or has such magnificent patriotism been demonstrated by the people. There has never been a war of this magnitude before in the worlds history, and it must necessarily impose an extremely heavy financial burden on the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The people of India therefore desire to share in the cost of the war; and thus to show to the world that they realise their obligations to the British Empire, which, to quote the words of the Prime Minister of England, 'knows no distinction of race or class, were all alike are subjects of the King Emperor and are joint and equal custodians of the common interest and fortunes'.

"Your Excellency has placed the people of India under a debt of deep gratitude by giving an opportunity to the Indian troops to participate in the war."

The Hon'ble Mr. GHUSSALI:—"My Lord, on behalf of the 24 millions of Mussalmans of Bengal, whom I have the honour to represent in this Council, I rise to give my heartiest support to the Resolution which has been moved by my friend, the Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis. The Mussalmans of India yield to none in their loyalty and devotion to the British Throne, for they recognise that, within the folds of the British Empire there flourishes the largest Moslem Empire that has ever existed in the world. Under the *Pax Britannica* their are assured to upwards of hundred millions of Mussalmans peace, tranquillity, settled government, even-handed justice, absolute religious toleration, and a keen sympathy and an earnest desire on the part of the Rulers for their advancement and prosperity.

"At the outset, with Your Lordship's permission, I wish to clear the air. There may have risen in some minds, uncharitable to Mussalmans, the question of what would be the attitude of Mussalmans of India if Turkey were involved in this war. That question, My Lord, has been emphatically, promptly, firmly and unhesitatingly answered by the Mussalmans of Bengal as well as other parts of India. Attached as Moslems are to their religion, which they hold dearer than life, they know full well that in this war no such question is involved. They also know too well that England is not now or ever likely to go to war when any such issue is at stake.

"My Lord, there is another potent factor which has evoked the sympathy of practically the whole world on the side of England. England, the home of liberty and freedom, has unsheathed her sword in defence of the liberties of a friendly State and for maintaining the integrity of a weak neutral neighbour against the unholy ambitions of the Mailed Fist of Europe, the disturber of the World's peace. Who is there amongst there citizens of the British Empire who is not prepared to sacrifice all he holds dear when the very honour of his glorious Empire is involved? India of to-day is the creation of England; her destiny is linked with that of England for weal and for woe; her educated classes that represent the masses are the products of English training and English thought. Such being the case, India is prepared to take her full share of the burden of upholding the prestige of the Empire in this gigantic struggle in which the Mother Country is involved. Since that memorable day, the 4th of August, when the news was flashed of the declaration of war, not only have Mussalmans found their way to their Mosques and Hindus to their Temples to offer prayers for the success of the British Arms,—not only in every hamlet, in every village, in every town, in every capital, have thousands in meeting assembled and have asserted their staunch loyalty and devotion,—but one and all of them have offered all their resources and their personal services. In Bengal, but one and all of them have offered all their resources and their personal services. In Bengal, particularly, enthusiasm has run high, classes vying with classes, community with community, in offering all they are capable of. Bengali youths offered themselves as volunteers for the front in their thousands. But since that was not possible as things were at present, they volunteered to form themselves into an Ambulance Corps. But as that too was not practicable as they were untrained, they are ready and willing to put themselves under training should the Government graciously make the necessary arrangements.

"Be it said to his everlasting credit, the energetic Governor of Bengal, His Excellency Lord Carmichael, no sooner did the news reach him than he repaired to the head quarters in a manner to which none of his predecessors had done before; and under his able, statesmanlike and sympathetic guidance, Bengal is getting quite ready for any emergency. Apart from subscribing largely to the various Relief Funds that have been started, Bengal has resolved to make a present of a supply of gunny bags to the Expeditionary Force as a special token, peculiarly her own, of her attachment to the Empire.

'My Lord, how true is the old adage that 'that there is a silver lining to every cloud'. This war too has its many bright sides. Not the least resplendent of which is the fact that it has demonstrated to the whole world how truly united was this Empire; and how every one of its component parts had forthwith sunk any internal differences it might have had, and had all joined together in upholding the prestige of the Empire as a whole.

'The next bright point which seems to me worthy of notice is the impetus that it is likely to give to our arts and industries, if we would only now seize the opportunity that Providence has thrown in our way. Bengal is grateful to its Governor in this connection for having deputed Mr. Swan to make inquiries in this direction; and I trust other Provinces will follow suit. Germany and Austria have already reaped a rich harvest in this country; and the time is now come when we should, one and all, resolve to do without all those articles which have been only imported from those countries.

'The second portion of my friend's Resolution relates to the desire on the part of the people of India to participate in the financial burden now imposed by this war on the United Kingdom. My Lord, from what I have already said, it would be, I think, redundantly clear that not only are we anxious to supply the means of war, but we are prepared cheerfully to go far beyond that. We desire to offer all the resources that we can command for the service of the Empire at such a crisis as this. India is fully prepared to take her proper share of the same. May I, on behalf of the Bengal Mussalmans, again assure Your Excellency of our staunch loyalty and our willingness to render

whatever help we are capable of for the Empire, and join my friend in requesting Your Excellency to convey to His Gracious Majesty, our King-Emperor, this humble and loyal message from the people of India.

"The people of India are deeply grateful to Your Excellency for having despatched the Expeditionary Force, particularly the Indian regiments, who will now fight side by side with the other sons of the Empire, British and Colonial. Your Excellency, by this single act, has created one more tie that will bind India to England. We have no doubt that, under Providence, the Indian Expeditionary Force will be able to give a good account of itself, and cover itself with glory and win such laurels for fair Hindustan.

"It must be a matter of peculiar gratification to me and to my Colleagues that at least one Indian member of this Council has at the present moment gone to the front to serve his King and his Country—I mean, the gallant Tiwana. I, for one, wish that others amongst us could have had the same opportunity.

"My Lord, one word more, and I have done. In reply to the Moslem deputation, a few months ago, Your Excellency was pleased to say as follows:—'I need hardly repeat to you here what I said in the Legislative Council at Simla in September last as to the Resolution by the British Government of the absolute necessity for the maintenance of the *status quo* as regards the Holy places in Arabia. But I would point out that this is an important and powerful link between your community and the Government and our King-Emperor, for it is only in view of the religious interests of the Mussalmans of India and the value that the Government attaches to the religious freedom and Muhammadan control of the Holy places that such responsibility could rest on Great Britain.' When such sentiments, my Lord, animate the Government, I say, with all the emphasis I can command, that Your Excellency could count on every single Mussalman if the requisite permission were given to buckle his sword and march to the front and shed his blood in defence of the Empire."

The Hon'ble Raja JAI CHAND:—"My Lord, the present is an occasion when everybody's heart is full of enthusiasm and feelings of extreme devotion and unflinching loyalty towards the Crown. I am speaking on behalf of the aristocracy of the Punjab, its landholders and martial tribes, of whom each and every member has offered his personal services and all his resources to the Government. My Lord, let me assure Your Excellency that we are all, as one united body, ready to sacrifice our lives and whatever we have to uphold the honour of the British flag.

"With these few words, I most heartily support the Resolution moved by the Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis."

The Hon'ble Maharaja RANJIT SINHA of Nashipur:—"My Lord, I heartily associate myself with the Resolution which has been moved by my honourable friend, Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis. His Majesty's Government, every one knows, has been forced to embark upon this war, not for the sake of extending its territory, or to show to the world its great naval and military powers, but for the sake of honour, humanity, justice and civilisation, so there is not a shadow of doubt that success will be on our side, as our cause is righteous. But we should not, as loyal subjects of the British Crown, remain silent. We are willing, and we have already expressed our resolve to Your Excellency that we are willing, to serve the Empire and to offer our lives and property for the sake of the Crown and for the Empire. We are deeply indebted to the British *Raj* for the manifold blessings which we enjoy, and there is not a single soul in the whole of India, if I may be permitted to say so, who does not like the British Government and who does not wish that the British rule should ever continue here, and that there is not a single person who is not willing to do what is possible for the continuance and safety of British rule in this country. My Lord, we are indeed grateful to Your Excellency for sending Indian troops to the war. According to Hindus, we look upon the Sovereign as the incarnation of God and we consider it a most pious thing to die at the battlefield, so we are confident that the Indian troops who have gone to Europe to fight shoulder to shoulder with the British and Colonial troops, will ungrudgingly fight for the success of the British arms and will not hesitate to give their lives on the battlefield for the sake of their King and Empire. My Lord, Bengal, which I have the honour to represent here, has already conveyed through her Governor, to Your Excellency, her deep and unflinching loyalty and devotion to the Throne and person of His Majesty; and I, as one of its humble representatives, beg to take this opportunity of repeating the assurance to Your Excellency, and, through Your Excellency, to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, that Bengal will yield to none in her unswerving and unflinching loyalty to the British Crown and attachment to the British Throne. Our young men are enthusiastic to go to the war and serve the King and Empire; and if it be possible for the Government to utilise their services, I am sure they will not be failing in duty in rendering whatever assistance they can.

"My Lord, I also support heartily the second part of the Resolution. It is our duty to offer every help possible for the success of the British arms, whether in the form of personal services or rendering such help as is necessary, and we should ungrudgingly bear any burden which may be imposed upon us in order to assist the British Nation at this time.

"My Lord, we are ready to co-operate with the Government in any matter which may be brought forward for the safety of the Empire and for the success of the British arms.

"With these few words, I beg to support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mir ASAD ALI KHAN:—"My Lord, we meet to-day under extraordinary circumstances. The European War has cast a deep gloom all over the Indian Empire. Nevertheless, it is like unto the darkness before the coming dawn. England's victory is India's victory, and England's loss is India's loss. With England we are bound to rise or fall. For the fortunes of this country are providentially interwoven with those of England. At the present crisis, a crisis that threatens the very existence of the Empire mere expressions of loyalty are of little use. The oldest Presidency, I have the honour to represent, I am proud to say, is loyally fulfilling her part in this war. No greater testimony is needed than the fact that good old Madras has already subscribed over fifteen lakhs of rupees to the War Fund. We are ahead of all other provinces in this matter.

"As a humble representative of the Madras Muslim community, whose staunch and steadfast loyalty to the British Crown and Government is only too well known, I may be permitted to assure Your Excellency and, through Your Excellency, our beloved King-Emperor, of our faithfulness, willingness and readiness to render to the Government whatever help may be required of us. I rejoice to find that the Resolution before the Council asks to share in the financial burden of the

war. Whatever differences of opinion there might have been in the past as regards India's share in the Over seas wars, there is but one opinion at present, that India, poor as she is, will gladly share her burden. All of us earnestly pray for the success of British Arms. Britain's success will be a complete vindication not only of national fair play and justice, but of international honour and glory.

"My Lord, I shall be failing in my duty as a member of Your Excellency's Council, if I do not express our gratitude to Your Lordship personally and also to the Government of India for sending our troops to the theatre of war in Europe. By this generous act Your Excellency has but added one more link in the golden chain that binds India to England. Many of us are no doubt aware of the part Your Excellency has played in this delicate transaction. The future historian will no doubt assign to Your Excellency your just and deserved place in the memorable records of the present war.

"In heartily supporting the Resolution, I associate myself with the Honourable mover, Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis, in all that he has said, and fully share his views and sentiments."

The Hon'ble Rai Sitanath Ray Bahadur:—"My Lord, we are in the midst of a great crisis. We are an integral part of a great Empire of a world-wide power, which is now engaged in a fierce struggle. It is a life and-death struggle in which the whole of the civilised world is involved, and the deep cannonading which is now making Europe is reverberating, so to speak, on our very shores as well; and the immediate effect of that fierce struggle has already become visible in the paralysis of our trade and commerce.

"There are solemn moments in the life of a people when all private interests should be subordinated to the supreme requirements of the Empire. One of those moments has now arrived. It is time that, as an earnest of our deep attachment, loyalty and devotion to the King-Emperor and his Throne, we should, and we do, place our life and property at the disposal of the British Government.

"In my life, I have seen several demonstrations of loyalty and devotion, but never before have I witnessed such a wave of loyalty and enthusiasm pervading the land, permeating all classes of people. Wherever I go, with whomsoever I may talk, I find only one sentiment uppermost in every heart—success and victory to British Arms. Whatever differences, all undoubtedly of a trivial nature, there might have been between the rulers and the ruled, have now all been completely effaced, and in their place, there is one complete identity of interests and unity of purpose. Success of our rulers is our success, their joy is our joy, their sorrow is our sorrow. The complete unity of our interests has been very well demonstrated by the wise and statesmanlike action taken by the British Cabinet on the initiative of Your Excellency. I mean the despatch of an Indian Expeditionary force to Europe to fight the battle of the Empire. This has gladdened the hearts of the Indians for more reasons than one. It has not only satisfied the just pride of the several martial races that inhabit India, it has not only enhanced their sense of self respect, but has also established and proved, before the world at large, their common citizenship with the inhabitants of the other parts of this great Empire.

"Our interests, our fortune, our life and property are, so to say, inextricably intertwined with the fortune of the British Empire and as such, we fervently pray to the Almighty Father, the King of kings, to give success to the British arms, to allow a just cause to triumph over unrighteousness.

"As for the second part of this Resolution, all that I need say is that, should occasion arise, India will be only too glad to participate, according to her means, in the costs of this great war; for this is a war in the success of which every part of this Empire is vitally interested.

"With these few words, as a member of the Indian mercantile community, I beg to give my humble support to the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Maharaj-Kumar Gopal Saran Narain Singh of Tikari:—My Lord, the Resolution that it is now before the Council is so clearly commendable that no argument is needed to support it. Duty visibly defines the line, and Honour points the direction that we should take. Our Sovereign, the King-Emperor, has been drawn into a war that is not of his seeking; and in defending the neutrality of Belgium and the cherished rights of France, British arms are being exercised in a cause that is righteous and just. England, ever alive to the humanising advantages of peace, persisted so long as she honourably could in neutrality, but when Honour and Duty sounded their call, no answer but the one given could be returned.

"Splendid examples of loyalty to the King-Emperor and devotion to the interests of the Empire are being furnished by the other units of the Empire, and it is but a healthy spirit of emulation that we should also contribute our mite for the maintenance of England's greatness. Our loyalty to the King-Emperor does not require to be professed, our love for his august person does not stand in need of demonstration, our appreciation of British rule in India is above discussion and the privilege of being a unit of the greatest Empire that the world has seen is our proud possession.

"My Lord, I support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr Surendra Nath Banerjee:—"My Lord, I desire to associate myself and, if I may, the people of Bengal, whom, along with my friends on my left, I have the honour to represent in this Council, with this Resolution. Every Province of the Indian Empire has spoken upon this subject with the utmost clearness and emphasis, and I may add with unparalleled enthusiasm.

"My Lord, it now devolves upon this Council, as the supreme representative body in the Indian Empire, to focus the public sentiment, to bring together the scattered echoes of the public voice, and to invest them with the solidarity, the dignity and the potency of the national voice. To-day, my Lord, it is not this Province or that Province that speaks in this Council chamber, but here are repeated the echoes of the collective sense of the nation uttered through their chosen representatives.

"My Lord, we desire, the representatives of the Indian people, to assure Your Excellency of our unswerving loyalty to the Crown and of our firm resolve to stand by the Empire in this crisis. Apart from the homage and allegiance which we owe to the great Empire to which we are so proud to belong, the Government is entitled to claim our whole hearted support even on the merits of this controversy. Truly, the sword has been thrust into the hands of England and not into the hands of the German Kaiser as claimed by him; truly, England has drawn the sword in defence of right and justice and the paramountcy of the moral laws. My Lord, England will emerge from this contest higher, nobler, greater than ever, and she will stand forth before the eyes of the civilised world and the bar of history as the champion of menaced nationalities and the proud vindicator of the sanctity of international obligations. My Lord, our loyalty has never been questioned, it is unquestionable.

Some of my friends referred—I quote their words—to the thief wave of loyalty which swept through the country from one end to the other, capturing the hearts and imaginations of a great and vast people. From every section of our population, from the highest to the lowest, from the prince in his palace to the peasant in his cottage, there has emanated the most overwhelming evidence of our supreme devotion to the Empire. The princes have placed their all at the disposal of the Government; the middle classes have offered their services; the heart of England has been touched. His Majesty has been graciously pleased to recognise our loyal offers, and, my Lord, the Prime Minister in referring to them has spoken in terms which will be graven deep in our hearts and in our memories and will awaken in us a responsive echo. My Lord, our loyalty has sprung from the fountains of our emotions, but it has its roots also in the reasoned judgment. We are loyal, because we are patriotic; because we believe that with the stability and permanence of British rule are bound up the best prospects of Indian advancement. We believe that, under British rule, we are bound to obtain, sooner or later, sooner rather than later, the full rights of British citizenship, and to secure for ourselves a place, I hope an honourable place, among the free States of a great and federated Empire. My Lord, those are the hopes, the ambitions, which inspire the mind of the educated community as they rally round the banner of the Empire, which is the banner of Freedom and Justice.

"My Lord, there are occasions when it is necessary to avow our loyalty, and this is one of those occasions. We desire to tell the world, the enemies of England and all else whom it may concern, that our loyalty is not lip deep, that it is not merely a formula; that behind the armed ranks of one of the finest armies in the world, commanded by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, there are the vast and multitudinous races and peoples of India, banded together as one man, resolved to defend their hearths and their homes and the great Government which has given them protection, and, if need be, to die in their defence. That is the feeling which inspires us, that is the attitude which underlies the loyal offers which have been made.

"My Lord, my thoughts necessarily turn to the great province from which I come, the province of my birth, the province with which I am most deeply and affectionately connected; and, speaking of that province, I will say this, that Bengal is seething with loyal excitement. We can think of nothing else, nothing else. Every word of what I am about to say is literally true. We can think of nothing else, we can talk of nothing else, we can even dream of nothing else, than the war and how we may assist Government. My Lord, we wanted to raise a Volunteer Corps of two thousand men. In less than six days' time 600 young men enrolled themselves. We told them what that service meant; we told them that they were to act as dooly bearers; we concealed nothing; we misrepresented nothing; but they flinched not. A recruiting agent, a young barrister, who went down to Dacca, reported that the Dacca district would always be in a position to offer ten thousand young men. My Lord, I may, perhaps for a moment, be allowed to relate a little personal incident which took place the other day. A young Bengali Brahman came up to me and said 'Sir, I want your services in an important matter.' I said 'they are at your disposal.' He said 'I want to go to the front and serve the Government in any capacity the Government may choose to employ me in. I am a cyclist, I can drive motor cars, I am a gymnast: I do not want any pay whatsoever.' And my Lord, this young Brahmin comes from one of the most orthodox families in the province. His grandfather was a great pandit. The fact shows how far the leaven has proceeded; the fact shows that the sentiment is deep, genuine, widespread. There are Bengali doctors of the highest eminence who have offered their services so that they might be taken to the front and lend medical relief. My honourable friend the Director General of Post Offices and Telegraphs will be able to tell this Council how eager the Bengali clerks in his office were to be sent to the front along with the Post Office at the base of operations.

"My Lord, that is the sentiment of Bengal and I take it that that is the sentiment of all India. It is for the Government to decide whether and how far they will avail themselves of these loyal offers. And, my Lord, I will say this, that no more splendid opportunity has ever presented itself to Anglo-Indian statesmanship than now to deepen the loyalty of the people, to add to their contentment, to enhance their self-respect, to inspire them with the spirit of Imperial citizenship and bring India and England closer to one another by the ties of mutual service which, when performed in a season of danger, cannot fail to engender mutual esteem, mutual affection and mutual gratitude which, after all, my Lord, constitute the true cement of Empire.

"My Lord, I have a few words to say with reference to the second part of the Resolution. The second part of the Resolution follows as a matter of necessary corollary to the first. It embodies in a concrete form the intentions and the views conveyed in the first part of the Resolution. If we are loyal, if we really mean what we say, then our loyalty must such the springs of human action, must lead us to acts of self-sacrifice, and this Resolution points to the direction in which in the opinion of this Council a sacrifice may be made. My Lord, may I crave your indulgence for a moment to consider the constitutional aspect of this question, not with a view to raise a discordant note but rather to reply by anticipation to objections which might be taken to this part of the Resolution. My Lord, under the Government of India Act of 1858, except in the case of an actual invasion, or of a sudden emergency, the revenues of India cannot be applied to meet the cost of any expedition outside the limits of India without the consent of both Houses of Parliament. Lord Morley tells us in his 'Life of Gladstone' that this was Mr. Gladstone's provision, and he inserted it with a view to safeguard the financial interests of India. My Lord, I am sorry to have to say that this provision used to be systematically violated until Lord Morley came to our rescue, when he introduced a Resolution into the House of Commons connected with the Soudan Expedition; and ever since then this provision of the statute has been scrupulously respected. Further, my Lord, the people of India are poor. The farthest limit of taxation has been reached, and our own domestic wants are numerous and pressing; but my Lord, all these constitutional and other considerations must be held in partial abeyance in the presence of the grave situation to which we stand to-day. To-day we are confronted with a crisis of the gravest moment. The very existence of the Empire is at stake; at any rate, its credit, its glory and reputation are jeopardised. We belong to the Empire; we are the children of the Empire; we are a part of it. We claim the full privileges of the Empire. Can you [turning to the non-official representatives], as self-respecting men, claim the privileges of the Empire without bearing its burdens? Privilege and burden go together. We aspire to colonial self-government; then we ought to emulate the example of the Colonists, and try to do what they are doing. Our participation in the burden of Empire at the present moment will constitute an irresistible claim to the rights of equal citizenship and equal privileges, which we are so anxious to secure. My Lord, with these words, I support the Resolution.

coupled with the earnest hope that our burden may be proportionate to our means and consistent with the satisfaction of our most pressing needs and wants

"My Lord, in conclusion, I desire to associate myself with my Colleagues in the expression of deep and fervent gratitude to Your Excellency, which they have all voiced with such emphasis, for taking the memorable step that you have taken in sending out an Indian contingent to fight in a European war. My Lord, this is indeed an epoch-making departure. It will constitute a landmark in the history of our country, and will help to bring England and India closer together in the work of progress which has been so happily inaugurated."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT:—"It has been a source of profound pleasure to me to listen to-day to the loyal and patriotic speeches made by Hon'ble Members of my Council, and it has struck me during the course of to-day's discussion in Council that this remarkable demonstration of loyalty and of unity with the Empire has been a fitting baptism of this new Chamber.

"I fully recognise that the views expressed by Hon'ble Members represent, not merely their own personal views, but those of the whole country, which has been deeply moved by the fact that the Empire has, through no fault on the part of its statesmen, been placed in a position of grave external danger. The hearty desire displayed on every side to make material sacrifices and to offer personal service has been a striking demonstration of the enthusiasm of all classes and creeds to unite with the Government in resisting the aggressive action of a Power, which can only be regarded as a menace to civilisation in its savage efforts to dominate Europe and indirectly the World. India has gladly given her sons to fight the common foe side by side with the sons of Great Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, and we may, with confidence and with pride, look forward to their achievements on the battlefield being worthy of the best and highest military traditions of this country. It is no longer a secret that we have already despatched two splendid divisions of infantry to Europe and one cavalry brigade, while three more cavalry brigades and four additional field artillery brigades will follow immediately. We have also another division of infantry with some excellent regiments of Imperial Service Troops ready to start for Egypt to meet any emergency. That we have been in a position to send a military force of over 70,000 combatants to fight for the Empire across the seas is a legitimate source of pride and satisfaction to India as a whole; and with the knowledge that practically all the Ruling Chiefs have placed their military forces and the resources of their States at the disposal of the Government, it is clear that we are not at the end of our military resources. Several of the Ruling Chiefs have, in accordance with their desire, been selected to accompany the expeditionary force, whilst all who have had any military training have expressed a desire to serve. Amongst those selected are Maharaja Sir Pertab Singh, Regent of Jodhpur, and the Maharajas of Bikaner, Patiala, Rutlam, Kishengarh, Jodhpur, the Nawabs of Jaora, Sachin, Bhopal and several other leading Indians of rank and distinction, amongst these being our friend Nishk Umar Hayat, whose cheery presence in this Council we shall all miss. I should like to add at the same time that our ally, the Maharaja of Nepal, has also very generously placed his forces at the disposal of Government, while I have received from His Majesty the Amir the most friendly assurances.

"That Hon'ble Members should desire at the same time to share the financial burden cast upon the United Kingdom by the war is a very natural and legitimate aspiration, and one that I cannot commend too highly. I speak for the Government of India when I say that we are in full accord and complete sympathy with the wish expressed, and will be very pleased to gratify it as far as we legitimately can, having due regard to the interests of the Indian tax payer. You are no doubt aware that we are bound to suffer financially from the war and the consequent dislocation of trade, notably as it will affect in our customs returns and railway receipts. We could however, under ordinary circumstances, have asked the Home Government to bear the whole cost of the expeditionary force, as in the case of the forces sent to China and South Africa, and in this way we could have effected very considerable monetary savings. But I must tell you that we have actually had this matter under our consideration, and we felt that it would not be in accordance with the wishes of the people of India that, in a crisis like the present, India should gain a material advantage at the expense of the Home Government in the savings effected on the despatch of a large expeditionary force to Europe, a feeling which has received full confirmation in the resolution which has been moved and in the speeches which have been made. On behalf of Government I accept that resolution and shall not delay to communicate its terms to the Secretary of State, and it will strengthen our hands in the recommendation we felt disposed to make, and shall now proceed to make, that, under present circumstances, we should accept such portion of the cost of the expeditionary force as would have fallen upon India had our troops continued to be employed in this country under normal circumstances. So far as a rough estimate can be framed at present, and it must necessarily be a very rough one, the retonment would the Government of India would in this way contribute to His Majesty's Government, assuming that the war lasted till towards the end of the current financial year, would be about one million sterling.

"Hon'ble Members will have seen the announcement in the press of the splendid offer of 50 lakhs as a contribution to the cost of the expeditionary force made by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. I cannot sufficiently commend this striking and patriotic action on the part of His Highness, whose loyalty, generous and liberal views are so well known. The money so offered will be placed at the disposal of His Majesty's Government as an additional contribution and has been earmarked for meeting the cost of the transports taking our troops over-seas. Any other similar offers that may be made will be treated in the like way.

"I trust that this solution of this somewhat difficult question will prove satisfactory to Hon'ble Members and to the country at large. We shall thus, besides placing a large portion of our Army—which, be it remembered, is primarily maintained for the defence of India—at the disposal of His Majesty's Government, also present them, and that at a time when, as I have said, the war is likely materially to affect our budget arrangements, with a sum which may run to about a million sterling. A contribution on more liberal lines than this would not, we think, be fair to the Indian tax payer; but that we should go to this extent in helping the mother country is, I believe, a measure which will be in unison with your wishes and with Indian sentiment generally.

"There is, I believe, nothing like comradeship in arms before the enemy, and joint participation in the dangers and hardships of war to level all distinctions, to inspire mutual respect, and to foster friendships. This I regard as the bright side of the despatch of our troops to Europe and of the heavy and material sacrifices that are being made by India for the sake of the Empire. I cannot help feeling

that as a consequence better relations will be promoted amongst the component parts of the British Empire, many misunderstandings will be removed, and outstanding grievances will be settled in an amicable and generous manner. In this sense out of evil good may come to India, and this is the desire of us all.

"In conclusion I accept, on behalf of the Government of India, the loyal and patriotic Resolution moved by the Hon'ble Sir G. Chitnavis, and I shall have very great pleasure in telegraphing its terms to the Secretary of State and in asking Lord Crewe to be so good as to lay it at the foot of the Throne of our King-Emperor."

The Resolution was put and accepted.

THE SEA CUSTOMS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. GILLAN:—"My Lord, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

"The objects of this Bill, very briefly, are first, to give an additional facility to traders which they cannot enjoy under the present Act, and enable them to ship goods in anticipation of the presentation of the shipping bill and of payment of charges; secondly, to simplify the power of prohibiting exports and imports which at present, under the existing law, must be made from or to all countries so as to enable prohibition to be made, if necessary, with regard to any specified country; and, lastly, to make a scheme of similar change with regard to the power to prohibit payment of drawback. On these points, and in the wording of section 155, experience has shown small defects in the existing Act, which it is the purpose of this Bill to remove."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. GILLAN:—"I introduce the Bill, and move that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the *Gazette of India* in English."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. GILLAN:—"My Lord, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912.

"The amendment here proposed merely recognises the transfer to the new Controller of Currency of certain duties which were formerly discharged by the Comptroller-General."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. GILLAN:—"I introduce the Bill and move that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto be published in the *Gazette of India* in English."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. GILLAN:—"My Lord, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, and the Indian Post Office Act, 1898.

"These amendments, as shown, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, are necessitated by the recent amalgamation of the Post Office and Telegraph Department and are purely formal."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. GILLAN:—"I introduce the Bill and move that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the *Gazette of India* in English."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE INDIAN ARMY (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Major-General BRUNSDON:—"My Lord, with your permission, I beg, on behalf of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Army Act, 1911.

"The objects briefly are that when the Indian Army Bill was drafted, Articles 171 and 175 of the Indian Articles of War were transferred bodily to it as clause 114 with a few verbal alterations only and were passed into law.

"The provisions of section 114 of the Indian Army Act have been found to be defective, in that, while providing for the drawing by the Commanding Officer of any pay and allowances due to a deceased person or deserter, they do not fully and specifically provide for the disposal of the sum so drawn.

"The present draft remedies the defect and further provides, on the lines of the English law on the subject, for the forfeiture to His Majesty of the balance of a deserter's effects on the expiration of three years from the date of desertion unless the man has in the meantime surrendered or been apprehended.

"No special provision is required for the disposal of the effects of a man who is convicted of desertion; for, if on conviction he is removed from the service, his estate is settled up like that of any other man who is discharged; while, if he is retained in the service, his estate does not need to be settled up at all. The opportunity is therefore taken to amend the 'Explanation' to section 114 accordingly."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Major-General BRUNSDON:—"I also request permission to introduce the Bill and to move that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the *Gazette of India* in English."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE INDIAN AIRCRAFT (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK:—"My Lord, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Aerships Act XVII of 1911. Although this amending Bill is peculiarly applicable to times of war, it was put on the stocks long before any idea of an impending crisis was entertained.

"Legislation on the subject of aircraft is necessarily experimental, and this has been the experience in England and India. This in fact was only to be expected. The whole discovery of the means of flight initiated one of the most revolutionary changes of modern civilisation, and the ultimate extent of those changes cannot even now be foreseen. New conditions were introduced of which the world had no previous experience, and in the absence of precedent the different legislatures confronted by these novel circumstances, could only feel their way gradually towards those measures of regulation and control which from time to time seemed expedient. In England there have been two Acts passed on the subject: the first in 1911 gave powers, for the purpose of protecting the public from danger, to prohibit the navigation of aircraft over prescribed areas, and enacted appropriate penalties for the breach of any such orders. It was a short enactment, and seems to have been primarily designed to protect the general public within the country from such risks as this new form of locomotion might involve. But later other considerations came to the front. Like other beneficent developments of science this one was soon seized upon as a possible means of military attack, and as improvements multiplied and the range and stability of flight were gradually enlarged and perfected, the military aspect of the question inevitably gained prominence in a country where the protection which the sea afforded was threatened by the new peril of aerial attack. Hence we find the next Act of 1913 definitely extending the purposes for which navigation might be prohibited to the defence or safety of the realm, and it was explicitly provided that a prescribed area might include the coast line and the territorial waters adjacent thereto. We also find the inclusion of a drastic provision giving power to enforce compliance with any regulations made by firing upon an aircraft which failed to respond to prescribed signals, and to use any and every other means necessary to compel compliance with the regulations. Any officer thus firing was indemnified from any consequences of his act, and incidents which have already been reported in the war now proceeding will show how absolutely essential is this power to act immediately, and even to the extent of causing death.

"The Indian legislation on the subject has proceeded upon somewhat different lines. The Imperial Council, like the English Parliament, first legislated in the matter in 1911, and perhaps with more foresight than the latter took more account of the possible military dangers of the uncontrolled use of airships. On the other hand, the geographical position of India at that time rendered entry into it by flight unlikely. Consequently, the Indian Act, speaking generally, was directed towards control over the manufacture, possession, use, sale, import and export of airships, that is to say, towards the regulation of their use once they had been brought into India, and the possibility of their misuse from a military point of view was definitely held in view, for instance in section 3 (h). Again authority was taken to prohibit the import or export of airships if this was expedient in the interest of the public safety or tranquility as also to cancel or suspend licenses in like circumstances, and acquire vessels for the public service. As in the first English Act, the prohibition of flight over prescribed areas was also rendered possible.

"Military requirements were therefore met to a greater extent than in the first English Act, but there was no specific provision for the prohibition or regulation of entry by aircraft into British India or over the territorial waters adjacent thereto.

"As has been indicated, this was the consequence of the limited scope of flight by the early aviators; that has now changed and may be expected to change still further, while the use of the hydroplane has rendered unnecessary even an adjacent land base. Possibly, a certain amount of restraint could have been exercised under the law as it stood, but its extention to meet the requirements of entry into the country by aerial flight might have been open to challenge, and it has been thought preferable to legislate in clear terms in order to remedy this defect. Consequently, the Bill confers power on the Governor General in Council by notification to prohibit or regulate the entry by flight into British India, while, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, a local Government may exercise a like power within its jurisdiction. It might conceivably be necessary for the Governor General in Council to enforce a general prohibition: on the other hand, local prohibitions may be left to Provincial Governments, provided that their orders do not clash with those of the Imperial Government. The Bill then goes on to specify certain particulars which may be embodied in any conditions laid down, such as the display of signals or marks, compliance with specified signals in a specified manner, landing at a specified place and entry only at a specified place. Lastly, following the recent English Act, the power to fire at aircraft disobeying orders is taken, without which strict regulation is impossible.

"In my remarks hitherto I have used the terms 'airships' and 'aircrafts' indiscriminately. As a minor point, but in harmony with the English Acts it has been thought desirable to substitute the uniform terminology of 'aircraft' in the Indian Act, which, with the varying forms assumed by these means of flight, is more appropriate as covering every kind of flying machine or dirigible balloon that may exist or hereafter be invented.

"The Bill is, therefore, primarily designed to meet military considerations, and to safeguard the country from possible attack by these means in a way similar to that which has been found to be required in England. The danger here is, no doubt, remote, but it is necessary to be forearmed, and the Bill represents merely a measure of precaution which all experience shows that it would be unwise to disregard.

"At the present time, however, we are fortunately very far removed from the scene of operations, and the nervousness who have been occasionally mistaking the ordinary fire balloons of the country, and even harmless planets, for hostile aeroplanes provided with coloured lamps and search lights, may feel quite re-assured."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—"My Lord, I beg to introduce the Bill and move that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the *Gazette of India* in English."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE SECOND REPEALING AND AMENDING BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Ali Imam:—"My Lord, the Bill which I move for leave to introduce is of the class known to the Indian Legislature as Repealing and Amending Bills. It is of a purely formal

character as it does not aim at enacting any new law, but is intended only to relieve the Statute-book of such matters as have become obsolete by lapse of time or any other cause, to correct certain errors and slips, mostly of drafting, that have come to light, and to effect some improvement without any change of substance or principle in some Acts of general application passed by the Governor General in Council. The present session of the Council is perhaps particularly opportune for legislation of this kind, as the Government of India are shortly going to issue revised editions of the Madras Code and the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province Code containing certain Acts of the Governor General in Council that are affected by the present Bill. A reference to the Bill will show the particular amendments of the various enactments necessitated by the reasons given in the fifth column of the Schedule. The explanations have been inserted to furnish Honourable Members with the grounds for the proposed amendments and will, of course, be excised when the Bill becomes law. There is nothing controversial in the measure, and, should the Bill be allowed to be introduced to-day, it is hoped that, with the permission of the Council, it may be taken into consideration and passed into law at our next meeting. My Lord, I beg for leave to introduce the Second Repealing and Amending Bill."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ALI IMAM:—"I beg to introduce the Bill and to move that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the *Gazette of India* in English."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE FOREIGNERS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK:—"My Lord, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Foreigner's Act, III of 1864. The effect of the Bill is to add a new section 3-A., after section 3 of the Act. That section runs as follows:—

'The Governor General of India in Council may, by writing, order any foreigner to remove himself from British India, or to remove himself therefrom by a particular route to be specified in the order; and any local Government may, by writing, make the like order with reference to any foreigner within the jurisdiction of such Government.'

"The powers conferred by section 3 have been exercised from time to time for the deportation of undesirable aliens, but it came to light, long before the present state of war existed, that there was a practical difficulty which sometimes hampered the exercise of the powers conferred on the Government by section 3. The presence of a foreigner who was found to be undesirable would first come under the observations of the Police or Magistracy, and since an order of deportation could only be obtained from the Governor General in Council or a local Government, time was required to secure the order. The Government would require to have some detailed information as to the character and antecedents of such a foreigner, and the grounds on which he was considered to be undesirable before it issued such an order. In the meantime there was no power to restrain the movements of the individual in question, and he might either disappear or do further mischief before an order could be obtained, and control over his movements be secured. The new section which this Bill will insert, enables the Commissioner of Police in the Presidency-towns and Rangoon, and the District Magistrate elsewhere, to apprehend the undesirable alien and detain him either on security if he can give security, or failing security, in custody until an order of the Government under section 3 can be obtained. When the order is obtained he is either deported or discharged according to the decision of the Government in his case. This power of detention is a reasonable power for the want of which inconvenience has been felt. I should like, however, to explain to the Council that, although this very necessary power may prove especially useful at a time like the present, yet the necessity for this legislation was felt long prior to the date of the war, and the present Bill has no direct connection with the existing emergency. The deportation of undesirable aliens is a right which every State reserves to itself at all times, and it is merely that normal power which this Bill is intended to make more efficient. This new section will belong to that part of the Act which is always in operation, for, as the Council are doubtless aware, it is only sections 1 to 4 of the Act which fall into that category. The remaining sections of the Act which contain other provisions in restriction of the movements of foreigners, come into force only in case of necessity by virtue of a notification of the Governor General in Council. When a state of war exists, it has been found necessary to supplement even these further provisions by additional powers enabling *inter alia* the special cases of hostile foreigners to be provided for. These additional powers have been secured by the promulgation of the recent Ordinance of the Governor General.

"In making this explanation I was anxious that the Council should fully appreciate that they are not being asked to pass an emergent measure, but merely to render more efficient the ordinary powers of deportation of undesirable aliens, which can be exercised at all times whether in times of peace or times of emergency."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK said:—"I now introduce the Bill and move that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the *Gazette of India* in English."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 16th September 1914.

SIMLA,
The 16th September 1914.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

APPENDIX A

[*Vide* Proceedings, page 831.]

"*Statement showing the number of Muhammadan Examiners appointed by the various universities during the quinquennium ending 1913 referred to in the Hon'ble Mr. Hartcourt Butler's reply to the Hon'ble Raja Abu Jafar's question dated the 24th February 1914.*"

	1909.						1910.						1911.					
	Number of Examiners in the Arts examinations.	Number of Muhammadan Examiners in the Arts examinations.	Number of Examiners in the Law examinations.	Number of Muhammadan Examiners in the Law examinations.	Total number of Examiners.	Total number of Muhammadan Examiners.	Number of Examiners in the Arts examinations.	Number of Muhammadan Examiners in the Arts examinations.	Number of Examiners in the Law examinations.	Number of Muhammadan Examiners in the Law examinations.	Total number of Examiners.	Total number of Muhammadan Examiners.	Number of Examiners in the Arts examinations.	Number of Muhammadan Examiners in the Arts examinations.	Number of Examiners in the Law examinations.	Number of Muhammadan Examiners in the Law examinations.	Total number of Examiners.	Total number of Muhammadan Examiners.
Madras ..	188	1	9	0	197	1	113	3	13	0	126		112	0	13	0	125	0
Bombay ..	130	0	14	4	144	4	114	0	15	1	130	1	120	11	18	1	138	12
Calcutta University.	484	22	39	2	523	24	391	19	85	4	476	23	450	30	66	8	516	38
United Provinces.	121	10	13	1	134	11	114	13	13	2	127	14	128	17	13	1	141	18
Punjab ..	203	14	13	3	216	17	200	37	12	3	212	42	219	41	12	3	231	47

	1912.						1913.						Total number of Muhammadan Examiners in the Arts and Law examinations from 1909-1913, inclusive.			Total number of Examiners in Arts and Law examinations from 1909-1913, inclusive.		
	Number of Examiners in the Arts examinations.	Number of Muhammadan Examiners in the Arts examinations.	Number of Examiners in the Law examinations.	Number of Muhammadan Examiners in the Law examinations.	Total number of Examiners.	Total number of Muhammadan Examiners.	Number of Examiners in the Arts examinations.	Number of Muhammadan Examiners in the Arts examinations.	Number of Examiners in the Law examinations.	Number of Muhammadan Examiners in the Law examinations.	Total number of Examiners.	Total number of Muhammadan Examiners.	Arts.	Law.	Total.	Arts.	Law.	Total.
Madras ..	122	2	20	0	137	2	118	3	16	0	134	3	14	0	14	661	99	760
Bombay ..	135	10	16	1	146	11	131	13	16	2	147	13	45	2	51	491	78	67
Calcutta University.	548	28	30	7	642	35	590	26	29	2	628	30	114	26	139	2,475	412	2,884
United Provinces.	121	17	12	1	134	18	103	30	15	1	148	31	78	6	82	597	51	641
Punjab ..	228	41	12	1	240	47	234	46	13	1	281	47	214	11	220	1,105	60	1,165

APPENDIX B.

[*Vide* Proceedings, page 533.]

Statement showing the expenditure incurred by the Local Governments in 1911–1912 for the purpose of encouraging Vernacular Literature, referred to in the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler's reply to the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Abu Zafar's question in Council, dated the 24th February 1914.

Province.	Expenditure incurred.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
Bombay	4,240	15	9
Bengal .. (2) Eastern Bengal	3,153	0	0
Bengal .. (2) Western Bengal	2,388	0	0
Total ..	5,556	0	0
United Provinces	2,113	5	0
Punjab	2,500	0	0
Bihar and Orissa	103	6	0
Assam	3,165	0	0

Madras, Burma, the Central Provinces, Coorg, the North-West Frontier Province and Delhi incurred no expenditure on this account.

APPENDIX C.

[*Vide* Proceedings, page 533.]

Statement showing the number of Muhammadan Inspectors of Schools and the extent to which schools to which Muhammadans are admitted are brought under their supervision in the various provinces referred to in the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler's reply to the Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali's question in Council, dated 7th March 1914.

Madras.—There are no Muhammadan inspectors of schools, but all Muhammadan schools for boys are under the direct supervision of Muhammadan sub-assistant inspectors.

Bombay.—The number of Muhammadan inspecting officers in the Bombay Presidency is at present as shown below:—

Inspectress of Urdu girls' schools	1
Special Deputy Educational Inspectors	3
District Deputy Educational Inspectors	5
Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors	24
Total ..	33

In the Presidency proper there are comparatively few schools to which Muhammadans only are admitted. The Urdu primary schools which are mainly attended by Muhammadan children are usually inspected by a Muhammadan inspecting officer. There are no special Muhammadan inspectors for the secondary schools to which boys belonging mainly or exclusively to that community go.

In Sind, where the number of the institutions solely attended by Muhammadans is greater, a special Muhammadan deputy educational inspector with two Muhammadan assistants has recently been appointed as an experimental measure in one district. In other districts these and other schools are inspected by such officers as are available and there are no special Muhammadan inspecting officers.

The result of the experiment of appointing a Muhammadan lady inspectress cannot be stated at present as the period of one year for which the appointment was originally sanctioned was found insufficient to admit of any certain conclusion being arrived at as to its success or failure, and the appointment has, therefore, been extended to June 1915.

Bengal.—A statement showing separately all grades of Muhammadan inspecting officers down to assistant sub-inspectors, is placed below. The special assistant inspectors for Muhammadan education are required to visit purely Muhammadan institutions.

Statement showing separately all grades of Muhammadan Inspecting Officers down to Assistant Sub-Inspector of Schools in the Bengal Presidency.

Division.	Number of Additional Inspectors of Schools.	Number of Assistant Inspectors of Schools.	Number of Deputy Inspectors of Schools.	Number of Additional Deputy Inspectors of Schools.	Number of Sub-inspectors of Schools.	Number of Assistant Sub-inspectors of Schools.	Remarks.
Presidency	2	2	3	3	24	1	
Burdwan	..	3	..	3	3	6	
Dacca	1	2	4	..	23	4	
Rajshahi	..	2	3	..	14	1	
Chittagong	1	2	4	..	16	1	
Total ..	3	11	24	6	82	24	151

United Provinces.—There is one Muhammadan divisional inspector of schools, but another inspector is shortly to be appointed to look after Persian and Arabic *Maktabs*. There are no recognised schools in the province exclusively reserved for Muhammadans.

Punjab.—There is one Mohammadan divisional inspector of schools and there is no special Muhammadan inspecting agency for Muhammadan schools for boys.

Burma.—There are no Muhammadan inspectors of schools in Burma and there is no necessity at present to appoint any. There are two Mohammadan deputy inspectors of schools who supervise all schools exclusively intended for Muhammadan boys. These schools are also inspected by non-Mohammadan inspectors of schools. In connection with the Government of India circular letter about improvement of Muhammadan education, a proposal is under consideration to raise the number of Muhammadan deputy inspectors of schools to four, and later to appoint one Muhammadan assistant inspector of schools.

Bihar and Orissa.—There are 5 special Muhammadan inspecting officers (who also act as general advisers to the divisional inspectors in respect of Muhammadan education) and 10 inspecting maulvis who have under their charge schools which are exclusively Muhammadan. Besides these there are 30 Muhammadan sub-inspectors.

Central Provinces.—The Muhammadan schools in the Central Provinces are inspected by the circle inspectors who are entrusted with the supervision of all the vernacular and anglo-vernacular schools within their circles. One of these inspectors is at present a Muhammadan. In Berar there are two deputy inspectors who are intended solely for the purpose of inspecting Urdu vernacular schools, under the supervision of the circle inspectors, and the schools visited by these deputy inspectors are attended almost entirely by Muhammadan pupils.

Assam.—There are no Muhammadan inspectors of schools, but there are 14 Muhammadan inspecting officers, comprising 1 assistant inspector, 6 deputy inspectors and 7 sub-inspectors. Muhammadan institutions are brought under the direct supervision of Muhammadan inspecting officers whenever practicable.

Coorg.—There are no Muhammadan inspectors of schools nor are there any special schools intended solely for Muhammadans maintained by Government, but there are two such schools at Mercara and Virajpet maintained by the municipality.

North-West Frontier Province.—The whole of the educational inspecting staff nine in number, belong to the Muhammadan religion.

India.—There is an Muhammadan inspector of schools in the province.

APPENDIX D.

[Referred to in the Answer to Question 4.]

No. 932-F.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE—PAPER CURRENCY.

From THE HON'BLE MR. J. B. BRUNYATE, C.I.E., I.C.S., *Secretary to the Government of India.*

To ALL LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd July 1914.

SIR,

I am directed to address you regarding the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency.

2. Previous to the appointment of the recent Commission, the problems connected with Indian currency had last been dealt with authoritatively by what is known as the "Fowler Committee" of 1898. The deliberations of that committee took place a few years after the closing of the Indian mints to the unrestricted coinage of silver, the time was transitional, and many of their recommendations were necessarily of a tentative and experimental character. The Report now before the Government of India is a weighty pronouncement on a policy and the measures which have gradually been evolved in pursuance of the Fowler Committee's suggestions and as the outcome of extended practical experience in the working of a Gold Standard system. It emphatically confirms what has been the fundamental basis of the Indian currency policy of the last twenty years, namely, the maintenance of the gold value of the rupee by the restriction of rupee coinage and by the accumulation of gold reserves; and the substantive recommendations which it contains relate, accordingly, less to matters of fundamental principle than to the practical details of financial and currency administration. In view of the facts that, while some of those details are of a technical nature, others intimately affect the commercial life of the country, and that the Commission did not visit India and were only able to examine a limited number of witnesses therefrom, the Government of India consider it desirable to afford an opportunity to the local Governments and the principal commercial bodies in the country to submit an expression of opinion on any points to which they desire the special attention of the Government of India to be called, before the latter transmit to the Secretary of State their own views on those portions of the Report on which his Lordship has consulted them.

3. The Commission's recommendations are of two classes, firstly, those concerning such matters as the conduct of Indian financial administration in London, the relations of the India Office with the Bank of England, and the financial organization and procedure of the India Office; and secondly, those which more nearly concern the Government in this country. Some of the more important of this second class of questions are enumerated below:—

(1) The use of gold in internal circulation.

(2) The limit, if any, to be placed on the growth of the Gold Standard Reserve, and the questions of its location and constitution.

(3) The treatment of the Paper Currency Reserve.
(4) The question whether the Government of India should now publicly notify their readiness to sell sterling bills in India on London at the rate of 1s. $3\frac{29}{32}$ *d.* wherever they are asked to do so.
(5) The use and location of the treasury balances, and the advisability of granting loans therefrom.
(6) The desirability of increasing the amount of Government's rupee loans.
(7) The sale of Council Bills in excess of the Secretary of State's immediate requirements, or at a rate below 1s. 4*d.*
(8) The question of appointing a small expert body, with instructions either to pronounce definitely against the establishment of a State or Central Bank in India or to formulate a definite scheme for its establishment.

The above summary is not exhaustive, and, in particular, omits the question of the establishment of a gold mint, regarding which a separate communication is being addressed to your Government. On the other hand, it includes one or two matters, such as those referred to in clauses (6) and (4) above, on which the Government of India have either taken action already or may find it convenient to do so in anticipation of the replies to the general reference which is now being made.

* 4. The Government of India are addressing the Presidency Banks and certain Chambers of Commerce direct and are requesting them to send their replies through the local Government. I am to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, may also be consulted by the local Government and its views included in your reply.

5. I am to explain, in conclusion, that the Government of India do not ask for, though they in no way deprecate, an exhaustive examination of the ground covered by the Royal Commission's report. Their object in addressing your own and other local Governments on the subject as well as the leading commercial authorities, is, as already indicated, to obtain expressions of opinion on the particular points to which each authority addressed may have reason to attach special importance, or on which such authority may be specially competent to advise. The Government of India will be glad, also, if these opinions can be submitted without avoidable delay. The report has now been before the public for several months. It has already been closely scrutinised and widely discussed; and it is desirable to proceed to an early decision on the main issues involved. It is hoped, therefore, that the reply to this letter will be submitted not later than the 15th October next.

* To the local Governments of Bengal, Madras, Bombay and the Punjab only.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX E.

[Referred to in the Answer to Question 4.]

No. 983-F

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE—MINT.

From

THE HON'BLE MR. J. B. BRUNYATE, C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of India,

To

ALL LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd July 1914.

SIR,

IN continuation of my letter No. 982 F. of to-day's date, I am directed to invite an expression of the views of His Excellency the Governor, in Council as to the desirability of establishing a gold mint in India.

2. This question came under the consideration of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency, who, in paragraph 73 of their Report, while expressing their inability to recommend on its merits the establishment of a gold mint, nevertheless saw no objection thereto in principle, provided that Indian sentiment generally demanded it, that the Government of India were prepared to incur the expense, and that the coin to be minted should be the sovereign or half-sovereign. In the opinion of the Commission the question is pre-eminently one in which Indian sentiment should prevail, and the Government of India's present enquiry is, therefore, primarily directed towards ascertaining

whether there is any considerable body of Indian sentiment which desires the establishment of a mint for the coinage of sovereigns or half sovereigns.

3 I am to enclose, for convenience of reference, an extract from the section of the Commission's Report (paragraphs 68–78) which deals with this question, and also a copy, with connected papers, of a note which was submitted to the Commission on the question of the probable cost of such a mint (paragraph 12 of Appendix VI of Appendices to the Interim Report, Volume I, page 210, with extract from Parliamentary Paper 465 of 1913). The estimate here referred to is, however, of mid date and an authoritative recalculation has since been made.

* 4. The Government of India are addressing the Presidency Banks and certain Chambers of Commerce direct and are requesting them to send their replies through the local Government. I am to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, may also be consulted by the local Government, and its views included in your reply.

5 I am to ask for the favour of a reply not later than October 15th next.

* To the Local Governments of Bengal, Madras, Bombay and the Punjab only.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

EXTRACT FROM THE FINAL REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON INDIAN FINANCE AND CURRENCY.

* * * * *

(b) Proposed Gold Mint for India.

69. It will be convenient to deal at this point with the question of the opening of a mint for the coinage of gold in India. This proposal has been recommended on the ground that it would facilitate a flow of gold to India and that the mere fact of gold being coined in India would give confidence in the permanence and stability of the policy recommended by the Committee of 1898. Both these considerations have lost much of whatever weight they originally carried. Gold has flowed freely to India in recent years without this stimulus and we doubt whether any more could have been attracted by more facilities for coinage.

70. Nor do we believe that the opening of such a mint would be of value at the date in winning public confidence in the stability of the exchange value of the rupee. This consideration had its force in 1899 and 1900, but the experience of 1907–9, the growth of the Gold Standard Reserve, and the whole trend of policy and opinion since 1898, leave no doubt as to the determination of the Government to maintain exchange, and in so far as confidence in their power to do so is lacking, it must be secured by measures which will make a real and not merely an imaginary addition to the resources available for this purpose.

71. More recently the idea of a gold mint has been pressed on the ground that it would increase the amount of gold in circulation. Even if we thought this in itself desirable, we are unable to follow the supposed connection between the end in view and the means recommended for securing it. The people of India can obtain under present conditions as much gold as they desire for currency purposes. Indeed, the more usual difficulty is that gold coin is in greater abundance in the Reserves than is required for internal circulation. But even if this were not so, the mere existence of a mint for the coinage of gold could not add to the amount of gold available for currency purposes, and the idea that such a mint would give India an "automatic" currency, in any sense which is not true of the existing power to import sovereigns at will, appears to us to be wholly without foundation.

72. Nor is it likely that the facilities for converting gold bullion into coin which such a mint would provide would have any appreciable effect on the amount of gold withdrawn from circulation or would encourage gold to come out of hoards in unfavourable seasons. It is quite true that at times of famine and distress gold must come out of hoards, but we see no reason for believing that the amount so forthcoming would be increased by the opening of a mint for gold. The public in any case would secure equal advantages if the Government of India were to renew the notification, withdrawn in 1906, of their readiness to receive refined gold at the Bombay Mint in exchange for notes or rupees.

73. In our opinion, if this were done, it would remove the only practical grievance which can be alleged against the present system in this respect and would render wholly unnecessary the opening of a mint for the coinage of gold. We recognise, however, that there is in some quarters a strong, though a by-no-means unanimous wish, that such an opening should take place. The authority of the Committee of 1898 can be cited in its support and there is said to be a strong sentiment in its favour. We find it difficult to judge accurately of the depth and extent of this feeling. For the reasons already given we do not ourselves share it and we cannot recommend on its merits the establishment of a gold mint in India. But if Indian sentiment genuinely demands it, and the Government of India are prepared to incur the expense, there is, in our opinion, no objection in principle either from the Indian or the Imperial standpoint, provided always that the coin to be minted is the sovereign (or the half-sovereign); and it is pre-eminently a question in which Indian sentiment should prevail. If,

however, the final decision be against the opening of a gold mint, we recommend that the notification of the Government's readiness to receive refined gold at the Bombay Mint should be renewed on suitable terms.

Extract from a note on proposals for the coinage of gold in India submitted to the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency by Mr. J. Abrahams, C.B., Assistant Under Secretary of State for India (Appendix VI of Appendices to the Interim Report—Volume I).

* * * * * *

12. No estimate has been framed of the cost of establishing an Indian mint for the coinage of sovereigns. An approximate statement of the staff required for a mint capable of coining £2,000,000 a year was drawn up in 1899, and will be found on pages 40 to 42 of the Parliamentary Paper. It will be seen that it includes a superior controlling staff of seven Europeans and five Indians and a subordinate working staff of 48. The establishment charges (including contingencies and pensions) of other branch mints of similar capacity were in 1911 as follows:—

	Coinage.	Charges.	
	£	£	
Sydney	3,645,000	15,157	(Page 127 of Report of Deputy Master of Royal Mint.)
Melbourne	2 851,000	15,721	(Page 137.)
Perth (including personal) ..	4 638,000	20,178	(Page 151.)

The Australian branch mints recover a substantial portion of their expenditure by the levy of charges for the coinage of gold as allowed by section 11 (5) of the Coinage Act of 1870. The view that has always been taken in discussions regarding a branch mint for the coinage of gold in India has been that there should be no corresponding charge in any such mint.

Estimate of the cost of establishment required for a branch gold mint at Bombay prepared by Mr. Davies for the Royal Mint in 1900. (*Extract from Parliamentary Paper 426 of 1913.*)

PROPOSED SUPERIOR CONTROLLING STAFF OF BRANCH MINT, BOMBAY.

1 Deputy Master and Superintendent.

Bullion Office.

1 Accountant and Chief Clerk, who, under the supervision of the Deputy Master and Superintendent, would be responsible for the receipt and issue of gold, and for the correspondence of the mint.—European.

2 Clerks, who would keep the books.—Natives.

1 Bullion Keeper, who, under the supervision of the Accountant and Chief Clerk, would receive the gold and would be primarily responsible for its safe-custody until delivered to the Melter, and who would personally check the all gation of the standard pots in the Bullion Office balance, and then deliver the same to the Melter at the Melting House balance in the presence of the Melter.—Native.

Melting Department.

1 Melter, who, under the supervision of the Deputy Master and Superintendent, would direct the operations of his department, and be responsible to the Deputy Master and Superintendent for the bullion in his department.—European.

1 Clerk, who would keep the books of the department.—Native.

Coining Department.

1 Superintendent Engineer of Coining Department, who, under the supervision of the Deputy Master and Superintendent, will direct the operations of rolling, adjusting, cutting, annealing and coining.—European.

1 Balance Mechanician, who, under the supervision of the Superintendent Engineer, will be responsible for the weighing by the automatic balances, and for all balances and weights in the mint, and would take the place of the Superintendent Engineer if necessary.—European.

1 Assistant Bullion Keeper, who under the direction of the Superintendent Engineer and Bullion Keeper, will be responsible for the bullion while in the cutting, annealing, coining, and weighing rooms, and will keep the books of the room.—Native.

1 Assistant Bullion Keeper, who, under the direction of the Superintendent Engineer and Bullion Keeper, will be responsible for the bullion while in the rolling and adjusting room.—Native.

Assay Department.

1 Chief Assayer.
1 Assistant Assayer.

Summary.

1 Deputy Master and Superintendent.—European.
1 Accountant and Chief Clerk.—European.
1 Melter.—European.
1 Superintendent Engineer of Coining Department.—European.
1 Balance Mechanician.—European.
1 Bullion Keeper.—Native.
2 Assistant Bullion Keepers.—Natives.
2 Clerks.—Natives.
1 Chief Assayer.—European.
1 Assistant Assayer.—European.

R. B.

PROPOSED SUBORDINATE WORKING STAFF—NATIVES.

Bullion Office.

2 Messengers

Melting Department.

6 Furnace Men.

Coining Department.

6 Men, rolling and adjusting mills.
7 Men, cutting presses.
2 Men, washing machine.
2 Men, annealing.
2 Men, marking and weighing.
3 Men, coining presses.
1 Engine-driver.
3 Men, firemen.
1 Fitter.

Assay Department.

6 Firemen.

The Abuve number of the working staff are only approximate, and would be subject to alteration at the discretion of the Deputy Master.

R.B.

List of Machines being driven by 25-horse engine.

West Coining Department.—12 Lever coining presses.
1 Packing machine (examining coin).
1 Emory wheel (for grinding tools).

East Coining.—7 Screw coining presses (vacuum).
1 Packing machine.

Adjusting Department.—6 Pairs of rolls (10 inch diam.).
2 Lathes for turning punches and dies.
1 Emory wheel.

Cutting Department.—13 Cutting presses (10 fitted with automatic feed cutting two rupees blanks at each stroke).
4 Circular files (for trimming edges of straps).

Weighing Department.—62 Automatic weighing machines.
4 Edging machines (marking).
2 Filing machines (reducing blanks).
1 Counting machine.
1 Lathe.

Annealing Department.—1 Emory wheel.
1 Rouleaux machine.

R.B.

Articles which could be transferred to the new branch mint without crippling the Bombay Mint.

1 Drag bench.
1 Trial cutting press.
3 Watt's lever coining presses.
6 Automatic balances.

R.B.

APPENDIX F.

[Referred to in the Answer to Question 4.]

No. 984-F.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE—PAPER CURRENCY.

From

THE HON'BLE MR. J. B. BRUNYATE, C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of India.

To

THE BENGAL, BOMBAY, MADRAS, BURMA, KARACHI, UPPER INDIA AND PUNJAB CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.
THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER, BANK OF BENGAL.
THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER, BANK OF BOMBAY.
THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER, BANK OF MADRAS.

Simla, the 22nd July 1914.

SIR,

I am directed to forward a copy of a Circular letter No. 982-F., dated the 22nd July 1914, addressed to local Governments regarding the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Indian

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Finance and Currency, and to request that the Government of India may be favoured with the opinion of your Chamber / Board of Directors thereon on the lines indicated in paragraph 5 of the said letter. It will be convenient if your reply is forwarded through the local Government, so that the latter may have the advantage of being in possession of your Chamber's / Directors' views when replying to the Government of India's reference.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Copy forwarded to all local Governments (except Bihar and Orissa).

(By order, etc.)

E. M. COOK,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

APPENDIX G.

[Referred to in the Answer to Question 4.]

No. 935-F.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE—MINT.

From

THE HON'BLE MR J. B. BRUNYATE, C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of India,

To

THE BENGAL, BOMBAY, MADRAS, BURMA, KARACHI, UPPER INDIA AND PUNJAB CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.
THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER, BANK OF BENGAL.
THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER, BANK OF BOMBAY.
THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER, BANK OF MADRAS.

Simla, the 22nd July 1914.

SIR,

I am directed to forward a copy of a Circular letter No. 933 F., dated the 22nd July 1914, addressed to local Governments regarding the desirability of establishing a gold mint in India and to request that the Government of India may be favoured with the opinion of your Chamber / Board of Directors thereon. It will be convenient if your reply is forwarded through the local Government, so that the latter may have the advantage of being in possession of your Chamber's / Directors' views when replying to the Government of India's reference.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Copy forwarded to all local Governments (except Bihar and Orissa).

(By order, etc.)

E. M. COOK,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

APPENDIX H.

[Referred to in the Answer to Question 8.]

I.—Statement showing the names and qualifications of persons appointed to the Indian Educational Service since the creation of the Department of Education (i.e., the 6th December 1910) up to the 4th September 1914.

Presidency or province.	Name.	Qualifications.	Date of appointment.	Remarks.
Madras ..	J. H. Mackintosh ..	B A. (Oxon.). Classical Scholar, Queen's College 2nd Class Honours, Final School of English Language and Literature.	2nd January 1911.	
	J. H. Melville ..	No University education. Obtained Oxford and Cambridge Higher Certificate	12th October 1911.	Temporary.
	R. W. Ross ..	B.A. (Lond.), 2nd Class Honours Trained Teachers' certificate (St. Andrew's University), A.T.S (Lond.), 1st Class Cambridge Higher Local Honours Certificate and Teachers' Certificate.	30th September 1911.	Temporary.
Bombay ..	C. J. Shaen ..	M A. (Edin.), 1st Class Honours in Modern Languages and Literature. Herat Fellow.	30th December 1910.	
	A. C. Miller ..	M A (Cantab.), Classical Scholar, Selwyn College. 3rd Class in Class ical Tripos.	28th July 1911	
	H. E. H. Frell ..	M A. (Cantab.), Saherwin Exhibitioner and Foundation Scholar, Downing College. Part I, Natural Science Tripos 2nd Class.	9th December 1911.	
	C. R. W. Griffith ..	B.A. (Oxon.), 3rd Class Honours, Modern Languages.	22nd January 1912.	
	A. N. Meldrum ..	B Sc. Honours. D Sc. (Aberdeen). Associate of the Royal College of Science, London	3rd April 1912.	
	W. G. Robertson ..	M A (Aberdeen) with distinction in English Literature.	16th July 1913	
Bengal ..	T. T. Williams ..	B.A. (Cantab.); Economics Tripos, Part I, 1st Class, Part II, 2nd Class, B Sc (Wales), Cobden Prizeman. Fellow of the Statistical Society.	30th December 1910.	
	A. E. Hacley ..	M.A. (Glasgow). Ordinary degree embracing Semitics, M R A S.	3rd January 1911.	
	A. Macdonald ..	M A. (Glasgow), 2nd Class Honours in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. B.Sc. (Glasgow) in Mechanical Engineering with special distinction, Associate of the Royal Technical College, Glasgow.	27th January 1911.	
	R. N. Gilchrist ..	M.A. (Aberdeen), with 1st Class Honours in Economics and 2nd Class Honours in History and Mental and Moral Sciences. Fellow of the Royal Economic Society.	11th February 1911.	
	D. B. Mack ..	M A., B.Sc. (Glasgow), 1st Class Honours in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	11th February 1911.	
	J. M. Bottomley ..	B.A. (Oxon.), 1st Class Honours Mathematical Moderations, 2nd Class Honours Classical Moderations, 2nd Class Honours Mathematical Finals.	12th February 1911.	
	W. E. Griffith ..	M A. (Oxon.) Pass Degree. Cambridge Teachers' Diploma.	28th February 1911	
	J. W. Gunn ..	M.A. (Cantab.), 2nd Class Honours, Classical Tripos	13th March 1911.	
	J. C. Coyajee ..	B A (Bombay), First in First Class, LL.B. (Bombay), B A. (Cantab.) Advanced Student, Economics Tripos, Part II, Sur.-at-Law. Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society	27th March 1911.	
	H.A.P. de Saldow Fitzed.	M.A., PH. D. (Berlin)	9th November 1911.	Dead.
	P. D. Shastri ..	M A. (Punjab), B.T (Punjab), Ph D. (Kiel), B.Sc (Oxon.) by Research in Mental and Moral Science. Government of India Scholar, 1909-11.	31st August 1912.	
United Provinces	G Stewart ..	M A (Glasgow), 1st Class Honours in History. Clark Fost Graduate scholar in History	1st February 1911	Resigned.
Punjab ..	F. R. Tomlinson ..	B A. (Cantab.), 3rd Class History Tripos	9th September 1911.	
	E. L. Heath ..	Art Class Teacher's Certificate	9th October 1911.	Art expert.
	J. E. Gately ..	M A (Liverpool), 1st Class Honours History and Economics.	3rd January 1912	
Burma ..	F. E. Storrs ..	B A. (Cantab.), Division 1, Class 2, Classical Tripos	30th January 1913.	Resigned.
	K. M. Ward ..	B.A. (Cantab.), Mathematical Tripos, Part I, 1st Class 1908, Natural Science Tripos (Physics), Part II, 2nd Class 1910	26th February 1913	
	A. E. Bellam ..	M A (Cantab.), Holmes Exhibitioner, Natural Sciences Tripos, 3rd Class, N.C.S.	7th April 1911.	
	A. C. J. Baldwin,	B.A (Oxon.), 2nd Class Honours in English Language and Literature, 1911, Casberd Scholarship, 1908.	17th December 1911.	
Bihar and Orissa.	E. A. Horne ..	M A (St. Andrews), 1st Class Honours in History, 1st Class Honours in Economic Science, Post Graduate Research Scholarship	12th February 1911.	
Assam ..	D Thomson ..	M A (Glasgow), M. a. (Glasgow) with distinction in Chemistry, Ph.D. "Magna cum Laude" (Gottingen, Carnegie and 1851 Exhibition (Gottingen), Research Scholar in Chemistry.	28th February 1911,	
	G. A. Small ..	B A. (Dublin). Final Junior Moderatorship in Classics Also Honours in History.	21st April 1911.	
	Miss M. C. Somerville.	M A (Edin.), 2nd Class Honours in Rhetoric and English Literature.	28th February 1911.	

Presidency or Province.	Name.	Qualifications.	Date of appointment.	Remarks.
Central Provinces.	F. F. Tonkin ..	B.A. (Oxon.), 2nd Class Honours, Modern History.	23rd January 1912.	
	M. Owen ..	M. Sc. (Wales), B.Sc. with 2nd Class Honours in Physics. Late Fellow of the University of Wales. Fellow of the Physical Society of London.	3rd February 1912.	
	W. S. Rowlands ..	B.A. (Oxon), 1st Class, Classical Moderations, 2nd Class, Lit. Hum.	Do.	
North-West Frontier Province.	....	....	....	

APPENDIX J.

[Referred to in the Answer to Question 2.]

II.—Statement showing the names and qualifications of persons appointed to the Indian Educational Service since the appointment of the Public Services Commission (i.e., the 5th September 1912) up to date.

Presidency or Province.	Name.	Qualifications.	Date of appointment.	Remarks.
Madras ..	W. C. Douglas ..	M.A. (Edin.), 1st Class Honours in Classics. B.A. (Oxon.), 1st Class Honours Moderations, 2nd Class Honours, Lit. Hum.	12th Jan. 1914.	
	Miss E. Dixon ..	Trained Teacher's certificate, Higher Froebel certificate.	23rd Oct. 1913.	
	A. G. Harper ..	B.A. (Oxon.), 2nd Class Natural Science School (Botany), Diploma of Rural Economy.	..	Temporary.
	R. M. Strathern ..	B.A. (Cantab.), 2nd Class, Part I, Historical Tripos.	..	Temporary.
Bombay ..	W. T. Saxton ..	M.A. (Cantab.), B.A., 2nd Class, Part II, Natural Science Tripos, 2nd Class, Part I, Agricultural Diploma F.L.S.	9th Oct. 1913	
	B. W. Cubin ..	Trained architect	9th Feb. 1914	
	H. V. Hampton ..	B.A. (Dublin), 1st Class Honours. Gold Medal and Studentship Prize in Mental and Moral Philosophy.	22nd Feb 1914.	
	J. A. Ewing ..	M.A. (Edin.), Honours in English Language and Literature at Oxford, 2nd Class Honour formally graduated at Oxford	26th April 1913	Temporary
	K. F. Calcilla ..	M.A. (Oxon.), 2nd Class Honours Classical Moderations, 2nd Class Honours, English Language and Literature.	6th Jan. 1914.	Temporary.
Bengal ..	M. P. West ..	B.A. (Oxon.), Classical Moderations, 2nd Class Honours. English Literature, Finals, 3rd Class Honours. Studied Theory and Practice of Education at Manchester and London.	30th Nov. 1912.	
	G. D'O. Maclear ..	B.A. (Oxon.), 1st Class Honours, Modern History School.	16th Dec. 1912	
	G. H. Langley ..	M.A. (London) with distinction in Philosophy. University Scholar in Logic and Psychology. B.A. (London) with 2nd Class Honours in Philosophy.	13th Jan. 1913.	
	W. W. Hunnell ..	M.A. (Oxon.), 2nd Class Honours, Lit. Hum. M.R.A.S.	12th May 1913.	
	C. A. King ..	B. Sc. Engineering (London), A.R.C.S. (Dublin), A.M.I. Mech. E.	30th Mar. 1914.	
United Provinces.	W. S. r. Woodland	D. Sc. (London), Fellow of the University College, London. Life Member of the British Association for the advancement of Science.	9th Nov. 1912.	
	R. H. Moody ..	M.A. (Aberdeen), 1st Class Honours in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. M.A. (Cantab), Fifth Wrangler, Mathematical Tripos (Old Regulations).	27th March 1913.	
	A. P. Cox ..	M.A. (New Zealand), 2nd Class Honours in Political Science	21st April 1913	
	S. L. Turner ..	M.A. (Cantab.), Classical Tripos, Part I, Class 2, Division 2. Oriental Languages Tripos, Class 3 Classical Tripos, Part II, section E, Class 1	22nd December 1910.	
	H. B. Wetherill ..	M.A. (Oxon.), 3rd Class Honours, Modern History	22nd January 1914.	
Punjab ..	H. L. O. Garrett ..	M.A (Cantab.), 2nd Class Honours, Classical Tripos	6th January 1913.	
	J. E. Parkinson ..	M.A. (Cantab.), 3rd Class Honours, Natural Science Tripos Diploma in Theory Practice and History of Education, 2nd Class. Board of Education Certificate, 1st class.	19th March 1913.	
	R. H. Wheldon ..	B.A. (Oxon.), 2nd Class Honours, Chemistry ..	17th March 1913.	
	H. R. Dunscliff ..	M.A. (Cantab.), B.Sc (London), P.C.S. (London), 1st Class Honours, Natural Science Tripos, Cambridge, 2nd Part Natural Science Tripos, Class II, Chemistry, B.Sc., Honours (London) 2nd Class.	7th May 1914.	
	R. G. Wright ..	B.A. (Cantab.), Pass degree in Classics ..	.. ..	

Presidency or Province.	Name.	Qualifications.	Date of appointment.	Remarks.
Burma ..	G. H. Lees ..	B A (Cantab), Division III of 1st Class in the Classical Tripos 2nd Class Honours in section A, English, of the Medieval and Modern Language Tripos.	1st November 1913.	
	T. Z. D. Babington	B A. (Oxon), 2nd Class Honours in English Language and Literature.	14th March 1913.	
Bihar and Orissa.	J. A. Murray ..	M.A. (Edin.) First Class Certificated Teacher ..	20th October 1913	
	W. V. Duke ..	B.A. (Royal University of Ireland) and M.A (Dublin). Obtained 1st Senior Moderatorship with Gold Medal and Prize for Economic Science in 1909 and a University Prize for Political Economy in 1910.	13th February 1913.	
	T. C. Orgill ..	B A (Cantab), Classical Tripos Division I, 2nd Class.	1st May 1913.	
	R. McCombe ..	B.A (Dublin) 1st Classical Sizar, 2nd Classical scholar. 1st of 1st Class Honours in Classics, 1st Class Honours in Classics, English and French	21st May 1913.	
	F. R. Blair ..	M.A. (Edin.) 2nd Class Honours in English Literature.	27th December 1913	
	J. H. Thisteth ..	B.A. (Cantab), Division V, Class III, Moral Sciences Tripos	12th January 1914.	
	W. W. T. Moses ..	B.A. (Dublin), Class I Honours in Mathematics ..	22nd February 1914.	
	S. R. Masood ..	B A. (Oxon), Barrister-at-Law, Class II, Honours Modern History.	....	Date of appointment not yet fixed. Recently appointed. Has not yet joined
	J. S. Armour ..	M.A. (Glasgow), 1st Class Honours in English, Lake Fellowship in English, Balliol College, Oxford, 3rd Class, Final Honour School of Modern History.	....	
	Miss E. H. Crawford.	Cambridge Higher Local	15th April 1914.	
Assam ..	D. E. Roberts ..	M. Sc., (Wales) B Sc with 1st Class Honours in Mathematics 1st Class Honours in Physics Fellow of the University of Wales	23rd February 1914	
	A. E. Brown ..	M A., LL.B (Cantab). History Tripos, Part I, Class I. History Tripos, Part II, Class 2. Law Tripos Part I, Class I Senior Whewell Scholar	13th March 1914.	
	R. C. Gotla ..	M.A (London). B.A (London), 3rd Class Honours in English.	....	Recently appointed Has not yet joined.
Central Provinces.	G. G. E. Hunter ..	(Oxon), 1st Class Honours in Modern History, President of Stubbs Historical Society. Has not yet formally graduated	29th December 1912.	
	H. E. F. Craddock.	B A (Oxon) Scholar, University College. 2nd Class Honours Moderations 3rd Class Lit. Hum.	7th January 1914	
	F. M. Cheshire ..	B.A. (Cantab), 4th Class, Part I, History Tripos 2nd Class Part II. History Tripos. 2nd Class, 2nd Part, Theological Tripos.	3rd February 1914	
	Miss G. M. Broughton.	M.A. (London). B.A., 2nd Class Honours in Philosophy.	14th January 1913.	
	Miss E. Chamier ..	(Oxon). 4th Class Honours, Natural Science, Chemistry and Physics.	14th October 1913.	
	F. K. Clark ..	M.A. (Cantab.), 1913, 1st Division, 2nd Class Honours Classical Tripos, 1908.	...	Recently appointed. Has not yet joined
North-West Frontier Province	L. T. Watkins ..	M.A. (Cantab.), 3rd Class Honours in Classical Tripos, Part I.	7th October 1913.	

APPENDIX K.

[Referred to in the Answer to Question 61.]

Statement showing the value (in thousands of rupees) of the principal articles imported into India from (1) Australia, (2) Canada and (3) South Africa during the five years ending 1912-13.

(1) From Australia.

Articles.	1908-09	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Horses	21,25	27,38	42·04	38 19	28,59
Wooden sleepers	14 36	43,36	36 31	41,00	49.77
Coal	2'6	4,13	6,72	5,36	17,09
Grain, pulse and flour	26 27	71	7	1,1	69
Other articles	17,67	20,07	28 40	37 43	23,06
Total ..	101,31	95,53	113,69	109,81	95,48

(3) From Canada.

Articles.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11	1911-12.	1912-13.
Provisions and oilman's stores	1	0	2	22	23
Other articles	8	*3,94	2	2	4
Total ..	9	4,00	2	24	27

*Includes rails and fish plates of steel and iron of the value of Rs. 392 thousands.

(3) From South Africa.

Articles.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Coal	12,11	11,84	2,50	2,61	20,79
Other articles	4,48	3,55	88	84	1,26
Total ..	16,59	15,39	3,38	4,45	21,05

APPENDIX I.

[Referred to in the Answer to Question 22.]

Statement showing the Laws passed in each province for the preservation and protection of large estates.

Madras—
- The Madras Court of Wards Act (I of 1902).
- The Madras Impartible Estates Act (II of 1904).

Bombay—
- The Ahmedabad Talukdars Act (VI of 1862).
- The Bombay Court of Wards Act (I of 1905).
- The Broach and Kaira Incumbered Estates Act (XXI of 1881).
- The Gujarat Talukdars Act (VI of 1888) (now under amendment).
- The Sindh Incumbered Estates Act (XX of 1896).

Bengal—
- The Bengal Court of Wards Act (IX of 1879).
- The Bengal Settled Estates Act (III of 1904).

Bihar and Orissa—
- The Bengal Court of Wards Act (IX of 1879).
- The Chota Nagpur Incumbered Estates Act (VI of 1876).
- The Bengal Settled Estates Act (III of 1904).

United Provinces—
- The Oudh Estates Act (I of 1869).
- The United Provinces Court of Wards Act (III of 1899).
- The Bundelkhand Incumbered Estates Act (I of 1903).
- The Oudh Talukdars Relief Act XXIV of 1870).
- The Oudh Settled Estates Act (II of 1900).

Punjab—
- The Punjab Court of Wards Act (II of 1903). Applied also to the North-West Frontier Province.

Central Provinces—
- The Central Provinces Court of Wards Act (XXIV of 1899).

Ajmer—
- The Ajmer Government Wards Regulation (I of 1888).
- The Ajmer Talukdars Relief Regulation (IV of 1872).
- The Ajmer Talukdars Loan Regulation (II of 1917).

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 18th September 1914, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XII of 1914.

An Act further to amend the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

VIII of 1878. WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Sea Customs Act, 1878; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called the Sea Customs (Amendment) Act, 1914.

VIII of 1878. 2. In section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (hereinafter called the said Act), for the words "or any specified part of British India" the following shall be substituted, namely, "or any specified part thereof, either generally or from or to any specified country, region, port or place beyond the limits of British India"

Amendment of section 19, Act VIII, 1878

Amendment of section 38, Act VIII, 1878. 3. To section 38 of the said Act the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

"Provided that where the shipment of any goods is permitted without a shipping bill, or in anticipation of the delivery of a shipping bill, the rate of duty and tariff valuation, if any, applicable shall be the rate and valuation in force at the time when shipment of the goods commences."

Amendment of section 49, Act VIII, 1878. 4. In clause (b) of section 49 of the said Act, after the word "goods" the words "or any specified goods or class of goods" shall be inserted; and the words "in India" are repealed.

Amendment of section 137, Act VIII, 1878. 5. (1) In section 137 of the said Act the following words are repealed, namely :—

"Unless the Chief Customs-officer shall, in the case of any customs-port or wharf, or of any class of goods, otherwise direct by notification in the local official Gazette."

(2) To the same section the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

"Provided that the Chief Customs-officer may, in the case of any customs-port or wharf, by notification in the local official Gazette, and subject to such restrictions and conditions, if any, as he thinks fit, exempt goods or any specified goods or class of goods or any specified person or class of persons, from all or any of the provisions of this section."

Amendment of section 155, Act VIII, 1878. 6. In section 155 of the said Act, for the first paragraph shall be substituted the following namely :—

"When by any law for the time being in force, a special duty is imposed on denatured spirit, the local Government may make rules for ascertaining and determining what spirit imported into British India shall be deemed to be denatured spirit for the purposes of such law, and for causing such spirit to be denatured, if necessary, by its own officers, at the expense of the person importing the same, before the customs duties leviable thereon are levied."

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 16th September 1914, and is hereby promulgated for general information :

ACT No. XIII OF 1914.

An Act to amend the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912.

VI of 1912. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called the Indian Life Assurance Companies (Amendment) Act, 1914.

VI of 1912. Amendment of section 4 (1) and Third Schedule, Act VI, 1912. 2. In section 4 (*1*) of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912, and in the forms of Balance Sheet (A) and (B) set forth in the Third Schedule to the Act, for the words "Comptroller General" the words "Controller of Currency" shall be substituted.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 16th September 1914, and is hereby promulgated for general information:

ACT No. XIV OF 1914.

An Act further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, and the Indian Post Office Act, 1898.

XVII of 1885
VI of 1898.

WHEREAS in view of the amalgamation of the offices of Director General of Telegraphs and of Director-General of the Post Office of India, it is expedient further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, and the Indian Post Office Act, 1898; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Post Office and Telegraph (Amendment) Act, 1914.

XIII of 1885

Amendment of sections 5 and 24A of Act XIII of 1885.

2. In clause (6) of section 3 and in section 29A of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, for the word "Telegraphs," wherever it occurs, the words "Posts and Telegraphs" shall be substituted.

VI of 1898.

Amendment of section 2 of Act VI of 1898.

3. In section 2 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898,—

(*i*) in clause (*a*), for the words "the Post Office of India" the words "Posts and Telegraphs" shall be substituted; and

(*ii*) in clause (*k*), after the word "departmen'," the words "established for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this Act into effect and" shall be inserted.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 16th September 1914, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XV of 1914.

An Act to amend the Indian Army Act, 1911.

VIII of 1911. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Army Act, 1911; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called the Indian Army (Amendment) Act, 1914.

VIII of 1911 Substitution of new section 114, Act VIII of 1911 2. For section 114 of the Indian Army Act, 1911, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

Property of deceased persons and deserters. "114. The following rules are enacted respecting the disposal of the property of every person subject to this Act who dies or deserts:—

(*1*) The commanding officer of the corps, detachment or department to which the deceased person or deserter belonged shall secure all the moveable property belonging to the deceased or deserter that is in camp or quarters, and cause an inventory thereof to be made, and draw any pay and allowances due to such person.

(*2*) In the case of a deceased person who has left in a Government savings bank, (including any post office savings bank, however named) a deposit not exceeding one thousand rupees, the commanding officer may, if he thinks fit, require the secretary or other proper officer of the bank to pay the deposit to him forthwith, notwithstanding anything in any departmental rules; and after the payment thereof in accordance with such requisition, no person shall have any right in respect of the deposit except as hereinafter provided.

(*3*) In the case of a deceased person whose representative is on the spot and has given security for the payment of the regimental or other debts in camp or quarters (if any) of the deceased, the commanding officer shall deliver over any property received under clauses (*1*) and (*2*) to that representative.

(*4*) In the case of a deceased person whose estate is not dealt with under clause (*3*), and in the case of any deserter, the commanding officer shall cause the moveable property to be sold by public auction, and shall pay the regimental and other debts in camp or quarters (if any), and, in the case of a deceased person, the expenses of his funeral ceremonies, from the proceeds of the sale and from any pay and allowances drawn under clause (*1*) and from the amount of the deposit (if any) received under clause (*2*).

(*5*) The surplus, if any, shall, in the case of a deceased person, be paid to his representative (if any), or in the event of no claim such surplus being established within twelve months after the death, then the same shall be remitted to the prescribed person.

(*6*) In the case of a deserter, the surplus (if any) shall be forthwith remitted to the prescribed person and shall, on the expiry of three years from the date of his desertion, be forfeited to His Majesty, unless the deserter shall in the meantime have surrendered or been apprehended.

Explanation.—A person shall be deemed to be a deserter within the meaning of this section who has without authority been absent from duty for a period of sixty days and has not subsequently surrendered or been apprehended."

Meaning of desertion.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 16th September 1914, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XVI of 1914.

An Act to amend the Indian Airships Act, 1911.

XVII of 1911

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Airships Act, 1911 : It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title

1. This Act may be called the Indian Aircraft (Amendment) Act, 1914.

XVII of 1911

Substitution of the word "aircraft" for the words "airship" and "airships" in Act XVII, 1911.

2. In the Indian Airships Act, 1911 (hereinafter called the said Act), for the words "airship" and "airships," wherever they occur, there shall be substituted the word "aircraft."

Amendment of section 7, Act XVII, 1911.

3. For section 7 of the said Act, the following sections shall be substituted, namely :—

Prohibition and regulation of navigation of aircraft.

"7. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, prohibit or regulate the navigation of aircraft over, or the entry of aircraft by flight into, British India or any part thereof, including the territorial waters adjacent thereto.

(*2*) Subject to the control of the Governor General in Council the Local Government of a province may, by notification in the local official Gazette, exercise in respect of the province the like powers of prohibiting or regulating navigation as are conferred by sub-section (*1*) on the Governor General in Council.

(*3*) Any notification issued under sub-section (*1*) or (*2*) may apply either to all aircraft or to any specified class or description of aircraft, and may prohibit navigation or entry as aforesaid, as the case may be, either at all times or at specified times or on specified occasions, and either absolutely or subject to specified exceptions or conditions, and such conditions may, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, require any aircraft—

(*a*) to display specified signals or marks,

(*b*) to comply with specified signals in a specified manner,

(*c*) to land within a specified area or at a specified place, and

(*d*) in the case of aircraft entering British India by flight, also to enter at a specified place.

Compliance with signals.

7A. (*1*) Whenever an aircraft contravenes the conditions of a notification issued under section 7 requiring it to comply with specified signals in a specified manner, any person appointed in this behalf by the Governor General in Council may fire at or into such aircraft, and use any and every other means necessary to compel compliance.

(*2*) The Governor General in Council may delegate to any authority the power of making appointments under sub-section (*1*)."

Amendment of section 8 (5), Act XVII, 1911.

4. For clause (5) of section 8 of the said Act the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

"(5) a notification issued under section 7, does or abstains from doing any act, unless, in the case of contravening a condition relating to navigation or landing, he proves that he was compelled thereto by stress of weather or other circumstances over which he had no control."

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 15th September 1914, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XVII OF 1914.

An Act to amend certain enactments and to repeal certain other enactments.

WHEREAS it is expedient that certain formal amendments should be made in the enactments specified in the First Schedule ;

and whereas it is also expedient that certain enactments specified in the Second Schedule, which are spent, or have ceased to be in force otherwise than by express specific repeal, or have by lapse of time or otherwise become unnecessary, should be expressly and specifically repealed ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called the Second Repealing and Amending Act, 1914.

Amendment of certain enactments. 2. The enactments specified in the First Schedule are hereby amended to the extent and in the manner mentioned in the fourth column thereof.

Repeal of certain enactments. 3. The enactments specified in the Second Schedule are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the fourth column thereof.

Savings. 4. The repeal by this Act of any enactment shall not affect any Act or Regulation in which such enactment has been applied, incorporated or referred to ;

and this Act shall not affect the validity, invalidity, effect or consequences of anything already done or suffered, or any right, title, obligation or liability already acquired, accrued, or incurred or any remedy or proceeding in respect thereof, or any release or discharge of or from any debt, penalty, obligation, liability, claim or demand, or any indemnity already granted, or the proof of any past act or thing ;

nor shall this Act affect any principle or rule of law, or established jurisdiction, form or course of pleading, practice or procedure, or existing usage, custom, privilege, restriction, exemption, office or appointment, notwithstanding that the same respectively may have been in any manner affirmed, recognized or derived by, in or from any enactment hereby repealed ;

nor shall the repeal by this Act of any enactment revive or restore any jurisdiction, office, custom, liability, right, title, privilege, restriction, exemption, usage, practice, procedure or other matter or thing not now existing or in force.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

AMENDMENTS.

(*See section 2.*)

1	2	3	4
Year.	Number	Short title	Amendments.
1870	VII	The Court Fees Act, 1870	In Schedule II, article 8, for the words "Bail bond or other instrument of obligation given in pursuance of an order made by a Court or Magistrate under section of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, or the Code of Civil Procedure," the following shall be substituted, namely :— "Bail bond or other instrument of obligation given in pursuance of an order made by a Court or Magistrate under any section of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and not otherwise provided for by this Act."
1893	III	The Government Wazeela (Punjab) Act, 1893	1. In the title and preamble, for the word "Punjab" the words "North-West Frontier Province" shall be substituted. 2. For section 1, the following section shall be substituted :— "1. (1) This Act may be called the Government Inwards (North-West Frontier Province) Act, 1914. Short title and extent. (2) It extends to the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province."
1844	VIII	The Indian Tariff Act, 1844 ..	In Schedule III, for the words "Spirit which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption" the words "Denatured spirit" shall be substituted.

1	2	3	4
Year	Number.	Short title	Amendments.
1897	X	The General Clauses Act, 1897	1. In section 3, after clause 8 (c), the following shall be inserted, namely :— "8. (*f*) 'Central Provinces Act' shall mean an Act made by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces in Council under the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 to 1909." 2. To section 24, the following shall be added, namely :— "and when any Act of the Governor General in Council or Regulation, which, by a notification under section 5 or 5A of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, or any like law, has been extended to any local area, has, by a subsequent notification, been withdrawn from and re-extended to such area or any part thereof, the provisions of such Act or Regulation shall be deemed to have been repealed and re-enacted in such area or part within the meaning of this section." 3. After section 29, the following section shall be added, namely :— "30. In this Act the expression 'Act of the Governor General in Council,' wherever it occurs, except in section 5, and the word 'Act' in clauses (9), (12), (33), (4b) and (5b) of section 3 and in section 23 shall be deemed to include an Ordinance made and promulgated by the Governor General under section 23 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861."
			Application of Act in Ordinances.
			24 & 25 Vict., c. 67.
1908	V	The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908	In the first Schedule, Order V, for clause (5) of rule 26, the following shall be substituted :— "(5) The Governor General in Council has, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declared, in respect of any Court situate in any such territory and not established or continued in the exercise of any such jurisdiction as aforesaid, that service by any Court of any summons issued by a Court under this Code shall be deemed to be valid service."
1911	II	The Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911.	In sub-section (b) of section 81, after the word "conditions" the words "and restrictions" shall be inserted.
1914	IV	The Decentralisation Act, 1914.	In Part I of the schedule to No. 1 of the amendments made in Act XX of 1883, for the word "Commissioner" the words "the Commissioner" shall be substituted.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

REPEALS.

(See section 3)

1	2	3	4
Year	Number.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1855	XXIV	The Madras District Police Act, 1859	In section 1, the words *from* " words importing the singular " *to* " include females "
1865	XXX	The Madras Irrigation and Canal Company Act, 1865	So much as is unrepealed.
1867	III	The Public Gambling Act, 1867	In section 1, the words *from* " words in the singular " *to* " include females "
1872	IV	The Punjab Laws Act, 1872	Section 4 and the Second Schedule.
1876	XV	The Punjab Laws Amendment Act, 1876.	In section 1, the words " and it shall come into force at once. "
1878	XIV	The Railway Carriage Act, 1878	In section 1, the words "and it shall come into force at once; but."
1880	XVI	The Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Act, 1880.	The whole.
1881	XXIV	The Punjab Laws Amendment Act, 1881.	In section 1, the words "and shall come into force at once"
1885	XXI	The Madras Civil Courts Act, 1885	In section 1, the word "and" after sub-section (*f*), and sub-section (*g*).
1889	VI	The Probate and Administration Act, 1889.	1. In the title and preamble the words "the Court Fees Act, 1870" 2. The heading above section 18 3. Section 18, so much as is unrepealed.
1892	VII	The Madras City Civil Court Act, 1892	In section 1, the word "and" after sub-section (*f*), and sub-section (*g*).
1890	XVI	The Northern India Canal and Drainage (Amendment) Act, 1890	In section 1, the word "and" after sub-section (*f*), and sub-section (*g*).
1908	V	The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908	Section 156 and the Fifth Schedule.
"	IX	The Indian Limitation Act, 1908	Section 32 and the Third Schedule.
1909	IV	The Whipping Act, 1909	Section 8 and the Schedule.
1911	XVII	The Indian Airships Act, 1911	In section 10, the word "of" in the second place where it occurs.
1912	II	The Co-operative Societies Act, 1912.	Section 70

1	2	3	4
Year	Number.	Short title.	Extent of repeal
1912	IV	The Indian Lunacy Act, 1912.	Section 101 and the Second Schedule
"	VI	The Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912.	Section 42
"	VIII	The Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, 1912	Section 9.
1914	VIII	The Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914.	To the proviso to section 9, the words "by such authority and

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